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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1873

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PART I

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut-Governor of Bengal the High Court, Government Officers, &c

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENT

No 906

GENERAL—*The 21th July 1873*—The following Special Commissioners under the Chota Nagpur Tenures Act are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class in Lohardua ga—

Babu Ralhal Das Haldar

Babu Gopal Chunder Mitter

The 31st July 1873—Dr G. Griffith is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate in the District of Sylhet and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Mr Henry James Newbery Assistant Magistrate and Collector Channulpoore is transferred to Monghyr and will continue to officiate as a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade.

The 1st August 1873—Captain Archibald Lewis Playfair Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore is appointed under Section 11 of Act II of 1869 to be a Justice of the Peace within the territories under the Lieutenant Governor's control.

The 4th August 1873—Moulvi Syed Zinuddin Hossain Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Patna is allowed one day's leave of absence under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 1st May last.

Mr W. Allen is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate in the district of Patna and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Babu Karunamoy Banerjee, B.A., Extra Assistant Commissioner of Burdettah on leave is transferred to Maunbhoon.

Mr William Vansittart Graham Tayler is appointed to be a Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade.

The 5th August 1873—Babu Taruck Nath Mulhek Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector having joined his appointment at Alipore on the afternoon of the 25th ultimo the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 22nd May last is cancelled.

Police—*The 5th August 1873*—Mr William Louis Owen District Superintendent of Police Lucknow is allowed fifteen days privilege leave under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code from the 11th instant or any subsequent date on which he may take it, making over charge of the District Police to the Magistrate.

REGISTRATION—*The 5th August 1873*—Mr Patrick Hurley is appointed to officiate as Inspector of Registration Office during the deputation of Mr C. I. Magrath or until further order.

EDUCATION—*The 5th August 1873*—In substitution of the notification dated the 24th ultimo Mr Wood Mason is with consent of the Trustees of Indian Museum appointed to officiate as Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Curator of the Comparative Anatomy Section of the Medical College Museum during the absence on furlough of Dr J. Anderson or until further orders.

MEDICAL—*The 29th July 1873*—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Rajpore, in Firhoo —

The Sub Divisional Officer	Mr W. Macleenzie
Moon Mull of Rajpore	M. Lloyd
Babu Pirmohar Lal Bahadur Singh	G. Bloomfield
Moon Mull Mahabooob Ali	

The Native Doctor of the Dispensary to be Secretary to the Committee.

The 30th July 1873—Sub Assistant Surgeon Unnoda Churn Kastogree is appointed to have charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Chittagong.

Sub Assistant Surgeon Kuffy Cant Ghose is appointed to have charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Jessore.

The 11th August 1873—Third Grade Sub Assistant Surgeon Denonath Mitter a supernumerary at the Presidency is appointed to have charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Dhul and within the tributary mohals of Cuttack.

Surgeon Charles John Wilford Meadows Officiating Civil Surgeon of Chittagong having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 15th ultimo the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 16th June last is cancelled.

The 5th August 1873—Sub Assistant Surgeon Soorjeenaram Singh was in medical charge of the Civil Station of Cooch from the 13th April to the 17th May 1873.

The following gentlemen are appointed to form a Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Modhobince in Firhoo —

The Sub Divisional Officer	Mr M. Gale
Lieutenant Colonel James Burn	Babu Girdhar Singh
Mr G. W. Titchell	

MUNICIPAL—*The 11th August 1873*—Mr Colman Patrick Louis Macaulay is appointed to be a Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Midnapore.

PORT COMMISSIONERS—*The 11th August 1873*—The Lieutenant Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr L. A. Visto of his appointment as a Commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

ROADS—*The 28th July 1873*—The Lieutenant Governor is pleased to appoint the following Members of the Indian Road Cess Committee at Khoordah in Pooree under Section 7C of Act X (B.C.) of 1871 —

The Sub Divisional Officer of Khoordah	Hari Bahar Singh
Feboldu of Khoordah	Jaikishna Putnail
Sub Deputy of Pooree	Jalhan Champati Rai
Anand Lal	Madhub Subudhi
Bidradhul Mahapatra	Mahadeb Santra
Brindaban Bidjan	Mani Brahma
Colab Khan	Satyabadi Putnail
Gopinath Mahapatra	

The 11th August 1873—Mr Colman Patrick Louis Macaulay is appointed to be a Member of the District Road Committee in the Midnapore District.

LOCAL COMMITTEES—*The 31st July 1873*—Mr George Stevenson is appointed to be a Member of the Police Lodging House Committee.

The 2nd August 1873—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Members of the Proportionate Fund Committee at Rajshahye —

Babu Hareenath Chatterjee	Babu Kisorv Lal Sircar
Jadub Chunder Sircar	

The following orders issued by the Government of India in the Military Department are republished for general information —

No 777 — *Simla the 22nd July 1873* — Lieutenant Colonel William Lowndes Randall of the Bengal Infantry Agent to the Governor General with the ex King of Oude and Superintendent of Political Pensions is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank with effect from the 9th September 1873

No 781 — The following extracts from the *London Gazette* dated 13th June 1873 page 2834 is published for general information —

WAR OFFICE
Pall Mall the 13th June 1873

BREVET

The undermentioned Officers having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel to be Colonel —

*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lieutenant Colonel	Imam	Henry	Cull	n	Windle	Bombay	Staff	Corps	Dated 8th January 1873
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

No 784 — His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the formation of a Volunteer Corps at Dujelm, to be designated the Darjeeling Volunteer Rifle Corps

H L DAMPIER,
Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 31st July 1873 — Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose viz for the construction of a road in continuation of the Strand Bank road and of a wharf on the east bank of the river Hooghly between Aheeretollah Ghât and the Chitpore Canal, in the town of Calcutta it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two pieces of land the first measuring more or less one beegah thirteen cottahs of standard measurement and bounded on the north by Golaharee Ghât on the south by Kasec Mitter's Ghât on the west by the river Hooghly and on the east by a line sixty feet above high water mark, and passing through the estates of Messrs Inlay Muir and Company and Babu Ashu Tosh Dev, and the second measuring more or less one beegah three cottahs of standard measurement and bounded on the south by Bah Bazar Ghât on the north by Permit Ghât on the west by the river Hooghly and on the east by a line twenty feet above high water mark, and passing through the estate of Rajah Kaji Khen Bahadour

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 1 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern

H L DAMPIER,
Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 2nd August 1873 — The Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta with the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor hereby declare that the Jetty No 7 on the east bank of the River Hooghly, between Jetty No 6 and Kailash Ghât, is ready for landing goods from sea going vessels

H L DAMPIER,
Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

DECLARATION

The 2nd August 1873 — Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose viz for the Chitpore branch line in the village of Ooltadangan Pergunnah Panchanogiam Zillah 24 Pergunnahs it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less thirty four beegahs ten cottahs and fifteen chittacks of standard measurement bounded on the north by Annath Nauth Dey's garden, &c on the west by Oly Chundy Lollah on the south by Circular Canal and on the east by Eastern Bengal Railway is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Ooltadangan

The declaration is made under the provisions of Section 4 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern

H L DAMPIER,
Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

DECLARATION

The 4th August 1873 — Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose viz for the Post Office at Azimgunge in the village of Azimgunge Pergunnah Assudnuggur Zillah Moirabad it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 6 cottahs of standard measurement more or less, bounded on the north by

Nilmoney Baboo's cook room, on the east by Choonee Loll Baboo's shop on the south by the public road and on the west by Shivoo Haroyedai's (confectioner's) shop, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Azimgunge.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 of the Government of India, to all whom it may concern.

H. L. DAMPIER
Secretary to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication.]

Circular

Dated Calcutta the 5th August 1873

From—H. L. DAMPIER, Esq. Secretary to the Government of Bengal

To—All Commissioners and District Officers

HONORARY MAGISTRATES have been appointed and benches arranged in many districts. In some Magistrates have objected that class litigation makes it dangerous to do so, and certainly there is so much of class questions in some parts of the country that the Lieutenant Governor is becoming seriously alarmed, lest by appointing exclusively men of the upper classes these questions should be prejudiced. The arrangements are such in regard to benches, reference of cases, &c., that he has not much fear of actual cases being seriously prejudiced, but the Lieutenant Governor does somewhat fear the power and influence which the name and trappings of a Magistrate may give in the eyes of an ignorant people, if the Magistrates are too much of one class. That there may be inconveniences in a class magistracy, the experience of the British Islands proves. Even when general class questions were not burning the English magistracy as an aristocratic institution, was not free from suspicion of prejudice in some questions and such like. In Ireland, where there were great class questions it was generally found impossible to allow an aristocratic unpaid magistrate to act, and since class questions have become prominent in England the county magistracy is found to be a very assailable institution. On all sides the tendency in the United Kingdom now is to doubt the advantage of an unpaid magistracy, and to substitute stipendiary Magistrates. Certainly then His Honor does not wish to found an honorary magistracy on an English model. If the benches are to be useful they must be rather a sort of superior punchayets, among whom all classes are represented, and not one class only. At sadder stations, from among lawyers, merchants and other residents as well as zemindars, a variety of classes may be found but at subdivisions and outlying places the Lieutenant Governor is convinced that the system of entrusting to men selected from among the natives to dispose of the affairs of the natives whether as Magistrates or in other matters will not work fairly and usefully unless really representative ryots and such like men as well as men of higher status can be got. If we had the same facilities for obtaining at a reasonable cost stipendiary Magistrates fitted to deal with all cases that we have in Europe the Lieutenant Governor would not seek to create honorary Magistrates. But both on account of the deficiencies of our Courts and with a view to educate the people of the country to manage their own affairs he is after long experience convinced that it is right to try to obtain Honorary Magistrates and Committee men. The Lieutenant Governor wishes then to appeal to local officers to make a real and earnest effort to find such men.

2 The Lieutenant Governor has just had before him a case in which in a particular district the District Magistrate and Judge concurred in saying that the honorary Magistrate system cannot be carried out because class questions are so burning that zemindars cannot be entrusted with power and no good representative ryots can be found, there being, it is stated, nothing but disreputable middlemen and very poor and ignorant ryots. His Honor will probably be obliged to yield to that representation. But he declines that both officers state that the district in question is quite an exceptional district. The Judge mentions the last district in which he served as one in which good representative ryots abound. After much inquiry the Lieutenant Governor is convinced that in most districts such men, and good men of the class, are to be found.

Again then he must express the hope that the local officers will find them and send up their names for honorary Magistrates, School Committees, Road Committees, Municipal Committees, and all bodies designed in some sort to represent the natives. Until this is well done the whole system will be worse than a failure.

3 The Lieutenant Governor is convinced that officers will fairly and honestly try to find the right men and to carry out these instructions. If in any district they really cannot do so he is open to conviction, but he expects to have the assurance that the effort has been made and confidently believes that wherever the materials exist, a good officer making the effort will find them.

H L DAMPIER,
Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

ROAD CESS NOTIFICATION

The 5th August 1873—It is notified under Section 75 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871 (the District Road Cess Act) that the Road Cess Committee of the District of Cuttack have under Section 74 of the Act determined to levy the cesses under that Act at half the maximum rates. The cesses payable in the Cuttack district for the year beginning with the first of October 1873 will therefore be at the following rates—

I—Three pie or one pice on every rupee of the annual value of lands under Part II of the Act and on the annual net profits of mines &c under Part III of the Act.

II—The following rates on non agricultural houses and shops—

Dwelling houses estimated to be of the present value of—

		Yearly cess
Not less than Rs	100 but less than Rs 500	Rs 0 8 0
	500	1 8 0
	1 000	2 4 0
	2 000 and upward	one rupee and eight annas for every

Rs 1 000 or part thereof of estimated present value

Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade whose estimated present value is more than Rs 25 and less than Rs 100 to pay yearly tax of eight annas

H L DAMPIER
Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

ROAD CESS NOTIFICATION

The 5th August 1873—It is notified under Section 75 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871 (the District Road Cess Act) that the Road Cess Committee of the District of Pooree have, under Section 74 of the Act determined to levy the cesses under that Act at half the maximum rates. The cesses payable in the Pooree district for the year beginning with the first of October 1873 will therefore be at the following rates—

I—Three pie or one pice on every rupee of the annual value of lands under Part II of the Act.

II—The following rates on non agricultural houses and shops—

Dwelling houses estimated to be of the present value of—

		Yearly cess
Not less than Rs	100 but less than Rs 500	Rs 0 8 0
	500	1 8 0
	1 000	2 4 0
	2 000 and upwards	one rupee, and eight annas for every

Rs 1 000 or part thereof of estimated present value

Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade whose estimated present value is more than Rs 25 and less than Rs 100 to pay yearly tax of eight annas

H L DAMPIER,
Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]

The 25th July 1873—The following Resolution by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, is published for general information —

No 1079 dated Simla the 20th June 1873

READ the undermentioned papers relating to a proposal to abolish the system which at present obtains in some places of making payments from Government treasuries on vernacular orders of courts or offices —

Office memo to Home Department No 1068 dated 29th July 1873

, , from 981 3rd June 1873 and enclosures

RESOLUTION—In order to avoid the inconvenience and risk which accompanies the payment of money upon proceedings recorded in the vernacular languages and to ensure caution in the issue of such orders the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that every order issued by a court or office for the payment of money from a Government treasury shall be in English unless the presiding officer is not acquainted with the English language

Where the disbursing officer does not understand English and the officer ordering the payment does the order for payment shall be both in the vernacular and in English

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Home Department* for information and for communication to the several local Governments and administrations

Also that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Comptroller General and the several Accountants General and Deputy Accountants General in independent charge for information and guidance

H L DAMPIER

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]

DECLARATION

The 28th July 1873—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose viz, for the site of a Post Office at Magoorah Irgunnah Mahomed have Zillah Jessore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring six cottahs of the standard measurement bounded on the south west and north by land belonging to Chundra Nath Shickdar and on the east by land occupied by the Charitable Hospital is required within the aforesaid village of Magoorah

This declaration is made, under the provision of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern

H L DAMPIER,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]

DECLARATION

The 28th July 1873—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose viz, for a Post Office at Rughoonathpore in the village of Rughoonathpore Irgunnah Balubisi Zillah Cuttack it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less 13 goonts 13 bisha of standard measurement bounded on the north by the land of Roodressur Mohadeb on the west by Rughoonathpore Hat and Ildundah Road on the south by Humohun Mitter's Ildhraj land and on the east by the garden of Kchulrani Singh is required within the aforesaid village of Rughoonathpore

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern

H L DAMPIER

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]

DECLARATION

The 28th July 1873—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Dacca Municipality for a public purpose viz for filling up an obnoxious hole in Mohullah Sahajmugore in the town of Dacca it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a plot of land measuring more or less 4333 square feet of standard measurement bounded on the north by the property of Raj Chunder Doss Omrah Ostagor and Bishu Khansamati's wife's south by Bishu Khansamat's pucca wall east by Rakhal Baboo's garden and west by the road leading to the Masonic Lodge is required in the town of Dacca

This declaration is made under Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern

H L DAMPIER

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]

RULES FOR THE GRANT OF TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE TO SUB DEPUTIES

No 1463 dated Simla, the 7th July 1873

From—D BARBOUR Esq., Offg Under Secretary to the Government of India,
Financial Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department

In reply to Mr Cotton's letter No 1111, dated 3rd June 1873 I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction experimentally the following rules regulating the rates of travelling allowance which may be passed to the Sub Deputy Collectors whose appointments have recently been sanctioned by Government

(1) That a travelling allowance of Rs 1 8 a day be passed to all Sub Deputies who may be employed on settlement work or on other special duties for which the Divisional Commissioner may consider travelling allowance should be granted

(2) That when the Sub Deputies are employed on such large settlement work as has been hitherto entailed to Deputy Collectors and the cost of which is chargeable to the imperial grant the charge should be debited to imperial revenues

(3) That when Sub Deputies are employed on petty settlements or on other duty for which they are paid from the provincial grant for sub divisional establishments the travelling allowance should be paid from provincial fund

H L DAMPIER,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Third Publication]

DECLARATION

The 18th July 187 —Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is needed to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose viz for a site for excavating a tunnel on the side of Culna Road it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land is required measuring about 35 feet long and 26 feet wide more or less situated in the Khulooce Beel Mat within the municipal limits of the town of Burdwan and bounded as follows —

North—by Khulooce Beel Mat

South—by Culna Road

East—by Bulway Cutting

West—by Grand Canal Road

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern

H L DAMPIER

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Third Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 21st July 187 —Under the provision of Section 2 Regulation VI of 1819 the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to declare the ferry over the river Bara on the imperial road from Rameegunge to Manupore to be a public ferry

H L DAMPIER

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Third Publication]

DECLARATION

The 22nd July 187 —Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz for the Burisal Central Distillery it is hereby declared that there is required for the above purpose a piece of land measuring one acre more or less in the Pown of Burisal in the district of Burdwan bounded north by Joshoda Bormoni's rice lands south by a small piece of waste land north of Aluck Chunder Sen's dwelling house east by Durga Prohaid Bannaja's tial and waste lands and Joshoda Bormoni's rice land west by the east bank of a khil

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1873 to all whom it may concern

H L DAMPIER,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Third Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 22nd July 1873—Under Section 2 of the District Land Cess Act of 1871 the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that the cess leviable under the said Act shall take effect in the Nudda Lunnah and Luredpore district from the 1st October 1873 Under Section 70 of the said Act the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to determine that in those districts August shall be the month in which the District Committees shall meet to prepare estimates of income and expenditure for the cess year next ensuing as in the said Section provided

H L DAMPIER,

Secy to the Govt of Bengal

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

No. 907

JUDICIAL—*The 31st July 1873*—Babu Prosonno Kumar Ghose, B.L., is appointed to officiate as an Additional Munsif of the 24 Pergunnahs, and is posted at Baraset, during the absence on leave of Moonshee Dubeeroeddeen Ahmed

The 4th August 1873—Babu Uma Churn Kastogree, Subordinate Judge of Rungpore, is allowed six months' leave of absence on private affairs, under Section 5, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, from the 1st September next

A MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 30th July 1873—It is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to sanction the formation of a new Sub District in the District of Monghyr, continuous with the Thanah Shaikhpurah which has hitherto been included under the Sub District of Jumooee, and to appoint Shah Abdool Hossein to be Sub Registrar of Shaikhpurah with head quarters in the town of that name

This Notification will take effect on and from 1st September 1873

A MACKENZIE
Junior Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 4th August 1873—Under the powers vested in him by Section 4, Regulation I of 1872, for the peace and good government of the territory known as the Sonthal Pergunnahs, framed under Act XXXIII Vic, cap 1, the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to notify that the officers who may be from time to time appointed to the charge of the district of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, or to the charge of sub divisions of that district shall in respect of the administration of civil justice exercise the following powers in cases in which the matter in dispute exceeds the value of Rs 1,000 —

(1) Officers in charge of sub divisions—The powers of a Subordinate Judge as described in Act VI of 1871

(2) The Deputy Commissioner in charge of the district—The powers of a District Judge as described in the said Act VI of 1871

2 The jurisdiction at present exercised by the Courts of Beerbhoom and Bhaugulpore in such civil cases within the Sonthal Pergunnahs shall from the date of this notification, wholly cease and determine except as regards pending cases

A MACKENZIE
Junior Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 5th August 1873—Under the provisions of Sections 2 and 4 Act XXXVII of 1850 the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that Sub Deputy Collectors appointed to the District of the Sonthal Pergunnahs shall exercise such portions of the powers of a Deputy Collector as the District Officer may from time to time assign to them, and shall have power to entertain and adjudicate cases of the nature of civil suits where the value of the claim does not exceed Rs 100, also that an appeal shall lie from their decisions to the District or Sub divisional Officer under whom they are serving

A MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 4th August 1873—Under Section 29, Act VI of 1871 (the Bengal Civil Courts' Act), the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to invest Moulvie Mohammed Noorool Hossein, First Moonsiff of Arrah, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes up to the amount of Rs 50, such jurisdiction to be exercised within the limits of the moonsiffes of Arrah

A MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 4th August 1873 —The following persons are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates in the District of Jessore and are severally vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class —

In Sudder Division

Babu Dukhina Prosad Bose	Pleader
„ Surba Nundo Dass	Ditto
„ Radhamadhub Bose	Ditto
„ Omesh Chunder Ghose	Ditto
„ Prosunno Coomar Ghose	Ditto
„ Busunto Coomar Ghose	Ditto
Dr H C Bowser	Civil Medical Officer
Babu Gopee Nath Chatterjea	Manager Nuldanga Wards' Estate
„ Shetol Chunder Banerjea	
Attaoollah Moonshee	Gantidar
Durbesh Moonshee	Ditto
Nusiram Koondoo	Ditto
Koylash Chunder Mitter	Ditto
The Members of the Municipal Committee of Jessore, within the limits of the Municipality	

In Jhenidah

Mr Charles Tweedie	Indigo Planter
Babu Benode Behary Dey Chowdry	Zemindars' Manager
Keshub Chunder Banerjea	Gantidar
Srenath Roy	Ditto
Taruk Chunder Chatterjea	Talookdar
Chunder Kanto Roy	Ditto

In Magoorah

Mr George Richard Clarke	Indigo Planter
„ Henry Oats	Ditto
„ Charles Silby	Ditto
Babu Nilcomul Sen	Talookdar
„ Obhoy Sunker Chuckerbutty	Ditto
Bhojrub Chunder Sen	Jotedar
Ramruttun Bhadoory	Ditto
Eshan Chunder Bose	Ditto
Nobo Coomar Sen	Ditto

In Narail

Mr R F Stevens	Manager Nurrail Wards' Estate
Babu Bepin Behary Bose	Talookdar
Nooruddin Faqir	Jotedar
Parbutty Nath Turkasidhanto	Pundit
Moulvi Temizooddeen	Gantidar
Ambica Churn Banerjea	Jotedar

In Khoolnah

Mr J R Raney	Zemindar
Revd Gogan Chunder Dutt	Missionary
Poresh Nath Sing	Ryot
Cazi Serajul Huq	Jotedar
Lokenath Chatterjea	Ditto

In Bagurhaut

Babu Khetter Gopal Banerjea	Manager of the Ramnagore Attached Estate
„ Hemnath Chuckerbutty	Talookdar
„ Madhub Chunder Roy	Ditto
Moonshee Mahomed Nurgan	Gantidar
Helaloodin Cazi	Lakhirajdar
Meer Hazyoodin	Ditto

A MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 18th July 1873—It is hereby notified for general information that, under the power vested in the local Government by Section 3 of Act XI of 1865 the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to abolish the Cantonment Small Cause Court at Berhampore, and to extend the local jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court of Moorshedabad so as to include the places which have hitherto been under the jurisdiction of the Cantonment Small Cause Court at Berhampore. The Moorshedabad Small Cause Court, with its enlarged jurisdiction, will henceforward be called the Berhampore Small Cause Court.

A MACKENZIE

Junior Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Third Publication]

NOTIFICATION

RULES FOR THE GRANT OF LICENSES FOR CARRYING AND SELLING ARMS

Calcutta, the 22nd July 1873

By the orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council in the Home Department, No 1398, dated 12th February 1866, the attention of local Governments was drawn to the fact that much difficulty was experienced, not only by the public, but by local officers, in ascertaining the state of the law as regards arms in any particular part of the country, and directions were given that the several local Governments should notify in the official *Gazette*, at the commencement of each year, what Sections of the Arms' Act are in force in each part of the territory under their respective jurisdictions, and should from time to time intimate any changes in its application. In accordance with these orders, notifications have annually appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette* setting out the application of the Act as affecting Bengal. It has now, however, been brought to the Lieutenant Governor's notice that these notifications as last published might conveniently have incorporated the rules laid down by the Government of India for the importation and transportation of arms in Bengal, and it has been suggested that it would be desirable to publish in connected form these rules and a summary of the other existing orders in regard to the grant of licenses for carrying and selling arms as they now stand. His Honor has accordingly been pleased to direct the publication of the following series of rules, containing all the orders now in force, in supersession of all former notifications on the subject.

2 The provisions of Act XXXI, 1860 (relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases), as continued in force and amended by Act VI (the Arms' Act Continuance Act), 1860, restricting (1) the possession of cannon, howitzers, and mortars, (2) the manufacture, repair, sale, or (3) importation of arms and ammunition, and (4) the carrying of arms, are in force throughout the territories subject to the control of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

3 The powers of seizure, search, and arrest in certain cases, defined in Sections 20, 21, 25, and 31, Act XXXI, 1860, are still possessed by the several authorities in whom the law vests them.

The following are the Rules laid down under the Act for the importation and transport of arms, &c, the grant of licenses for carrying arms, and for the sale of arms and ammunition in Bengal.

4. Under the provisions of Sections 17 and 22 of Act XXXI of 1860, the importation or transport of all arms and ammunition of the descriptions mentioned in Sections 5, 6, and 25 of the aforesaid Act* into or through the territories under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal is prohibited, unless covered by a license or pass

* *Viz* fire arms, bayonets, swords, daggers, spears, spear heads; lead, sulphur, saltpetre, percussion caps, gunpowder or other ammunition.

5 Persons desirous of importing arms and ammunition into any district in the Lower Provinces of Bengal shall apply for a license to the Commissioner of the division† in which the arms and ammunition are to be exposed for sale, kept, or made use of. The application must be in writing, and must contain full information on the following points —

† In Calcutta to the Commissioner of Police

- 1st — Purpose for which required
- 2nd — Probable cost of each weapon
- 3rd — Port at which the goods will be imported
- 4th — District in which the arms and ammunition are to be used, kept, or sold

6 Commissioners, on receipt of applications in the prescribed form, are authorized to grant licenses according to form A, at their discretion, for the importation of arms, and, in reasonable quantities, of ammunition.

7 Licenses for the importation of fire arms are not to be granted, except the Commissioner to whom the application is made is satisfied that the weapons are required for *bond fide* sporting purposes.

8 The Commissioner should not grant licenses for the importation of fire arms in large quantities without reference, through the regular official channel, to the Government of Bengal. (*N B* — A fresh license must be taken out for each importation.)

9 A copy of all licenses must be forwarded to the chief police officer at the port at which the goods are to be landed. If the license authorizes the importation of any considerable quantity of fire arms, a copy of the orders of Government sanctioning the importation must also be sent.

10 The Collector of Customs is not to deliver any arms or ammunition unless protected by a pass from the chief police officer at the port where the goods have been landed.

11 No licenses or passes are to be given for rifles of a military pattern, or of patterns easily convertible into military weapons, unless the consignees produce specific orders from English gentlemen for the weapons.

12 The Collector of Customs shall be responsible for seeing that the arms imported answer to the description given in the pass, and in case of doubt, shall detain the arms and refer the point to the orders of Government.

13 The consignee, on arrival of the arms and ammunition, must produce his license to the chief police officer of the port, upon which he is to receive from the said officer a pass in form B for the delivery of such arms and ammunition as may be mentioned in the license.

14 If the arms and ammunition are to be removed from the port, the police officer, at the time of granting the pass for delivery from the Custom House, must grant a pass in form C for the transmission of the said goods to the place to which the importation is sanctioned in the license, and he will forward a copy of the pass to the Magistrate of the district in which the said place is situated.

15 The arms and ammunition must be taken direct from the port to the place entered in the pass, and they are not to be sold or made use of at any intermediate place.

16 Any person desirous of transporting any arms or ammunition of the descriptions marginally noted into any portion of the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or from one district or town in the said territories to another district or town, must apply for a pass to the Commissioner of the Division specifying the district or town into which he proposes to transport the goods. The application must be made in writing, and must contain full information as to the quantity and description of all the goods.

17 The Commissioner, on receipt of an application under the preceding rule, may grant a pass according to form C, and subject to the conditions and restrictions laid down in paragraph 15. (A duplicate of this pass should be forwarded in each case to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.)

18 When arms or ammunition are brought into a district protected by a pass issued in accordance with the preceding rules, the person in charge of the goods must, immediately on arrival, deliver the pass to the Magistrate in charge

Fire arms bayonet sword daggers spears spear
heads lead sulphur saltpetre gunpowder or other
ammunition

of the district or town, whose duty it will be to ascertain that the arms and ammunition correspond with the entries in the pass, or that any excess, deficiency, or discrepancy, is satisfactorily explained

19 Any person transporting arms in violation of the preceding rules 4 to 18, will on conviction be liable to the penalties prescribed by Section 23 of Act XXXI of 1860

20 The following fees are to be charged for the issue of licenses and passes under the foregoing rules —

	Rs	As	P
For each license in form A for permission to import arms and ammunition	5	0	0
For each pass in form B for the delivery of arms and ammunition from the Custom House	1	0	0
For each transport pass in form C	5	0	0

21 The foregoing rules do not apply to arms and ammunition imported or transported by any person in small quantities for his own private use, but a license or pass may be granted for such arms and ammunition at the discretion of the officer to whom the application is preferred

22 Section 32 of Act XXXI of 1860, prohibiting absolutely the possession of any arms or ammunition without a license, is not now in force in any district of Bengal, inasmuch as no district is at present disarmed under that Section

23 In districts and places not brought under the provisions of Section 32, persons are not absolutely prohibited from carrying arms without a license, but any person not being exempted under the provisions of Section 27, so carrying arms, is liable to be disarmed by any Magistrate or police officer under Section 26, if, in the judgment of such Magistrate or police officer it is dangerous to the public peace to allow such person to go armed or to carry arms

24 In the districts noted in the margin the Government has not insisted on the people taking out licenses to own or carry arms. In these districts the local officers are only required to act in the spirit of the instructions contained in the circular orders of this Government No 1125 dated the 28th February 1868 that is to say they will refrain from enforcing Section 26 of Act XXXI of 1860, except in special cases in which there is really ground for believing that such a measure is necessary for the preservation of the public peace

25 In the districts noted in the margin, the Magistrates are bound to insist on licenses being taken out before arms are carried. The license must be in form D annexed

26 Any person in the districts named in Rule 25, who has not been exempted under Section 27, and who is desirous of obtaining a license to carry arms, shall make an application in writing to the Magistrate in charge of the district or sub division in which he may be residing. The application must be on an 8 anna stamp, and contain the following particulars —

- 1 Name and address of applicant
- 2 Period for which the license is required (in no case to exceed one year from date)
- 3 For what purpose the arms are required, and the places where the applicant proposes to reside during the currency of the license
- 4 Description of arms for which a license is sought
- 5 Whether the arms are to be carried only by the applicant or by his followers if the latter, the number and description of arms to be carried by each follower

27 Some of the districts named in Rule 25 being situated on the frontier the unrestricted right of possessing and carrying arms would afford facilities

FORM D

LICENSE to carry Arms, issued under Sections 28, 29, and 30 of Act XXXI of 1860

Name of person to whom granted	Name of person to whom granted father's name.	RESIDENCE OF GRANTER			From what date to what date license granted.	District town or places in which the license is to have operation	Whether operation of license is limited to the grantee or whether it extends to his followers if the latter number of followers licensed, and number and description of arms to be carried by each.	REMARKS
		Village.	Police Station.	District.				

FORM E

LICENSE to carry Arms on a Journey issued under Clause 4 Section 32 of Act XXXI of 1860

Name of person to whom granted	District.	Name of person to whom granted father's name.	RESIDENCE OF GRANTER			To what place proceed	Route by which proceed and district through which the license is to have operation	Probable time when journey is expected to occupy and whether the license is to be valid throughout the journey	Whether license is limited to the grantee or whether it extends to his followers if the latter number of followers licensed, and number and description of arms to be carried by each.	REMARKS
			Village.	Police Station.	District.					

N.B.—If the license is to have operation on any day it is to be issued under the provisions of Section 32 of Act XXXI of 1860 the license must be countersigned by the Magistrate of the district in which the license is issued.

FORM F

Stock Book to be kept by all persons licensed to manufacture or deal in Arms, under Section 12, Act XXXI of 1860 (Arms Act)

Date	Stock book No	ARTICLE			Whether purchased or imported direct	If imported direct name and date of firm and name of ship	If purchased from whom and date of purchase
		Nature	Description	Quantity			

FORM G

Sale Book to be kept by all persons licensed to manufacture or deal in Arms under Section 14, Act XXXI of 1860

Date of sale	Stock book No	ARTICLE SOLD				Name of Purchaser	Residence of Purchaser
		Nature	Description	Quantity	Price		
	Section Register No 1	Specification of arms or ammunition with the gun, rifle sword, ps, gunpowder &c	Distinguishing marks, make &c &c			Father and if purchased by a native	If native give street and number if district name of village, panchayat, shah pergunnah and zillah

A MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 25th July 1873 — Under the provisions of Act XXIX of 1837, and Section 837 of the Criminal Procedure Code, it is hereby notified that Assamese is the language to be used in Judicial and Revenue Proceedings in, and is the ordinary language of, the five valley districts of Assam, viz, Kamroop, Durrung, Nowgong, Sebsaugor, and Luckimpore

A MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Third Publication]

DECLARATION

The 9th July 1873 — Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz, for a Sub Registry Office at Bhanga, in Pergunnah Havili in the District of Furreedpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a plot of land, measuring six cottahs, more or less is required. The land is bounded on the north by a ditch on the west by Ishwar Chundra Ghose's shop on the south by a public road and on the east by a brick built house, in which the Small Cause Court is held

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern

A MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Third Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 16th July 1873 — It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to sanction the establishment of a new Sub Registry Office near the Police outpost at Ghazipore, in the Sub division of Duhin Shabazpore in the District of Backergunge, and to appoint Moulvi Azizuddin Hyder to be Additional Sub Registrar for the Sub district of Duhin Shabazpore with head quarters at Ghazipore

This Notification will take effect on and from 1st September 1873

A MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Third Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 17th July 1873 — The Lieutenant Governor is pleased to extend the operation of Section 34 of Act V of 1861 (an Act for the Regulation of the Police) to the Sub divisional station of Jeypore in the District of Luckimpore

A MACKENZIE
Junior Secy to the Govt of Bengal

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—BENGAL

ESTABLISHMENT

The 2nd August 1873

No 275 — *Leave of Absence* — Serjeant J Ferris Supervisor, Second Grade, attached to the Luckimpore and Sebsaugor Districts is allowed preparatory leave for five days in addition to that already granted* to him

* Bengal Government Public Works Department
Notification No 269 dated 28th July 1873

No 276 — Baboo Morrari Mohun Goopto Supervisor Second Grade attached to the Howrah and Hooghly Districts for four months, on Medical Certificate, under Supplement F Section 3 of the Civil Leave Code

CIVIL BUILDINGS

The 2nd August 1873

No 277 — *Declaration under Section 6 of Act X of 1870 of the Government of India* — Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose viz, for a Lock up in the village of Lumlook, Pergunnah Lumlook Zillah Midnapore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less three beegahs and four cottahs of standard measurement and bounded on the north by land belonging to Messrs Watson & Co west by a pucca drain south by the public road, and east by Government land, is required within the aforesaid village of Lumlook

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern

COMMUNICATIONS
The 5th August 1873

No 278 —Declaration under Section 6 of Act X of 1870 of the Government of India — Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz for a road in the villages of Radhanuggur Neamutpore and Bhadarah, Pergunnah Sherghur Zillah Burdwan it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less 60 beegahs of standard measurement bounded as shown in the survey filed in the office of the Executive Engineer of the Maunbhoom and Singhbhoom Districts at Purulia, is required within the aforesaid villages of Radhanuggur Neamutpore and Bhadarah

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern

J E T NICOLLS Col RE,
Secy to the Govt of Bengal P W D

IRRIGATION
NOTIFICATION
ESTABLISHMENT

The 31st July 1873

No 303 —Leave —Mr J Campbell Executive Engineer, Third Grade Southern Hooghly Drainage Division is granted privilege leave for three months under Supplement F Section 12, of the Civil Leave Code from 15th August 1873, or any early subsequent date

The 2nd August 1873

No 304 —Leave —Baboo Jodoonath Seal Assistant Engineer, First Grade Dehrce Division is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days under Supplement F, Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code

No 305 —Notification —The following Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department is republished for information —

No 487 dated 23rd July 1873 —Mr J C Cox Temporary Supervisor Second Grade Irrigation Branch Bengal is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department in that grade

No 306 —Corrigendum —In Notification No 300, dated the 26th July 1873 for "Third Grade" read 'Second Grade

No 307 —Notification —The following Notification of the Government of India Military Department, is republished for information —

No 747 of 1873 —The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified —

Lieutenant Colonel F T Haig of the Royal (Madras) Engineers Madras G O No 93 dated 8th April 1873 per *Peshawur* 2nd July 1873 from Calcutta

No 308 —Posting —Mr E Parsick, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade to the Pooree Survey Division

No 309 —Notification —The following Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department is republished for information —

No 491 dated 24th July 1873 —Mr Cuny Kamil is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the Third Grade on probation and posted to Bengal in the Irrigation Branch

The 4th August 1873

No 310 —Leave —Mr H Herd temporary Sub Engineer Third Grade Dehrce Division availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in the orders marginally noted on the 22nd July 1873

No 311 —Notification —Baboo Rajendronath Mookerjee, Overseer, Second Grade, joined the Cossye Division on the forenoon of the 28th July 1873

No 312 —Leave —Baboo Koomud Nath Mookerjee Probationary Overseer Third Grade Eastern Sone Division is granted sick leave for six days 15th to 20th June 1873, inclusive, under Supplement F, Section 3, of the Civil Leave Code

IRRIGATION
The 4th August 1873

No 313 —Notification —Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose viz for brick making in or near the village of Deegah Zillah Patna, it is hereby declared that the officers and subordinates of the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works

Department may under the conditions of Section 4 of Act X of 1870, enter on any lands in the aforesaid part of district Patna that are likely to be required as aforesaid, and do all acts necessary to ascertain whether such lands are adapted for the said purpose

This Notification is made, under the provisions of Section 4 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern

H W GULLIVER, *Lieut Colonel, R E,*
Offg Joint Secy to the Govt of Bengal
in the P W D Irrigation Branch

NOTIFICATION

FOR THE SALE OF WASTE LAND IN CACHAR

The 28th July 1873—NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned lots of waste lands ascertained by survey to consist of 538 acres 3 roods and 39 poles situated in Pergunah Rupaircolie Mouzah Captainpoor and bounded as shewn at the foot of this notice having been applied for under the Rules for the sale of unassessed Waste Lands in the Lower Province of Bengal will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs 5 per acre on the 2nd day of November 1873 at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863 The sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863

Boundaries

- North*—A line from pillar A at Indro Khall to pillar B at a distance of 1,276 yards, thence to pillar C, at a distance of 898 yards
West—A line from pillar C to pillar D at a distance of 876 yards, thence to Chital Khall at a distance of 486 yards
South—A line from Chital Khall to pillar E at a distance of 806 yards, thence to pillar F at Chikurmattee Khall, at a distance of 1,190 yards
East—A line from pillar F to a point touching Indro Khall at a distance of 102 yards thence to pillar A along the bank of Indro Khall, at a distance of 712 yards

O G R McWILLIAM,
Offg Depy Commissioner

TREASURY NOTICES

UNCOVENANTED Deputy Collector Baboo Kalee Prosonno Sirkar was temporarily placed in charge of the Nuddea Treasury from June 27th to July 7th 1873, and authorized to draw Bills on other Treasuries

H ULICK BROWNE, *Commissioner*

COMMR'S OFFICE, PRESIDENCY DIVN, Calcutta, the 14th July 1873

UNCOVENANTED Deputy Collector Babu Gouree Sunker Biswas has been placed in charge of the Sarun Treasury and authorized to draw bills on other Treasuries

PATNA COMMR'S OFFICE, the 15th July 1873 S C BAYLEY, *Offg Commissioner*

DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR J KNOX WIGHT has been placed in charge of the Backergunge Treasury and authorized to draw bills from other treasuries

DACCA COMMR'S OFFICE, the 29th July 1873

A ABERCROMBIE, *Offg Commissioner*

Calcutta University

NOTICE

THE University Examinations in Arts of 1873 74 will be held on the under mentioned dates —

Entrance Examination and First Examination in Arts on Monday, the 1st December, and following days

B A Examination on Monday the 29th December, and following days

Applications from candidates for admission to the Entrance and First Arts Examinations must be lodged with the Registrar before the 1st November

Applications from candidates for admission to the B A Examination must be lodged with the Registrar before the 2nd December —By order of the Vice Chancellor

SENATE HOUSE, the 10th July 1873

W G WILLSON, *Offg Registrar*

T M ROBINSON, Sheriff

Opium Notification

No 620B

NOTICE is hereby given that the ninth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1871 72, will be held at the Government Opium Sale room, No 2 Bankshall Street, on Thursday, the 4th September 1873, at 11 A M and will comprise 3,500 Chests, viz —

Behar Opium	Chests
Benares „	2,125
	1,375
Total	3,500

2 The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 8th November 1872 and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue

3 The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 9th and 19th September respectively that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts Government Promissory Notes or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale room will be received after 4 P M of Tuesday, the 9th September 1873, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P M of Friday, the 19th September 1873

4 In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale the following quantities, more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below The Member in Charge of the Opium Department however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so

DATES	Behar about Chests	Benares about Chests	Total about Chests
On or about Thursday, 9th Oct 1873	2 125	1 375	3 500
On or about Thursday, 6th Nov „	2 125	1 375	3 500
On or about Thursday, 4th Dec „	2 125	1,375	3 500
Total	6 375	4,175	10 500

By order of the Member in Charge

BOARD OF REVENUE FORT WILLIAM the 29th July 1873

T B LANF, Secretary

Statement showing the importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on the River Hooghly subject to Customs Duty on the 1st August 1873

	Government Golahs	Private Golahs	Afloat	Total
	M ls	Md	Mds	Mds
Liverpool Punga	1 110 477		324 176½	1,470 654
French Kurkutch	12 509			12 509
Italian	9, 20, 1			23,205½
Bombay „	146 171		68 426½	214 897½
Madras	15 448		4 657	19 905
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch and Muscat Rock	259 051		50,716	309,767
Total	1 602 962½		447 975½	2,050 938

By order of the Board of Revenue, L P

J A CRAWFORD, Collector of Customs

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, the 4th August 1873



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1873

PART II

Advertisements

[N B—Advertisements Notices &c intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette cannot be received after Noon on Monday]

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned plots of lands no longer required by the Government situated in the district of Beerbhoom, will be put up to sale at the Railway Deputy Collector's Office at Cyntheea adjoining the East Indian Railway Station, at 11 A M, on Monday the 1st day of September 1870 corresponding with 17th Bhaddur 1280, F S

The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions —

1st —If the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rs 100 the whole amount to be paid down at once

2nd —If the amount of purchase money exceeds Rs 100, one fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day the sale to be cancelled the sum deposited being forfeited to Government and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale

3rd —The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders

4th —The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah	Tergunnah and Mouzah	Number of mules in which the land is situated	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in bighas and acre		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot
					B C Ch	A R P	Reason for exclusion	A R I		
1	Beerbhoom	Tergunnah Shoopore Mouzah Obeerampore	96 & 97	West	13 8 15	4 1 8	Occupied by a pathway	0 0 1	Commenced on 5 200 feet from the 96th station and terminated at the 97th station	North—By a pathway South—By the boundary line of the Railway Company East—By the Railway Company West—Zemindaree land
2	ditto	ditto	96 & 97	East	15 0 0	4 3 9	ditto	0 0 1	ditto	North—By the pathway common to lot No 4 South—By the boundary line of the Railway Company East—By the Railway Company West—Zemindaree land
3	ditto	Tergunnah Shoopore Mouzah Obeerampore and Rajutpore	97	West	15 1 7	6 0 1			Commenced on 1 6 feet from the 96th station and terminated at the 97th station	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 5 South—By the pathway common to lot No 1 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
4	ditto	ditto	97	East	15 9 0	0 17			ditto	North—By the northern boundary of lot No 6 South—Pathway common to lot No 2 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing

Lot Number	Zilla	Pargannah and Mozal	Number of ch the lot at d	Situ- ated in the Railway	Approximate of lot in acres					Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot	
					B	C	Ch	A	P	Reasons for exclusion	A			R
5	B	Bhoom	Personal Muzal	97	W	t	18	11	0	0	0	1	Commence on 2655 feet of the 97th mile and terminat 4020 feet of the same	N rth—By the southern boundary of lot N 7 South—By the northern boundary of lot No 8 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
6	l	tt	l	97	F	t	10	0	0	0	1	1	d tto ditto	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 8 South—Northern bound- ary of lot No 4 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
7	d	tt	l	9	W	t	1	10	0	3	31		Commence on 4020 feet of the 97th mile and terminat 4020 feet of the same plan	N rth—By end of mile 97 as per plan South—Northern bound- ary of lot No 8 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land N rth—By end of mile 97 as per plan South—Northern bound- ary of lot No 8 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing N rth—By a road to Station Holopore
8	l	tt	l	9	F	t	18	8	4	0	0	14	d tto ditto	North—By end of mile 97 as per plan South—Northern bound- ary of lot No 8 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing N rth—By a road to Station Holopore
9	l	tt	l	98	W	t	18	17	0	6	0	30	Commence on 98th mile of the 97th mile and terminat 170 feet of the same plan	North—By end of mile 97 as per plan South—Northern bound- ary of lot No 7 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land N rth—By a road to Station Holopore
10	d	tt	l	98	F	t	18	3	1	0	0	0	d tto ditto	North—By end of mile 97 as per plan South—Northern bound- ary of lot No 7 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land N rth—By a road to Station Holopore
11	d	tt	l	98	W	t	17	13	11	5	3	15	Commence on 1205 feet of the 98th mile and terminat 263 feet of the same plan	North—By end of mile 97 as per plan South—Northern bound- ary of lot No 11 and partly by Zemindaree land East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land N rth—By a road to Station Holopore
12	F	l	tt	98	F	t	17	0	11	5	2	1	d tto ditto	North—By end of mile 97 as per plan South—Northern bound- ary of lot No 14 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land N rth—By a road to Station Holopore
13	l	tt	l	98	W	t	8	9	5	2	1	8	Commence on 263 feet of the 98th mile and terminat 413 feet of the same plan	North—By end of mile 97 as per plan South—Northern bound- ary of lot No 15 and partly by Zemindaree land East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land N rth—By a road to Station Holopore
14	d	tt	l	98	F	t	19	10	13	6	2	3	d tto ditto	North—By end of mile 97 as per plan South—Northern bound- ary of lot No 11 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land N rth—By the southern boundary of lot No 16 South—Northern bound- ary of lot No 12 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
15	d	tt	l	98	W	t	0	7	1	2	2	0	Commence on 413 feet of the 98th mile and terminat 413 feet of the same plan	North—By end of mile 97 as per plan South—Northern bound- ary of lot No 13 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land N rth—By end of mile 97 as per plan South—Northern bound- ary of lot No 14 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
16	d	tt	l	98	F	t	0	13	0	3	0	3	Commences on 4135 feet of the 98th mile and terminat 4135 feet of the same plan	North—By end of mile 97 as per plan South—Northern bound- ary of lot No 14 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
17	d	tt	l	99	W	t	3	14	1	0	3	6	Commence at mile 99 of the 98th mile and terminat 1036 feet of the same plan	North—By boundary of Station Holopore South—By end of mile 98 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land N rth—By boundary of Station Holopore South—By end of mile 98 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
18	d	tt	l	99	F	t	2	7	3	0	3	0	Commence at mile 99 of the 98th mile and terminat 1036 feet of the same plan	North—By boundary of Station Holopore South—By end of mile 98 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land

Consent ve Lot Number	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of acres in which the land is situated	Side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in high land acre		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot
					R C (h	A R P	R as s f exclusi n	A R I		
19	Beerbhoom	Pergunnah Sa bh om M uzil Balepore	99	West	4 1 7	1 1 15			Commencement at boundary of Bilepore Station and terminates at the compound of Railway Inspector Bungalow	North—By the compound of Railway Inspector's Bungalow South—Boundary of Balepore Station East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
20	ditto	ditto	99	East	5 10 2	1 3 35			Commencement at boundary of Bilepore Station and terminates at the compound of Railway Inspector Bungalow	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 22 South—Boundary of Sta tion Bilepore East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
21	ditto	ditto	99	West	2 14 8	0 3 24			Commencement at boundary of Bilepore Station and terminates at the compound of Railway Inspector Bungalow	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 22 South—Boundary of Sta tion Bilepore East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
22	ditto	ditto	99	East	14 8 0	3 4			ditto	North—By the compound of a house the property of a private person South—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land East—Boundary of lot No 22
23	ditto	Pergunnah Sa bh om M uzil Balepore	100	West	4 3 10	1 1 1			Commencement at boundary of Bilepore Station and terminates at the compound of Railway Inspector Bungalow	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 25 South—Boundary of lot No 22 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
24	ditto	Pergunnah Sa bh om M uzil Balepore	100	East	1 3 10	1 1 1			Commencement at boundary of Bilepore Station and terminates at the compound of Railway Inspector Bungalow	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 25 South—Boundary of lot No 22 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
25	ditto	Pergunnah Sa bh om M uzil Balepore	100	West	6 0 13	0 0			Commencement at boundary of Bilepore Station and terminates at the compound of Railway Inspector Bungalow	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 27 South—Boundary of lot No 23 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
26	ditto	Pergunnah Sa bh om M uzil Balepore	100	East	6 0 13	0 0			ditto	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 28 South—Boundary of lot No 24 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
27	ditto	Pergunnah Sa bh om M uzil Balepore	100	West	0 9 8	3 0 1			Commencement at boundary of Bilepore Station and terminates at the compound of Railway Inspector Bungalow	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 29 South—Boundary of lot No 25 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
28	ditto	Pergunnah Sa bh om M uzil Balepore	100	East	0 9 8	3 0 21			ditto	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 30 South—Boundary of lot No 26 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
29	ditto	ditto	100	West	0 15 15	3 0 38			Commencement at boundary of Bilepore Station and terminates at the compound of Railway Inspector Bungalow	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 31 South—Boundary of lot No 27 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
30	ditto	ditto	100	East	0 13 1	3 0 31			ditto	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 32 South—Boundary of lot No 28 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
31	ditto	ditto	100	West	12 11 0	4 0 2			Commencement at boundary of Bilepore Station and terminates at the compound of Railway Inspector Bungalow	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 33 South—Boundary of lot No 29 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
32	ditto	ditto	101	East	1 5 14	4 0 11			ditto	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 34 South—Boundary of lot No 30 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
33	ditto	ditto	101	West	11 12 9	3 3 15			Commencement at boundary of Bilepore Station and terminates at the compound of Railway Inspector Bungalow	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 35 South—Boundary of lot No 31 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of mls in which the land is situated	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in bigha and acre		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot
					B C Ch	A R I	Reasons for exclusion	A R P		
34	Beerbhoom	Pergunnah Bar buk Singh M sah T Moria	101	East	11 12 0	3 3 1			Commences on 1376 feet of mile 101 as per plan and terminates on 2753 feet of the same	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 36 South—By the northern boundary of lot No. 39 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
35	ditto	ditto	101	West	8 18 0	3 31			Commences on 2753 feet of mile 101 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 101 as per plan South—Northern boundary of lot No 33 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
36	ditto	ditto	101	East	8 0 4	2 3 8			ditto	North—By end of mile 101 as per plan South—Northern boundary of lot No 34 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
37	ditto	ditto	102	West	9 19 8	3 1 8			Commences at end of mile 101 and terminates on 1350 feet of mile 102 as per plan.	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 39 South—End of mile 101 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
38	ditto	ditto	102	East	10 0 7	3 1 10			Commences at end of mile 101 as per plan and terminates on 1350 feet of mile 103	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 40 South—End of mile 101 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
39	ditto	ditto	102	West	13 14 5	4 2 5			Commences on 1350 feet of mile 103 as per plan and terminates on 2630 feet of the same	North—By a village road South—Northern boundary of lot No 37 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
40	ditto	ditto	102	East	14 11 8	4 3 11			ditto	North—By a village road South—By the northern boundary of lot No 39 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
41	ditto	ditto	102	West	13 14 7	4 2 6	Occupied by railway	0 1 38	Commences 2650 feet of mile 102 as per plan and terminates on 3780 feet of the same	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 43 South—By village road common to lot No 39 East—Railway fencing West—Partly by village road and partly by zemindaree land
42	ditto	ditto	102	East	14 18 2	4 3 30	ditto	0 0 14	Commences on 600 feet of mile 102 as per plan and terminates on 3730 feet of the same as per plan	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 44 South—By a village road common to lot No 40 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
43	ditto	ditto	102	West	15 2 4	5 0 0			Commences on 3780 feet of mile 102 as per plan and terminates on 4730 feet of the same	North—By Railway permanent land South—Northern boundary of lot No 41 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
44	ditto	ditto	102	East	15 9 1	5 0 18			ditto	North—By Railway permanent land South—By the northern boundary of lot No 42 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
45	ditto	Pergunnah Bur khuondia Mou zah caria and Mosedell	103	West	30 18 1	13 0 33	Occupied by Nullah	1 0 0	Commence on the permanent boundary of Railway land opposite the west facing of the Cossai bridge and extends in a curve on the side of the new channel up to the old	North and South—By zemindaree lands East—Railway permanent lands West—Old channel of the Cossai Nullah
46	ditto	ditto	103	East	18 4 5	6 0 3	ditto	4 0 0	Starts on the east of the Railway permanent land facing the Cossai Nullah	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 44 South—By a village road common to lot No 40 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
47	ditto	Pergunnah Bur khuondia, Mouzah Mosedell	103	West	14 2 5	4 2 27			Commences on 1635 feet of mile 103 as per plan and terminates on 3100 feet of the same	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 44 South—By a village road common to lot No 40 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
48	ditto	ditto	103	East	13 0 0	4 1 8			ditto	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 44 South—By a village road common to lot No 40 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah	Pergunnah and Moonsah.	Number of mile in which the land is situated	Situated in which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in bigha and acre		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot
					B C Ch	A R P	Reasons for exclusion	A R P		
49	Beerbhoom	Pergunnah Burbulsee Moonsah Gopinathpore	104	West	3 6 6	1 0 18			Commences on 1800 feet of mile 104 as per plan and terminates on 2845 feet of the same.	North—By permanent Railway land South—Ditto ditto East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—By permanent Railway land. South—Ditto ditto East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
50	ditto	ditto	104	East	3 6 5	1 0 21			ditto	North—By permanent Railway land. South—Ditto ditto East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
51	ditto	Pergunnah Allinuggur Mouzah Kabrnpore and Cawrpore	108	West	8 15 8	2 3 30			Commences on 800 feet of mile 106 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—End of mile 106 as per plan South—Railway level crossing East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
52	ditto	ditto	108	East	8 15 8	2 3 33			ditto	North—End of mile 106 as per plan South—Railway level crossing East—Zemindaree land. West—Railway fencing
53	ditto	Pergunnah Burkhoonda Mouzah Domoriah and Kurroomshur	107	West	6 14 0	2 0 35			Commences on 1670 feet of mile 107 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—End of mile 107 as per plan South—Railway level crossing East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
54	ditto	ditto	107	East	6 3 3	2 0 6			ditto	North—End of mile 107 as per plan South—Railway level crossing East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
55	ditto	Pergunnah Allinuggur Mouzah Kurroomshur	108	West	8 3 9	2 2 33			Commences at the end of mile 107 and terminates on 1950 feet of mile 108 as per plan	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 67 South—End of mile 107 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
56	ditto	ditto	108	East	7 18 0	2 2 18			ditto	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 58 South—End of mile 107 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
57	ditto	ditto	108	West	11 6 0	3 2 38			Commences on 1350 feet of mile 108 and terminates on 2890 feet of the same as per plan	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 59 South—By the northern boundary of lot No 56. East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
58	ditto	ditto	108	East	11 2 3	3 2 28			ditto	North—Southern boundary of lot No 60 South—Northern boundary of lot No 56 East—Zemindaree land. West—Railway fencing
59	ditto	ditto	108	West	9 14 13	3 0 35			Commences on 2890 feet of mile 108 and terminates on 305 feet of the same as per plan	North—By the permanent Railway land South—By the northern boundary of lot No. 57 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land.
60	ditto	Pergunnah Allinuggur Mouzah Kurroomshur & Sesoar	108	East	10 6 11	3 1 35			ditto	North—Railway permanent land South—Northern boundary of lot No 59 East—Zemindaree land. West—Railway fencing
61	ditto	Pergunnah Allinuggur Mouzah Kurroomshur	108 109	West	47 12 8	15 2 39	Occupied Nullah	by 4 1 23	Commences on the permanent boundary of the Railway land opposite the west end of the Baker Bridge and extends in a curve on either side of the new channel up to the old	North and South—Zemindaree land East—Nullah West—Railway permanent land
62	ditto	ditto	108 109	East	25 18 12	8 2 12	ditto	1 0 35	Commences on the east of the Railway permanent land opposite the east end of the Baker Bridge	North—Southern boundary of lot No 65 South—Northern boundary of lot No 61 East—Railway permanent land West—Zemindaree land.
63	ditto	Pergunnah Allinuggur Mouzah Kurroomshur & Tikedab	109	West	21 17 4	7 0 37			Commences on 450 feet of mile 109 and terminates on 2010 feet of the same as per plan	

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of the lot in which the land is situated	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in bigas and ares		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot						
					B	C	Ch	A			R	P	Reasons for exclusion.	A	R	P
64	Barrbhoom	Pergunnah Ali nagpur Mouzah Kurroonpur & Tikedah	109	East	10	1	7	3	1	13			Commences on 1000 feet of mile 109 and terminates on 1063 feet of mile 109 as per plan	North—Relinquished Railway C. class land purchased by a private individual. South—Zemindaree land. East—Ditto ditto West—Railway permanent land.		
65	ditto	Pergunnah Moraisi Mouzah Tikedah	109	West	12	8	13	4	0	18			Commences on 2010 feet of mile 109 and terminates on 2410 feet of the same as per plan	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 67 South—Partly by the northern boundary of lot No 63 and partly by permanent Railway land. East—Railway fencing. West—Zemindaree land.		
66	ditto	ditto	109	East	12	13	0	4	0	29			ditto	North—Southern boundary of lot No 66 South—By permanent Railway land. East—Partly by relinquished Railway C. land and partly by Government and partly by zemindaree land. West—Railway fencing.		
67	ditto	Pergunnah Moraisi Mouzah Tikedah & Kooemjatra	109	West	7	12	12	2	2	4			Commences on 3410 feet of mile 109 and terminates at the end of the mile as per plan	North—By end of mile 109 as per plan South—By the northern boundary of lot No 65. East—Railway fencing. West—Zemindaree land.		
68	ditto	ditto	109	East	7	12	12	2	2	4			ditto	North—By end of mile 109 as per plan South—By the northern boundary of lot No. 66. East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing.		
69	ditto	Pergunnah Moraisi Mouzah Kooemjatra	110	West	5	15	0	1	3	4			Commences at the end of mile 109 as per plan and terminates on 1165 feet of mile 110 as per plan	North—By permanent Railway land South—By end of mile 109 as per plan East—Railway fencing. West—Zemindaree land.		
70	ditto	ditto	110	East	5	15	0	1	3	4			ditto	North—By permanent Railway land South—By end of mile 109 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing.		
71	ditto	Pergunnah Moraisi Mouzah Ahmoodpore & Shahpore	111	West	16	6	2	5	1	43			Commences on 2770 feet of mile 111 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 111 as per plan South—Boundary of Ahmoodpore station land East—Railway fencing. West—Zemindaree land.		
72	ditto	ditto	111	East	14	4	12	4	2	33			Commences on 2845 feet of mile 111 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 111 as per plan South—Boundary of Ahmoodpore station land East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing.		
73	ditto	Pergunnah Fultpore Mouzah Shahpore	112	West	8	17	7	2	3	29	Occupied by railway	0	0	3	Commences at the end of mile 111 as per plan and terminates on 2725 feet of mile 112 as per plan	North—By southern boundary of lot No 75 South—By end of mile 111 as per plan East—Railway fencing. West—Zemindaree land.
74	ditto	ditto	112	East	5	18	7	1	3	34	ditto	1	1	0	ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 76 South—By end of mile 111 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—By a public road.
75	ditto	ditto	112	West	11	9	0	3	3	6			Commences on 2725 feet of mile 112 as per plan and terminates on 3805 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No 77 South—By northern boundary of lot No 73 East—Railway fencing. West—Zemindaree land.		
76	ditto	Pergunnah Fultpore Mouzah Biliyah	112	East	18	10	0	6	0	19	Occupied by Nullah	1	0	0	ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 78 South—Partly by northern boundary of lot No 74, and partly by zemindaree land East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing.

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah.	Number of mile in which the land is situated.	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in bigha and acre.		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot
					B C Ch	A R P	Reasons for exclusion	A R P		
77	Beerbhoom	Pergunnah Fultipore, Mouzah Belliah.	112	West	18 4 7	4 1 19	Occupied by Nullah	1 3 0	Commences on 3865 feet of mile 112 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 112 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No 75 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—By end of mile 112 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No 76. East—Zemindaree land. West—Railway fencing
78	ditto	ditto	112	East	10 14 4	8 2 7			ditto	North—By end of mile 112 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No 76. East—Zemindaree land. West—Railway fencing
79	ditto	Pergunnah Fultipore, Mouzah Belliah and Cugas	113	West	9 4 0	3 0 7			Commences at the end of mile 112 and terminates on 4390 feet of mile 113 as per plan.	North—Railway level crossing South—By end of mile 112 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land. North—Railway level crossing
80	ditto	Pergunnah Morasa, Mouzah Belliah and Cugas	113	East	9 8 0	3 0 17			ditto	South—End of mile 112 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
81	ditto	Pergunnah Morasa, Mouzah Chaja and Ampachack	114	West	8 14 1	1 0 36			Commences on 3683 feet of mile 114 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—End of mile 114 as per plan South—Permanent Railway land East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—End of mile 114 as per plan South—Permanent Railway land
82	ditto	ditto	114	East	8 14 1	1 0 36			ditto	East—Zemindaree land. West—Railway fencing North—End of mile 114 as per plan South—End of mile 114 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—End of mile 114 as per plan South—End of mile 114 as per plan
83	ditto	Pergunnah Morasa, Mouzah Hongbang and Noia	115	West	8 3 8	2 2 33			Commences at the end of mile 114 as per plan and terminates at the end of mile 115	East—Zemindaree land. West—Railway fencing North—End of mile 115 as per plan South—End of mile 115 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—End of mile 115 as per plan South—End of mile 115 as per plan
84	ditto	ditto	115	East	8 3 8	2 2 33			ditto	East—Zemindaree land. West—Railway fencing North—End of mile 115 as per plan South—End of mile 115 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—End of mile 115 as per plan South—End of mile 115 as per plan
85	ditto	Pergunnah Shabg, Mouzah Molesur, Mouzah Mosadar and Chalkajara	116	West	8 2 16	2 2 31			Commences at the end of mile 115 as per plan and terminates at 1355 feet of mile 116 as per plan	North—By southern boundary of lot No 87 South—By end of mile 115 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—By southern boundary of lot No 88. South—End of mile 115 as per plan East—Zemindaree land. West—Railway fencing
86	ditto	ditto	116	East	8 11 8	2 2 14			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 89 South—By northern boundary of lot No 86 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—By southern boundary of lot No 89 South—By northern boundary of lot No 86 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
87	ditto	Pergunnah Shabg, Mouzah Molesur, Mouzah Chalkajara.	116	West	10 6 11	3 1 27			Commences on 1853 feet of mile 116 as per plan and terminates at 2710 feet of mile 116 as per plan	North—By southern boundary of lot No 89 South—By northern boundary of lot No 86 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—By southern boundary of lot No 89 South—By northern boundary of lot No 86 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
88	ditto	ditto	116	East	10 7 11	3 1 29			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 90 South—By northern boundary of lot No 88 East—Zemindaree land. West—Railway fencing
89	ditto	Pergunnah Shabg, Mouzah Molesur, Mouzah Chalkajara	116	West	11 0 0	3 2 3			Commences on 2710 feet of mile 116 as per plan and terminates at 4065 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No 91 South—By northern boundary of lot No 87 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—By southern boundary of lot No 92 South—By northern boundary of lot No 88 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
90	ditto	ditto	116	East	11 0 0	3 2 23			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 92 South—By northern boundary of lot No 88 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
91	ditto	ditto	116	West	8 11 7	1 0 39			Commences on 465 feet of mile 116 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 116 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No 89 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of miles in which the land is situated	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in bigha and acre		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot.
					B C Ch	A R P	Reasons for exclusion	A R P		
92	Beerbhoom	Pergunnah Shabig Moles Mouzah Chukrapanee	116	East	3 10 6	1 0 28			Commences on 4065 feet of mile 116 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 116 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No 90 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
93	ditto	Pergunnah Shabig Moles Mouzah Kurole and Porearpore	117	West	10 18 14	3 2 19			Commences at the end of mile 116 as per plan and terminates at the end of mile 117 as per plan	North—By end of mile 117 as per plan South—By end of mile 116 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land.
94	ditto	ditto	117	East	10 18 14	3 2 19			ditto	North—By end of mile 117 as per plan South—By end of mile 116 as per plan East—Zemindaree land. West—Railway fencing
95	ditto	Pergunnah Abolles Mouzah Porearpore	118	West	9 3 12	3 0 6	Occupied by road	0 0 12	Commences at the end of mile 117 as per plan and terminates on 1236 feet of mile 118 as per plan	North—Permanent Railway land South—By end of mile 117 as per plan. East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land. North—Permanent Railway land
96	ditto	ditto	118	East	8 16 8	2 3 27	ditto	0 0 11	ditto	South—By end of mile 117 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing North—Permanent Railway land
97	ditto	Pergunnah Molles Mouzah Cynthia	119	West	8 17 4	2 3 29			Commence on 675 feet of mile 119 as per plan and terminates on 195 feet of the same	North—Permanent Railway land South—Ditto ditto. East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—Permanent Railway land
98	ditto	ditto	119	East	8 16 7	2 3 7			ditto	South—Ditto ditto East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
99	ditto	Pergunnah Shabig Moles Mouzah Bhawan and Bagra	120	West	14 2 14	4 2 28	Occupied by road	0 0 8	Commences on 2645 feet of mile 120 as per plan and terminates on 4190 feet of the same	North—Village road South—Permanent Railway land East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
100	ditto	Pergunnah Shabig Moles Mouzah Bagria and Anol	120	East	14 6 2	4 2 37	ditto	0 0 8	ditto	North—Village road South—Permanent Railway land East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
101	ditto	Pergunnah Shabig Moles Mouzah Rancood	120	West	7 23 2	2 2 5	Occupied by a pathway	0 0 9	Commences on 4145 feet of mile 120 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 120 as per plan South—By a village road East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—By end of mile 120 as per plan
102	ditto	ditto	120	East	7 14 4	2 2 8	ditto	0 0 9	ditto	South—By a village road East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
103	ditto	ditto	121	West	8 13 4	2 3 18	ditto	0 0 8	Commences at the end of mile 120 as per plan and terminates on 1350 feet of mile 121	North—By southern boundary of lot No 105 South—By end of mile 120 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
104	ditto	ditto	121	East	8 18 14	2 3 33	ditto	0 0 8	ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 106 South—By end of mile 120 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
105	ditto	ditto	121	West	8 6 5	2 3 0			Commences on 1350 feet of mile 121 as per plan and terminates on 2875 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No 107 South—By northern boundary of lot No 108 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah	Pergunnah and Muzah	Number of mowls in which the land is situated	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in bighas and acres		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot
					B C Ch	A R P	Rea s f excla ion	A R P		
106	Beerbhoom	Pergunnah Shaligrah Muzah Barsoond	121	East	8 11 8	2 3 11			Commence on 1350 feet of 11 11 a plan 1 t t t 675 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No. 108 South—By northern boundary of lot No. 104 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
107	ditto	ditto	11	West	8 5 6	2 2 38			Commence on 675 feet of 11 11 a plan 1 t t t 42 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No. 100 South—By northern boundary of lot No. 10 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
108	ditto	ditto	121	East	8 5 8	2 2 37			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No. 110 South—By northern boundary of lot No. 106 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
109	ditto	Pergunnah Shaligrah Muzah Jungbura	121	West	7 2 1	2 1 18			Commence on 4025 feet of 11 11 a plan 1 t t t and terminate at the end of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No. 121 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No. 107 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
110	ditto	ditto	121	East	7 2 8	2 1 17			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No. 111 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No. 108 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
111	ditto	ditto	12	West	11 5 2	3 2 36			Commence at the north end of 11 11 a plan 1 t t t mile 1 1 1	North—By southern boundary of lot No. 113 South—By northern boundary of lot No. 111 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
112	ditto	ditto	122	East	11 8 8	3 3 4			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No. 114 South—By northern boundary of lot No. 112 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
113	ditto	Pergunnah Shaligrah Muzah Jungbura & Lalai	12	West	12 7 0	4 0 13			Commence on 2489 feet of 11 11 a plan 1 t t t and terminate at the north end of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No. 111 South—By northern boundary of lot No. 113 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
114	ditto	ditto	12	East	1 4 10	4 0 7			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No. 112 South—By northern boundary of lot No. 114 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
115	ditto	Pergunnah Shaligrah Muzah Monzal Baitpo	123	West	7 3 8	2 1 19			Commence at the north end of 11 11 a plan 1 t t t mile 1 1 1	North—By southern boundary of lot No. 112 South—By northern boundary of lot No. 114 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
116	ditto	ditto	13	East	7 3 8	2 1 20			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No. 112 South—By northern boundary of lot No. 114 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
117	ditto	ditto	13	West	7 19 14	2 2 23			Commence on 1160 feet of 11 11 a plan 1 t t t and terminate at the north end of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No. 110 South—By northern boundary of lot No. 116 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
118	ditto	ditto	13	East	7 19 14	2 2 23			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No. 120 South—By northern boundary of lot No. 118 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of miles in which the land is situated	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in agha and acre		Land excluded from sale from which lot		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot
					B C C	A R P	Reason for exclusion	A R P		
119	Beerbhoom	Pergunnah Shabg Moles Mouzah Blathoree and Hosengunge	13	West	6 6 1	2 0 13			Commences on 2006 feet of mile 123 as per plan and terminates on 1165 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No 121 South—By northern boundary of lot No 117 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—By southern boundary of lot No 122 South—By northern boundary of lot No 118 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing North—By end of mile 123 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No 119
120	ditto	ditto	13	East	6 3 11	2 0 8			ditto	East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—By southern boundary of lot No 122 South—By northern boundary of lot No 118 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing North—By end of mile 123 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No 119
121	ditto	Pergunnah Shabg Moles Mouzah Hosengunge	13	West	5 15 9	1 3 0			Commences on 4165 feet of mile 123 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—By end of mile 123 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No 119
122	ditto	ditto	13	East	5 11 1	1 3 10			ditto	East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—By end of mile 123 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No 120
123	ditto	Pergunnah Shabg Moles Mouzah Hosengunge and Fulta	14	West	6 12 0	0 0 9			Commences at the end of mile 123 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—By end of mile 123 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No 120
124	ditto	Pergunnah Shabg Moles Mouzah Hosengunge and Doomra	14	East	6 3 1	0 0 5			ditto	East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—By end of mile 123 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No 120
125	ditto	Pergunnah Shabg Moles Mouzah Hosengunge and Doomra	124	West	6 19 8	2 0 33			Commences on 1340 feet of mile 124 as per plan and terminates on 12720 feet of the same	East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—By end of mile 123 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No 120
126	ditto	Pergunnah Shabg Moles Mouzah Hosengunge and Doomra	4	East	6 13 8	2 0 33			ditto	East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—By end of mile 123 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No 120
127	ditto	ditto	14	West	6 1 7	0 30			Commences on 2720 feet of mile 124 as per plan and terminates on 4060 feet of the same	East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—By end of mile 123 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No 120
128	ditto	ditto	14	East	6 1 7	0 30			ditto	East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—By end of mile 123 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No 120
129	ditto	ditto	14	West	5 11 11	1 3 1			Commences on 1060 feet of mile 124 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—By end of mile 123 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No 120
130	ditto	ditto	124	East	5 17 0	1 3 90			ditto	East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—By end of mile 123 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No 120

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of mile in which the land is situated	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in bighas and acres					Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot
					B	C	Ch	A	R	I	Reasons for exclusion		
131	Beerbhoom	Pergunnah Shabag Molesur Mouzah Doonra	125	West	6	18	10	2	1	10		Commences at the end of mile 124 as per plan and terminates on 1025 feet of mile 125 as per plan	North—By Dwarka River South—By end of mile 124 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
132	ditto	ditto	100	East	7	0	8	2	1	12		Commences at the end of mile 14 as per plan and terminates on 1080 feet of mile 15 as per plan	North—By Dwarka River South—By end of mile 124 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
133	ditto	Pergunnah Shabag Molesur Mouzah Khandua	125	West	8	7	3	0	3	2		Commences on 1930 feet of mile 15 as per plan and terminates on 1260 feet of the same	North—By Dwarka River South—By end of mile 124 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
134	ditto	ditto	12	East	7	14	0	0	2	7		ditto	North—By Dwarka River South—By end of mile 124 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
135	ditto	ditto	12	West	9	1	7	3	0	0		Commences on 670 feet of mile 15 as per plan and terminates on 4170 feet of the same	North—By Dwarka River South—By end of mile 124 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
136	ditto	ditto	12	East	8	12	8	2	3	10		ditto	North—By Dwarka River South—By end of mile 124 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
137	ditto	ditto	125	West	5	7	4	1	3	4		Commences on 4170 feet of mile 15 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By Dwarka River South—By end of mile 124 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
138	ditto	ditto	125	East	5	8	1	0	1	3	8	ditto	North—By Dwarka River South—By end of mile 124 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
139	ditto	ditto	100	West	0	14	0	2	0	35		Commences at the end of mile 15 as per plan and terminates on 1340 feet of mile 126 as per plan	North—By Dwarka River South—By end of mile 124 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
140	ditto	ditto	100	East	6	1	1	2	0	39		ditto	North—By Dwarka River South—By end of mile 124 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
141	ditto	Pergunnah Molesur Mouzah Kanlara	126	West	4	18	2	1	2	19		Commences on 1340 feet of mile 15 as per plan and terminates on 45 feet of the same	North—By Dwarka River South—By end of mile 124 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
142	ditto	ditto	100	East	4	18	2	1	2	19		ditto	North—By Dwarka River South—By end of mile 124 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
143	ditto	Pergunnah Molesur Mouzah Kanlara	100	West	0	12	11	3	0	30		Commences on 2515 feet of mile 126 as per plan and terminates on 3040 feet of the same	North—By Dwarka River South—By end of mile 124 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah	P g i h a n i M h	Number of mil t w l h the la d t i a t e d	Situated h c h a d o f the l i l w y	Appr x m a t a e s of l t i l i g l and a c r o		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of l t	Boundaries of lot
					B C Ch	A R I	Re o n f r e l i o n	A R P		
144	Beerbhoom	Le gu i n a h M o l s u r M z h P a r h u p o r e	1 6	East	8 18 0	2 3 31	O c u e d N l l h	0 0 8	Commences on 2016 feet of mil 128 as per plan and terminates on 3910 feet of the same	No th—By southern boundary of lot No 146 South—By a nullah common to lot No 142 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
146	ditto	ditto	1 6	West	7 5 0	2 1 1	O c u e d R l	0 0 5	Commences on 3910 feet of mil 128 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 1 6 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No 143 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
148	ditto	ditto	1 6	East	6 19	1 5	ditto	0 0 5	ditto	North—By end of mile 120 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No 144 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
147	ditto	P g u i l M l l i r p M a l P u h p e & R o o k i n p e	1 7	West	6 8 9	0 1			Commences at the end of lot 146 as per plan and terminates on 1700 feet of the same	No th—By southern boundary of lot No 140 South—By end of mile 128 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
149	ditto	ditto	1 7	East	6 8 3	0 19			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 160 South—By end of mile 128 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
149	ditto	P g u i n a l M l l a r p M u z a h R o o k i n	1 7	West	6 10 3	0			Commences on 1350 feet of mil 17 as per plan and terminates on 161 feet of the same	No th—By southern boundary of lot No 161 South—By northern boundary of lot No 147 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
150	ditto	ditto	1 7	East	6 10 3	0 1			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 165 South—By northern boundary of lot No 148 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
151	ditto	ditto	127	West	7 8 0	2 1 3			Commences on 6 feet of mil 17 as per plan and terminates on 40 feet of the same	North—By a village road South—By northern boundary of lot No 149 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
152	ditto	ditto	1 7	East	7 8 0	2 1 3			ditto	North—By a village road South—By northern boundary of lot No 160 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
153	ditto	ditto	1 7	West	10 7	1 3 8			Commences on 4100 feet of mil 127 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 1 7 as per plan South—By a village road common to lot No 157 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
154	ditto	ditto	1 7	East	6 18	1 3 33			Commences on 4100 feet of mil 127 as per plan and terminates on 1320 feet of the same	No th—By end of mile 1 7 as per plan South—By a village road common to lot No 152 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
155	ditto	ditto	128	West	6 4 11	2 0 10			Commences at end of mile 127 as per plan and terminates on 1320 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No 157 South—By end of mile 127 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of mile in which the land is situated	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in bigha and aro		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot
					B C Ch	A R P	R o c l s	A R P		
156	Beerboom	Pergunnah Molarpore Mouzah Bookinpre	128	East	6 18 10	2 0 34			Commencement at end of lot 127 at 13 5 18 p r	North—By southern boundary of lot No 18 South—By end of mile 17 as per plan East—By endareo land West—By railway fencing
157	ditto	Pergunnah Molarpore Mouzah Mollipore	128	West	6 8 13	2 0 21			Commencement at end of lot 118 at 1 1 19 p r	North—By southern boundary of lot No 19 South—By northern boundary of lot No 15 East—By railway fencing West—By endareo land
158	ditto	ditto	128	East	6 18 0	1 5			Commencement at end of lot 118 at 1 1 19 p r	North—By southern boundary of lot No 18 South—By northern boundary of lot No 10 East—By endareo land West—By railway fencing
159	ditto	Pergunnah Molarpore Mouzah Mollipore	128	West	6 1 11	2 0			Commencement at end of lot 118 at 1 1 19 p r	North—By southern boundary of lot No 18 South—By northern boundary of lot No 10 East—By endareo land West—By railway fencing
160	ditto	ditto	18	East	6 1 8 1	3 18			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 18 South—By northern boundary of lot No 10 East—By endareo land West—By railway fencing
161	ditto	Pergunnah Molarpore Mouzah Mollipore	19	West	12 9 11	4 0 1			Commencement at end of lot 119 at 1 1 19 p r	North—By southern boundary of lot No 18 South—By northern boundary of lot No 10 East—By endareo land West—By railway fencing
162	ditto	ditto	19	East	1 0 11	4 0 13			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 18 South—By northern boundary of lot No 10 East—By endareo land West—By railway fencing
163	ditto	Pergunnah Molarpore Mouzah Mollipore	19	West	4 8 1				Commencement at end of lot 119 at 1 1 19 p r	North—By southern boundary of lot No 18 South—By northern boundary of lot No 10 East—By endareo land West—By railway fencing
164	ditto	ditto	19	East	7 11 1				ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 18 South—By northern boundary of lot No 10 East—By endareo land West—By railway fencing
165	ditto	Pergunnah Molarpore Mouzah Mollipore	13	West	10 1	3 11			Commencement at end of lot 119 at 1 1 19 p r	North—By southern boundary of lot No 18 South—By northern boundary of lot No 10 East—By endareo land West—By railway fencing
166	ditto	ditto	13	East	9 13 1	3 0 33			Commencement at end of lot 119 at 1 1 19 p r	North—By southern boundary of lot No 18 South—By northern boundary of lot No 10 East—By endareo land West—By railway fencing
167	ditto	Pergunnah Molarpore Mouzah Mollipore	130	West	10 1 3	1 11 0			Commencement at end of lot 119 at 1 1 19 p r	North—By southern boundary of lot No 18 South—By northern boundary of lot No 10 East—By endareo land West—By railway fencing
168	ditto	ditto	130	East	10 7 3	3 1 8			Commencement at end of lot 119 at 1 1 19 p r	North—By southern boundary of lot No 18 South—By northern boundary of lot No 10 East—By endareo land West—By railway fencing

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of mls in which the land is situated	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in bighas and acre		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot
					B C Ch	A R P	R as ns for exclusion	A B P		
169	Beerbhoom	Pergunnah Ml l rpo r d N t c Mouzal Goal	130	West	7 16 13	2 2 15			Commences on 2680 feet of mile 130 and terminates on 3480 feet of the same as per plan	North—By a nullah South—By northern boundary of lot No 187 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land.
170	ditto	Pergunnah Ml l p e n N nes Mouzal Goal a d Koo tub r o	130	East	7 3 9	2 1 20			ditto	North—By a nullah South—By northern boundary of lot No 188 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
171	ditto	ditto	130	West	8 4 0	2 34			Commences on 3530 feet of mile 130 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 130 as per plan South—By a nullah common to lot No 169 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
172	ditto	Pergunnah Ml l rpo a d Nore Mouzah Kootub r o	130	East	7 17 14	2 2 18			Commences on 3530 feet of mile 130 and terminates at the end of the same as per plan	North—By end of mile 130 as per plan South—By a nullah common to lot No 170 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
173	ditto	Pergunnah N n a d Bon h t M u ah Koo tub r	131	West	11 6 0	3 2 8			Commences at end of mile 130 as per plan and terminates on 2650 feet of mile 131	North—Boundary of Zillah Moorshebad South—By end of mile 130 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
174	ditto	ditto	131	East	10 10 4	3 1 38			Commences at end of mile 130 as per plan and terminates on 2575 feet of mile 131	North—Boundary of Zillah Moorshebad South—By end of mile 130 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing

W H Fysham, *Offg Railway Deputy Collector*

CYNTHIA, RAILWAY DEPT. COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 23rd July 1873

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the under mentioned estate, situate in the District of Monghyr will be put up to sale at the Monghyr Collectorate on Friday, the 19th September 1873, corresponding with 13th Asin 1281, B S

The purchasers of this estate will be subject to the following conditions —

1st — If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once

2nd — If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs 100 one fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one or if that day be a close holiday then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale

3rd — The estate will be sold revenue free to the highest bidder above the upset price

Number in state ment of Govern- ment estates	Number on the district roll	Name of estate and pergunnah	Approximate area in acri	Upset price	REMARKS
112	4463	Land appertaining to Khana Sakoon at Laldoss Jamadar	A R P 0 0 16	Rs A P 12 0 0	
		Land appertaining to Khana Sakoon at Nandkam Jamadar situated in Inglis Barha Pergunnah Sahmabad	0 0 28 0 1 4		

اسدھار نلام

ندریعہ اس کے اطلاع دیجانی ہی کہ حقیقت ملکیت سرکار بہادر مجال معصلہ دہل واقع صلح مونگیر بنارہ
۱ ماہ ستمبر سنہ ۱۸۷۳ ع مطابق ۱۳ ماہ آس سنہ ۱۲۸۱ فصلے روز جمعہ کو نکھری کلکتہ صلح
مدکور نلام کئی جا مگی

حریداراں نلام ناسند سراط مندرجہ دہل کے ہوئے

۱ اگر زمین سوروند سے راند نہو تو کل ر نلامی وہ نلام کے فوراً داخل کرنا ہوگا

۲ اگر زمین سو روند سے راند نہو تو کل ر نلامی کا حوبہائی حصہ اوسوہ فوراً داخل کرنا ہوگا اگر
نامی روپیہ نلام کے بندرہوں رورڈو نہرک کہ اوس میں رور نلام بھی محسوب ہوگا تا کہ وہ رور تعطیل
ہوئے سے اوسکے بعد حودن نکھری بھلے کہلے اوس دس کے دو نہرک اگر نہ ادا کنا چائے تو نلام مسترد کنا
ہا پکا اور ررامانے صط سرکار ہو کر بعد احرارے اسدھار نانی حسب طریقہ نلام اول مجال مدکور بچواندھی
حریدار اول نہرنا ما نلام کنا جا گا

۳ مجال مدکور بصورت لاجراح نلام ہوگا اور حقیقت مظہرہ سرکار سے ترقہ کے حوصص سب سے
راندہ ڈاک بولنگا نلام اوسکے نام حدم کنا جاگا

نمبر مندرجہ	توربع صلح	نام مجال	لحمنا رندہ ارامے	حقیقت اعارڈاک	کدھت
۱۱۲	۴۶۶۳	ارامے منعلہ حانہ سکونے	انکر رود بول	۱۶	روپیہ آنہ ناے
		لعداس جمعدار		۱۲	
		ابضا منعلہ حانہ سکونے			
		ند رام جمعدار واقع			
		انگلس تڑھنا سرگہ			
		مقدم آنان			
			۲۸		

LAND SALE NOTICES

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6 Act XI of 1859, and Section 11, Act VII (B C) of 1864 that the undermentioned estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collectors Office of that district on the 18th day of August 1873 for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 25th day of May 1873 —

To be Sold for Arrears of Government Revenue

Mchal Noabad, Mouzah Jahann thannah Ramoo No 161 Talook Shibcharan Choudry proprietor Magon Das Choudry sudder jumma Rs 4 479 11

Mouzah Maso al hah thannah Ramoo No 175, Talook Amal Jamal proprietor Magon Das Choudry sudder jumma Rs 1 189 16

Mouzah Dholcheira thannah Ramoo No 176 Talook Magon Das Choudry proprietor, Magon Das Choudry sudder jumma Rs 1 295 10 8

Mouzah Haribon thannah Chulera No 295 Talook Lal Mahomed darogah proprietor, Lal Mahomed darogah sudder jumma Rs 911 19

Mouzah Chambul thannah Sitalma No 307 Talook Srimotee Tajonipa Choudry, Baloth Talook Annullah Kaimullah proprietor Srimotee Tajonipa Choudry sudder jumma Rs 1 193 4 10

Mouzah South Neda thannah Telnaaf No 460 Talook Khoameh Choudry Srimotee Umare Choudry Nathn Choudry Nipo Choudry and Nipet Choudry and Srimotee Samrao Choudry Baloth Talook Findoe proprietor themselves sudder jumma Rs 670 10 road fund Rs 6 12 total Rs 677 11

J C VEASAY for Offg Collector

NOTICE is hereby given under Section 6 Act XI of 1859 that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Shahabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 11th day of August 1873 for arrears of revenue and other demands which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 7th day of June 1873 —

CLASS I — Permanently settled Estate

No 1529 — Mehals Kairoundia Pergunnah Chynpore recorded proprietor Luchmi Narain Singh applicant Sudder jumma of the entire mahal Rs 1558 10 6 The share of Luchmi Narain Singh applicant above will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to 5 annas with the exception of the share of the undermentioned proprietors with whom separate accounts have been opened under Sections 10 and 11 Act XI of 1859 —

Name of Mahal	Name of Proprietor	Sudder Jumma
Siha	Murjud Singh and others applicants	26 10 8 0 0
Kutra	Raotee Roy and others ditto	16 0 0 0 0
Kehurha	Ram Lal Singh and others ditto	33 1 0 16 0
Buri	Kaim Ah Khim ditto	11 2 0 0 0
Kairoundia	Saraste Kocur non applicant	511 12 5 15 0

No 1738 — Mehals Hattia Pergunnah Chynpore recorded proprietors Jugut Raj Singh, Pirthet Raj Singh and Dip Raj Singh applicants Sudder jumma of the entire mahal, Rs 2 240 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ The share of Jugut Raj Singh Pirthet Raj Singh and Dip Raj Singh applicants above will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs 2 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ with the exception of the share of the undermentioned proprietors with whom separate accounts have been opened under Section 10 Act XI of 1859 —

Name of Mahal	Name of Proprietor	Sudder Jumma
Kairoundia	Sheogolam Singh applicant	05 1 0 16 0
Hattia &c	Odyant Singh ditto	450 7 7 0 0
Booputpore and Hattia	Lolenath alias Tel Chand Kam and other applicants	305 3 5 0 0
Hottia Nungun	Sheoshahoy Singh and other applicants	335 8 0 0 0
Hottia Diron &c	Pudesshi Shoy ditto ditto	145 9 0 16 0
Bhulohuy	Faccur Dobey ditto ditto	238 1 7 8 4
Hatta	Surbjeet Roy and others, non applicant	235 8 9 11 11

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE the 30th June 1873

H W ALEXANDER, Collector

اسدھار نامہ واسطے فروخت زمینداری *

سنہ ۱۸۵۹ سال کے قانون ۱۱ دفعہ ۶ کے مضمون مطابق تدریجہ اس کے سب لوگوں کو واقع کنا جانا ہی کہ صلح ساہاناد کے شامل محاللات مندرجہ ذیل صلح مذکور کے صاحب کلکٹر کے آفس میں نامی مالگداری اور حوسب دعویٰ سنہ ۱۸۷۳ ع حوں تاریخ ۷ ماہ میں دس ہوئے سے نامی مالگداری کے بطور مچہرہ آگن کے مطابق ادا ہوئے کا صافہ ہی اسکے ادا کے واسطے سنہ ۱۸۷۳ ع اگست تاریخ ۱۱ ماہ میں بدلام عام کے احقر نگار میں فروخت ہوگا سنہ ۱۸۷۳ ع حوں تاریخ ۳ ماہ *

تفصیل *

قسم اول *

نمبر ۱۵۲۹ محال کروندہا درگہ حدن پور جس کے حانہ مالگدار میں نام لچھمی نرائن سنگھ سائل تقریبی رول مندرج و صلح ۱۵ ۱۵۵۸ گوسوارہ جمع صدر اس محال کا ہی بعلب بصال مبلغ ۵ نامی مالگداری خاص حصہ سال تقریبی رول ناسنداء حصہ سالن و عمرہ سائل تقریبی رول جس کا جمع ار روی دفعہ ۱ و ۱۱ ایک ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع علیحدہ کنا جانا ہی بدلام ہوگا *

نام محال	نام سالن تقریبی رول و عمرہ سالن تقریبی رول	جمع صدر
سدھا مدعلہ محال کروندہا	مرحان سنگھ مہادیو سندہ و مسماہ کونراے کور	
	سالن تقریبی رول	۲۶۱ ۸
کندرا انصا ا صا	رونی رائی اونار رائی سندھ رائے رام لکھن	
	رے بودھا رائے سالن تقریبی رول	۱۶
کروندہا	لچھمی نرائن سنگھ سائل تقریبی رول	۹۵۷ ۵۳۹
کدرھا مدعلہ محال ا صا	ام اعل سندہ و برچھو کش سندہ و مسماہ حدنا	
	کو و سدو غلام سنگھ کلوتے سندہ و ام حوں	
	سندہ سالن تقریبی رول	۳۳۱ ۱۶
ری مدعلہ ا صا	فایم علی حان و نظام علی حان و حم علی حان	
	وارنعلی حان سالن تقریبی رول	۱۱۲
کروندہا ا اجمالی	سروستھ کدور عمر سالن تقریبی رول	۵۱۴ ۱۲ ۵ ۱۵

۱۵۵۸ ۱۵ ۶

نمبر ۱۷۳۸ محال ہا ا درگہ حدن پور جس کے حانہ مالگدار میں نام چکھ رائے سنگھ و برہمی رائے سنگھ و د ب رائے سندہ سالن تقریبی رول مندرج و صلح ۶ ۶۳ ۲۲۴ گوسوارہ جمع صدر اس محال کا ہی بعلب بصال مبلغ ۱۱ ۱۱ ۲۱۱ مالگداری خاص حصہ سالن تقریبی رول ناسنداء حصہ سالن و عمرہ سالن تقریبی رول جس کا جمع ار روی دفعہ ۱ ایک ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع علیحدہ کنا جانا ہی بدلام ہوگا *

نام محال	نام سالن تقریبی رول و عمرہ سالن تقریبی رول	جمع صدر
دروندہا مدعلہ محال ہا ا	سدو غلام سنگھ سالن تقریبی رول	۳۵۱ ۱۶
ہا ا کرھا کواں و ر	اودوب سنگھ سالن تقریبی رول	۴۳ ۷۷
ہو ب ورکھا وں	لوکدہا عرف نیک چند رام و دہمی رام عرف انسر	
	دنال رام سالن تقریبی رول	۳۵۳ ۵
بدلام ہوگا	حکب رائے سندہ برہمی رائے سنگھ د ب رائے سنگھ	
	سالن تقریبی رول	۲۴۴ ۱۵ ۱۲
انصا	سدو سہائی سنگھ سائل تقریبی رول	۳۳۵ ۸
ہا ا و ا و و ر	دھسری سہائے منراج سنگھ و رام رائے سنگھ و	
	کراج سنگھ عرف منسر دنال سنگھ سالن تقریبی رول	
	رول	۱۴۵ ۹ ۱۶
بہلہواری مدعلہ ہا ا	بہسدر دوتہ و حکسدر دوتہ و کچجاری دوتہ سالن تقریبی رول	۲۳۸ ۱۷ ۱۸ ۴
ہا ا اجمالی	سرکند رائے سدوہن سنگھ نیکولے سندہ رائے کمار	
	سنگھ اونار سنگھ رام اونار سنگھ برمنسری ری	
	برمنرام دوتہ منچند سنگھ مسماہ منراج کدور عمر	
	سالن تقریبی رول	۲۳۵ ۸ ۹ ۱۲ ۱۱

۲۲۴ ۶ ۶۳

ایچ ڈبلیو الیکٹرک کلکٹر *

نمبر ۱۷۳۸ صدر

NOTICE is hereby given under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate in the district of Chittagong, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 18th day of August 1873, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 25th day of May 1873 —

FIRST CLASS PERMANENTLY SETTLED ESTATE

To be sold for Arrears of Government Revenue

Mehal Mosahiri No 3880 1st Obedullah Shek Mohamed Osee and Shek Ahamed Ali proprietors Amona Bili Asadah, Bounyan, and Abdulla Khan The entire estate will be sold Sudder jumma Rs 678 7

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE the 19th June 1873

J C VERNAY, for Offg Collector

NOTICE is hereby given under Section 6 Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Firohpoor will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 7th day of August 1873 corresponding with 26th Sawon, 1280 Fushy for arrears of revenue due on the 7th June 1873 —

No 1224 — Mouzah Shalipore Khawatpore, Pergunnah Hajeepore recorded proprietors, Koonwar Sin, Hail Sin, Bhawat Sing Chhakour Sin, Byjoo Roy Kashee Dutt Ray Run Sihri Mahalco Dutt Bhyro Sing Doonda Sin, Hanuman Dutt Jha, Adhcan Sin, Ram Nath Gobind Jha Nunhoo Sing Ram Churn Sin, Ram Singh, Junghee Sing Nowrun Sin, Rajhubai Dutt Jha Ramkishn Jha and Sham Lal Sing sudder jumma Rs 506 10 5 The revenue due from it is Rs 5 6 11

No 1702 — Mouzah Muzanugur Pergunnah Kusmah recorded proprietors Shuribhu Purshad Sin, and Bibu Door, Per had Sirg sudder jumma, Rs 2016 2 6 The shares of others proprietor with a sudder jumma of Rs 1535 11 8 will be excluded from the above Only 1/2 13/16 share in the estate with sudder jumma of Rs 180 10 6 will be sold The revenue due from the estate is Rs 7 3 3

No 1707 — Mouzah Muzanugur Pergunnah Kusmah recorded proprietor Kallee Purshad Sin, Share of Kallee Purshad 2a 13g 1c 1t with a sudder jumma of Rs 180 10 6 for which separate account has been opened, will only be sold for arrears of revenue (Rs 7 3 2) due from it Sudder jumma of the whole estate is Rs 2016 2 6

No 2648 — Mouzah Burumhpore Khootahi Pergunnah Ruttee recorded proprietors, Bibu Jung Bahadur Amipuri and Ambika Purshad Shares of Jung Bahadur and others with sudder jumma of Rs 75 0 0 for which separate account has been opened, will only be sold for arrears of revenue (Rs 1 0 0) due from it Sudder jumma of the whole estate is Rs 108 1 1

No 3106 — Mouzah Moltarpore Sulkhani Pergunnah Surresseh recorded proprietors Puri Rawoot Duhroor Rawoot Jote Missir Gowri Missir Shunli Misir Domun Missir Dahi Missir Roop Nrien Sin, Zahim Sin, Tilukram Lutchni Naraen Sin, Moorut Sin, Doodhi Rai Sin, Ruttun Rai and Jhumon Doobey sudder jumma, Rs 1174 6 5 The arrears of revenue due from it is Rs 11 6 10

No 9201 — Mouzah Bizeedpore Boochowly Pergunnah Surresseh recorded proprietors, Shunker Purshad Sing and Gowri Purshad Sin, Shares of the said Shunker Purshad and Gowri Purshad with a sudder jumma of Rs 314 4 8 for which separate account has been opened will only be sold for arrears of revenue (Rs 25 9 4) due from it Sudder jumma of the whole estate is Rs 516 7 0

No 10923 — Mouzah Jamalpore Chunker Shunker, Pergunnah Azeemabad, recorded proprietor Musamat Ahmudi Begum sudder jumma, Rs 1,003 5 0 The arrears of revenue due from the estate is Rs 9 2 6

No 12818 — Mouzah Biddupore, Pergunnah Hajeepore, recorded proprietor, Rambux Sing sudder jumma Rs 640 3 2 The arrears of revenue due from it is Rs 13 5 3

FIRHOOR COLLECTORATE the 1st July 1873

F M HALLIDAY, Collector

اسی تحریر کے روئے خاص و عام کو دفعہ ۶ اگست ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع کی مطابق اطلاع دی جانی ہے کہ علاقہات موسومہ دہلی مجموعہ صلح برحق ررنائے مطالعہ حذکو فوائس اور بعدوں مستندہ کے روئے وصول کرنا جاری ہے اور اسی ررنائی اور مطالعہ کو نا تاریخ ۷ مایہ جو سنہ ۱۸۷۳ ع تاریخ غالب احری

مالگداری سرکار اداے کرنا واجب تھا بالقرور تاریخ ۷ ماہ اگست سنہ ۱۸۷۳ ع مطابق ۲۶ ماہ سانون
سنہ ۱۲۸۰ فصلی رور پنچسنہ کچھری کلکترے ملعشرہ میں بدلام ہوگا •

نمبر	نمبر	نام مالک و مالگدار و صدر جمع	تفصیل
۱	نمبر ۱۲۸	سارنور فون نور برگہ حاصر نور حسین خانہ مالگدار میں نام کنور نعلب نام سنگہ و ہورل سنگہ و بھگوت سنگہ و حکورے سنگہ و بچو رائے مالگدارے و کاسے دت رائے و رام مہائی و مہا دیود و دیرو سنگہ و دیوڈا سرکار بدلام سنگہ و ہونوماں دت جا و ادس سنگہ و رام ناہیہ و گوہند جا و ہونگا •	دوس سنگہ و رام حور سنگہ و راسی سنگہ و حنگی سنگہ و نورنگہ سنگہ و رتھو دیود جا و رام کرسن جا و سام لعال سنگہ کا صدر جمع ہی و جمع صدر اوسکا ۸ ۶ ۱ ۵ ہی نعلب نامی ۱۱ ۶ ۵ کے بدلام ہوگا •
۱	نمبر ۱۷۲	میرا نگر برگہ کسمہ کہ حسین خانہ مالگدار میں نام سمپھو نرساد سنگہ و نابو درگا نرساد سنگہ کا صدر جمع ہی اور مبلغ ۲ ۱۶ ۶ ۲ اوسکے جمع صدر ہی اور اس محال میں بعد منہائے ۱۸۳۵ ۱۱ ۸ حصہ دیگر کے بعدداد ۱ ۶ ۱۸ جمع صدر کہ حسب دفعہ ۳۴ قانون دردم سنہ ۱۸۱۴ ع نہ بعدداد حصہ ۲ ۱۳ گڈہ ۱ کوری ۱ کرب علیحدہ ہو چکا ہی نعلب نام ۷ ۳ ۳ کے بدلام ہوگا •	سارنور برگہ کسمہ کہ حسین خانہ مالگدار میں نام نابو کالے نرساد سنگہ سال کا صدر جمع ہی اور مبلغ ۲ ۱۶ ۶ ۲ اوسکے جمع صدر ہی اور اس محال میں بعد منہائے ۱۸۳۵ ۱۱ ۸ حصہ دیگر کے نہ بعدداد ۱ ۶ ۱۸ جمع صدر کہ حسب دفعہ ۳۴ قانون دردم سنہ ۱۸۱۴ ع نہ بعدداد حصہ ۲ ۱۳ گڈہ ۱ کوری ۱ کہ علیحدہ ہو چکا ہی نعلب نام ۷ ۳ ۲ کے بدلام ہوگا •
۱	نمبر ۲۶۴۸	ہرہ نور کھوئی برگہ رتے حسین خانہ مالگدار میں نام نابو حنگ نادر و امیر نرساد و امینکا نرساد کا صدر جمع ہی و جمع صدر مسلم محال کا ۱۵ ۹ ۸۵ اور اس محال میں بعد منہائے حصہ دیگر مالک حسین کے حصہ کا حساب رمدارے نمراد دفعہ ۱ اکب ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع نہ بعدداد ۱۹ ۱ ۱۹ علیحدہ ہو چکا ہی بعدد حصہ سانی بفری رول نہ بعدداد ۷۸ جمع صدر نعلب نام ۱۳ ۶ ۱۳ کے بدلام ہوگا •	محدار نور سلکے برگہ سرسا حسین خانہ مالگدار میں نام نراو راب و ڈھاور راب و حوگی مصر و گورے مصر و سنکر مصر و ڈومس مصوود ہی مصو و راب نراس سنگہ و طالم سنگہ و بلیک رام و لچیم نراس سنگہ و دیود سنگہ و دیودھاری سنگہ رن رائے و ہم دو عرف بھگور دیوہ کا صدر جمع ہی و جمع صدر اوسکا ۱۱۷۴ ۶ ۵ ہی نعلب نام ۱۱ ۶ ۱ کے بدلام ہوگا •
۱	نمبر ۹۲۶	دار دیور و حوئی برگہ سرسا حسین خانہ مالگدار میں نام نابو سنکر نرساد سنگہ کا صدر جمع ہی و جمع صدر مسلم محال کا ۱۶ ۷ ۵ ہی اور اس محال میں بعد منہائے حصہ مدعا علم حسین کے حصہ کا حساب رمدارے نمراد دفعہ ۱ اکب ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع نہ بعدداد ۱۷۲ ۲ ۴ علیحدہ ہو چکا ہی بعدد حصہ سانی بفری رول نہ بعدداد ۳۴ ۴ ۸ جمع صدر نعلب نامی ۲۵ ۹ ۲۵ کے بدلام ہوگا •	ہمال ور حک سنکر برگہ عہدم ناد حسین خانہ مالگدار میں نام مسماہ احمدی بنگم کا صدر جمع ہی و جمع صدر اوسکا ۱ ۳ ۵ علب نام ۹ ۲ ۶ کے بدلام ہوگا •
۱	نمبر ۱۲۸۱۸	ندو نور برگہ حاصر نور حسین خانہ مالگدار میں نام رام نرس سنگہ کا صدر جمع ہی و جمع صدر اوسکا ۲ ۳ ۶ ہی نعلب نام ۱۳ ۵ ۳ کے بدلام ہوگا •	ندو نور برگہ حاصر نور حسین خانہ مالگدار میں نام رام نرس سنگہ کا صدر جمع ہی و جمع صدر اوسکا ۲ ۳ ۶ ہی نعلب نام ۱۳ ۵ ۳ کے بدلام ہوگا •

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Patna will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 12th day of August 1878, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 7th day of June 1878 —

Class I — PERMANENTLY SETTLED ESTATES

No 229 — Mehal Neerundpore Khurrouneah &c Pergunnah Azeemabad recorded proprietors Baneepurshid Shah, oorff Madholol Shah, Sheopershad Shah, Mukoondol Shah, Suntoolol Hureehur Subot and Bhyodolal Sing, &c sudder jumma Rs 1,180 5 7, of which Rs 1 097 8 4 to be deducted on account of the jumma of Mouzals Neerundpore, Khurrouneah, Mosullahpore Sadolport Jogee Heeranundpore Sukutpore Lodoe Junarjunpore Hujrutpore, Ukhureeah Himutpore Doolah and half of Mouzal Kuleernpore in respect of which separate accounts were opened under sections 10 and 11 Act XI of 1859 Sudder jumma advertized for sale is Rs 47 13 3 on account half of Mouzal Kuleernpore, appertaining to the lot of the aforesaid Mehal Neerundpore Khurrouneah the same being payable by Gayachund Muhto, non applicant The said half of Mouzal Kuleernpore will be sold for arrears of Government revenue

No 300 — Mehal Dureeahpore Delawan &c Pergunnah Sandha recorded proprietors, Chackourah Sing, Oomario Sing, Doindet Sing, Doma Sing, Ramooroy, Mussamut Nau, bunsee Koor Mussamut Khabiso Kour and Mussamut Choolih Kour, sudder jumma, Rs 598 4 8 which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue

No 613 — Mehal Mahomedpore Pergunnah Gvaspore recorded proprietors Radhay Sing, Kunhoya Sing, Jugdawun Sing, Umajjeet Sing, Sreegobind Sing and Cholahee Sing &c sudder jumma Rs 608 6 8 of which Rs 101 11 3 to be deducted on account of the jumma of the share of Cholahee Sing and Phoolal Sing, &c whose shares were brought under partition according to the provisions of section 33 Regulation XIX of 1814 sudder jumma advertized for sale is Rs 106 10 11 on account of the share of Radhay Sing, Kunhoya Sing, Jugdawun Sing, Motilal Sing, Jibram Chowdharee, Kerut Narain Sing and Munnoo, non applicants which will be sold for arrears of Government revenue

PATNA COLLECTORATE the 26th June 1873

C F WORSLEY, Offg Collector

اسمہار ندلاں نامی مالگداری سرکار

واضح ہو کہ حسب دفعہ ۶ نکتہ ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع کے بہت صحابہ مرقومہ الدیل صلح دینے میں نامی مالگداری سرکار و دیگر دعویٰ حواری روئے دستورات فواہن مچا نہ موافق نامی مالگداری سرکار کے تاریخ ۷ ماہ جون سنہ ۱۸۷۳ ع و احباب الوصول ہی پرور مکمل تاریخ ۱۲ ماہ اکتوبر سنہ ۱۸۷۳ ع تک پری میں صاحب کلکتر اس صلح کے بلا عذر عام ندلاں میں رکھا جاگا

ندونست اسمہاری

نمبر ۲۲۹ پورب محال بردپور کپروہاں و عترہ برگتہ عظم ناد نہانہ ملکیت مالگداری ندی بردپور ساہو عرف مادھولعل ساہو و سپور بردپور ساہو و مکندلعل ساہو و سندولعل و ہرہرہ سہای و پور دوناں سنگہ و عترہ صدر جمع ۱۱۸۵ ۵ ۷ اوسمیں سے ۱۷۸۶ ۱ منہائے ہوگا نامی جمع مواضع بردپور کپروہاں و مصلحہ و مادھولعل ہوئے و ہیراندپور و سب پور لودی و حدار حسن پور و حصار پور اکبرنا و ہم پور دپور و نصف کلناں پور متعلقہ لاب محال ہدا جسکے حساب کہولا گنا نمراد دفعہ ۱۱ اکت ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۶۹ ع صدر جمع حسکا اسمہار ندلاں ہونا ہی ۸۷ ۱۳ ۳ نامی جمع حصہ صف کلناں پور متعلقہ لاب محال مذکور دہی گنا چند مہیوں عذر سائل کا بعل نامی مالگداری کے ندلاں ہوگا

نمبر ۳۵ محال درنا پور دیناواں و عترہ برگتہ سادہ نہانہ ملکیت مالگداری جھکودی سنگہ و امراو سنگہ و دوندی سنگہ و دوما سنگہ و راموں راے و مسماہ اگنستے کنور و مسماہ کلا سو کنور و مسماہ ہولہو کنور صدر جمع ۵۹۶ ۴ ۳ بعل نامی مالگداری کے ندلاں ہوگا

نمبر ۶۱۳ محال محمد گور برگتہ عدا پور نہانہ ملکیت مالگداری رادھہ سنگہ و کھپا سنگہ و جگدول سنگہ و امراہب سنگہ و سری گوند سنگہ و حوالہائے سنگہ و عترہ صدر جمع ۶ ۸ ۶ ۸ اوسمیں سے صدر جمع ۱۱۹ ۵ ۴ منہائے ہوگا نامی جمع حصہ چولہائے سنگہ و سہولعل سنگہ و عترہ حسکا حصہ رر ہوارہ کنا گنا نمراد دفعہ ۳۳ قانون ۱۹ سنہ ۱۸۱۲ ع صدر جمع حسکا اسمہار ندلاں ہونا ہی ۱۵۶ ۱ ۱۱ نامی جمع حصہ رادھہ سنگہ و کھپا سنگہ و جگدول سنگہ و مولے سہ و حدت رام و ہودھرے کپرب و اس سنگہ و مہیوں عذر سائل کا بعل نامی مالگداری کے ندلاں ہوگا

سے اب ملوے و ہسنادنگ کلکتر

تحریر تاریخ ۲۶ ماہ جون سنہ ۱۸۷۳ ع

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859 that the undermentioned estates in the District of Sarun will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on Thursday, the 31st day of July 1873 corresponding with 21st Srabun 1280 F S for arrears of revenue and other demands which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 7th day of June 1873

CLASS I—PERMANENTLY SETTLED ESTATE

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue

Serial No 1—Towji No 340—Mehal Pitowri Peigunnah Baul recorded proprietors, Satrahun Sahee and others sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened Rs 173 1 3½

Serial No 2—Towji No 2816—Amuour Madhur Pergunnah Muclur sudder jumma of the whole estate Rs 7301 11 3 deducting Rs 6021 11 8½ for which separate accounts have been opened and revenue paid The shares of the undermentioned proprietors, for which separate accounts have opened and in respect of which balances have accrued and the share of Salamuth Ally and others, jumlaee proprietors, will be sold

	Jumma	Arrears due
1 Chundee Proshad	13 9 9	4 0 0
2 Shewa Lall and Joygobind Sahai	106 15 1½	11 0 9
3 Malook Chund	9 3 3½	2 3 4
4 Bindessuri Lall	11 0 9	3 15 6
5 Darap Narain alias Gout Lal	18 14 3	1 2 9
6 Salamuth Ally and others jumlaee proprietors	111 14 2½	152 9 4½

SARUN COLLECTORATE, the 21th June 1873

J S DRUMMOND Offg Collector

اسدھار دلام نائب بعدہ مالگداری سرکار

واضح ہو کہ حسب دفعہ ۶ باب ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع کے یہ محال مرقومہ الدل صلح سارن میں نائب بعدہ مالگداری سرکار و دیگر دعوی حواریوں کے دھوراب فوائد محاربتہ موافق نافی مالگداری سرکار کے بتاریخ ۷ ماہ حوں سنہ ۱۸۷۳ ع واجب الوصول ہی پرور بخشیدہ تاریخ ۳۱ ماہ جولائی سنہ ۱۸۷۳ مطابق ۲۱ ماہ مابوں ۱۲۸ فصلے کچھری میں صاحب کلکٹراس صلح کے لاعد عام دلام میں رکھا جائیگا۔

بمردورج نام محال قسم اول قسم مطالعہ نمبر ۳۴

محال بندھوی در ۵ نال حسکا جمع صدر ۹ ۱۲ ۶۳۹ ہی ناسنداء جمع صلح نافی مالگداری

۶۹۶ ۱۱ ۶ تقریب رول سده نمراد اکب ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع حصہ اجمالی سرکار

سفریں نساهی و عبودہ جمعۃ ۱۷۳ ۱ ۳ نعلب نافی مالگداری سرکار

یہ بعدداد صلح ۱۱ ۶۲۱ الم ہوگا۔

نمبر ۲۸۱۶ محال اصومہ بندھوی ۵ در حسکا جمع صدر لالت کا صلح ۱۱ ۷۳۱ نافی ہی ایضا

ناسنداء جمع صلح ۱۵ ۲۴ ۶ تقریب رول سده نمراد اکب ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع

حصہ دھنداں کے یک فلم اجمالی و ناچ فلم تقریب رول سده حصہ

نادھنداں حسب تفصیل دل دلام ہوگا۔

۱۳۹۹ حصہ تقریب رول سده حقے نمراد

۱۱ ۹ ۱۶۱۵ ۱۱ ایضا سدوا لعل حکو بند سہاے

۲۳۴ ۸۵۳ ایضا ملوی حد

۳۱۵ ۶ ۱۴ ۹ ایضا بندسری لعل

● ۱۲۹ ۱۸۱۴۳ ایضا درت نرائی عرف گور لعل

فلم اجمالی صلاحیت علی نمراد علی مکتب مامو

۵۲۹ ۱۴ ۱۱۱۴ ۱۴ ۲۱۴ وغرہ

۲ اس درومند والکھری بتاریخ ۲۱ حوں ۱۸۷۳

آفسانہ کلکٹر۔

NOTICE is hereby given under Section 6 Act XI of 1859 and Section 5 of Act VII of 1868, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Moorsshedabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 27th day of August 1878, for arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of June 1878

No in the rent roll	Class	Names of Mohals and Tergunnahs	Proprietor	Government Revenue	REMARKS
9	1st Class	Kismut Pargunnah Ka sheepor Tergunnah Kith p	Ka he Nath Bhodunnes in Sham l Chun K mul M ny Surn m y Jhel nath Chun l i M o l h e D m a Lurencier Lal M o k i j i J h u n Chun l e i J o y C n s l a l l C i j e s h a d J o h n n a t h / J u n i m J e y Shama So n l r y J a l l i h u r u n S e n K h i t t i n a t h B a n e r j a N t t y a k a l l y D e b b y a a n l S h i e h u n l i B u n l e p a d h y a m i n o r	Sudder jumma of the entire mohal is Rs 8071 30 That exclusive of the shares of Jadhachun S n Nittyakally Debbya Chowdhoree Chunder Moho Das e Shotis chunder Bui l h p a d h y a Shama So n l r y D a s a n d K h e t t r e n a u t i B u n d o p a d h y a v i z R s 1 5 1 1 8 5 i R s 3 5 6 1 0 7	To be sold exclusive of the separate shares mentioned in column 5
120	Ditto	Kismut Tergunnah Chhoyon Tergunnah Ozurabal	Rin Annul M y e J a n e e J a m n a K m a i a n l R a n S h i h u d d i a K o m a r e m o t h e r o f H u r e n d r a S i n g m i n o r	Sudder jumma of the entire mohal is Rs 763 12 10 That exclusive of the 8 annas share of Ranees J moona K o m a r e and J a n e e S h o o b h a d r a K o m a r e m o t h e r o f H a t e n d r a S i n g m i n o r v i z R s 3 8 1 1 4 5 i s R s 3 8 1 1 4 5	Ditto
225	Ditto	Kismut Mowzah Tul Tergunnah Ozurabal	J n Annul M y M u l l i c y M h m J a i r a m J o h n n a t h J a m l u l l i J a l l i D i C i j e D a s e J e y D i l e H i n d e r y H a r i h C h u n d r a K a n h u n d i C h w i y D i n h u n l i H u a l l i B h o l u n n u m D i n A s c o t h C h u n d r a C h u n d e r B i n c J o m o m a R u n e S h i h u d h a K o m a r e m o t h e r o f H u r e n d r a S i n g m i n o r S h a m a h u r u n m l S h a m a S e n d e r y C h o w d r a n y	Sudder jumma of the entire mohal is Rs 1100 9 7 That exclusive of the shares of Ranees J moona K o o m a r e J a n e e S h o o b h u d d r a K m a r e m o t h e r o f H a t e n d r a S i n g m i n o r v i z 2 1 0 1 i s R s 1 0 1 3 1 5 2	Ditto
248	Ditto	Kismut Mowzah Tergunnah Chhoyon Tergunnah Ozurabal	L r m a n u l l C o m e C h u l l a n u l l J u d i e N a r a n a n l J a n k r i t e B u n d j a l l y a	Sudder jumma of the entire mohal is Rs 593 13 0 That exclusive of the 2 anna share of Pran kisto Bundopadhyaya viz R s 1 4 3 7 i s R s 5 1 9 1	Ditto
377	Ditto	Kismut Mowzah Buyetolee Tergunnah Buyetolee	L u n J a l n a t h D h H a o c i S S i n t C h i y a K o m a r e / e S h u n a K o m a r e B h o g o l u t t e J u l l e n K o m a r e R a n l a l l a n l C h e t h a l l S i n g	Sudder jumma Rs 2561 11	Entire mohal
508	Ditto	Dhe Ahy Tergunnah Shijore	H i s s i l y C h u n d M o h n D a s i H a l m e y D a s i m t h e r a n d J u a r h u n l B i e s s u n J r e m o t h e r N a t h a n d K r i s t C h u n d r a C h m i n o r s	Sudder jumma of the entire mohal is Rs 347 0 7 That exclusive of the share of Chundromohinee Dassia, viz Rs 1739 9 4 is Rs 1735 8 3	To be sold exclusive of the separate shares mentioned in column 5.

No in the rent roll.	Class	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs	Proprietors	Government Revenue	REMARKS
521	1st Class	Kismut Turruff Unnoop nuggur Pergunnah Rajshahye	Asma Beebee Asmut Beebee Poromanund Chuck butty Bhoorun Beebe K ot ol e B l e Man Beebe Looft Ally Ranee Tomona Ko ma re and Ranee Shoo Thuldra k omai c mo ther of Harandro Sing minor	Sudder jumma of the entire mchalis Rs 175 13 11 That exclusive of the 3 annas hais of Ranee 1 mona K omaree and other viz Rs 327 57 is R 1418 8 1	To be sold ex clusivly of the op rate shares in the said mchalis
2778	Ditto	Turruff Noor Mohamed pore Pergunnah Ausudnuggur	Narandre Naraym Roy in Radha Churum Sen	Sudder jumma Rs 130 17	Full mchali
2790	Ditto	Turruff Koomrapore Pergunnah Ausudnug gur	Horeel Chand Nowlnckho	Sudder jumma Ps 2060 8 9	Ditto

W WAVILL *Officiating Collector*

MOORSHEDEABAD, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE the 14th July 1873

NOTICE is hereby given under Section 6 Act XI of 1859 that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Tipperah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 3rd day of September 1873 for arrears of revenue and other demands which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of June 1873 —

No 562 — Mouzah Hazcepore in 10 *ans* 13 *gds* 1 *l* 1 *l* *hissa* of Pergunnah Burdakhat proprietor Anund Behary Sen sudder jumma including road fund Rs 591 to be sold for arrears of revenue amounting to Rs 110 6 0

Permanently settled Estates to be sold for arrears of revenue

No 708 — Chur Kola No 13 Pergunnah Amerabad resumed under Regulation II of 1819 proprietors Doorgah Das Bhattacharjee guardian of Golam Hyder Meah Golam Kadir Meah Golam Subdar Meah Golam Rajah Meah Minors Lohit Chunder Sen, Sreemuttee Shreishite Moie Kali Das Shome Doorgah Das Shome Mahomed Rajah Chowdry, Azemuddee Surker Kobi Ullah Surker Belu Meah Dowlat Surker Shorip Ullah Moonshee Sreemuttee Shaju Debi Sreemuttee Poorn Debi Sreemuttee Rani Bhobani Sreemuttee Rani Kumul Koomari Sreemuttee Kumula Chundi Nath Sen Nobin Chunder Mojomondar Sudder jumma, including road fund Rs 1525 13 0 The Estate to be sold for arrears of revenue amounting to Rs 127 6 10

No 1976 — Seven *ans* five *gundas* *hissa* of Pergunnah Narimpore proprietors Golam Hossein Meah Sreemuttee Sukrennissa Behi and Golam Kani Meah sudder jumma Rs 1193 10 3 to be sold for arrears of revenue amounting to Rs 53 10 6

TIPPERAH COLLECTORATE the 18th July 1873

C S PARK *Offy Collector*

Notice

Is hereby given that the materials of the following buildings situate in Calcutta, and purchased by Government under Act X of 1870 (the Land Acquisition Act), are for sale Early application should be made to the undersigned

Balakhana Street,	No 5	Part
"	, 43	The whole
Kaliprossad Dutt's Street,	, 57	Ditto
"	, 42	Ditto
Rajah Naba Kissun's Street,	, 9	Part
"	, 10 and 11	Ditto
"	, 12	Ditto
"	, 19	Ditto
"	, 42	Ditto
"	, 40	Ditto
Rajah Kali Kissun's Lane,	, 1	The whole
"	, 2	Ditto
"	, 6	Part
"	, 11	Ditto
"	, 18	Ditto
"	, 19	The whole

W VERNER,

Collector under Act X of 1870 for the Town of Calcutta

20, Raja Kali Kissun's Lane, Calcutta

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta

NOTICE

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B C) OF 1870

THE following packages landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned Ships, have been removed to the Commissioners Import Warehouse where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act

Date of removal to Import Warehouse	No	Mark and Description	Consignees	Ships
1873				
July 29th	4	Packages [B]	Burn & Co	City of Mecca
, 29th	1	Cask [B B]	Order	Ditto
, 29th	4	Boxes Machinery [B] A C	George Henderson & Co	Ditto
, 29th	1	Case [49] F M	Order	Ditto
, 29th	1	Cask [G S & Co] Mc R		Ditto
, 29th	1	Cask H C		Ditto
, 29th	8	Cases J B or no mark	,	Ditto
, 29th	1	Cask [C S & Co] I		Ditto
, 29th	1	Cask G W W & Co	I. I. B. & Co	Ditto
, 29th	2	Cases H C D	Order	Ditto
, 29th	129	Boxes no mark		Ditto
, 29th	1	Box [R B]		Ditto
, 29th	26	Sheet Iron S		Ditto
, 29th	2	Cases [J D S] L I C		Ditto
, 29th	1	Cask no mark up to the	Lord Usher Brown	Ditto
, 29th	2	Boxes [R M] C	Fall & Mavojani	Ditto
, 29th	1	Box S K C	Schoene Kalburn & Co	Ditto
, 29th	4	Cases S & I	Order	Ditto
, 29th	1	Case [S & I] S		Ditto
, 29th	1	Cask [W S & Co] M		Ditto
, 29th	1	Parcel [W M & R]		Ditto
, 29th	1	Parcel addressed	Home Miller & Co	Ditto
, 29th	1	Parcel [B]	S Griffiths & Co	Ditto
, 29th	1	Parcel addressed	A C Litchfield	Ditto
, 30th	1	Cask [37] A J & Co	Order	S S Atholl
, 29th	1	Case S L M		Ditto
, 17th	1	Case addressed	Revenue Stamp De- partment	S S Othello
, 17th	1	Cask W B or no mark	Order	Ditto
, 28th	3	Cases [60] A L & C		Ditto
, 28th	2	Cases addressed	B. and Club	Ditto
, 28th	1	Case, [B X] or	State Railway	Ditto
, 28th	3	Cases [B & Co]	Order	Ditto
, 28th	1	Cask B A		Ditto
, 28th	1	Cask [B & Co] C		Ditto
, 28th	2	Cases [C]		Ditto
, 28th	1	Case [J B]		Ditto
, 28th	1	Case, C C M		Ditto
, 28th	21	Cases, [C] P & S	,	Ditto
, 28th	2	Cases, [272 D]	,	Ditto
, 28th	1	Simple Case [L M I] F B		Ditto
, 28th	3	Packages [125] F F B & Co		Ditto
, 28th	2	Cases, G L H C	Great Eastern Hotel Company, Limited	Ditto
, 28th	1	Case [102] H M H I & Co	Order	Ditto
, 28th	1	Case, addressed	A O Hume, Esq., c/o, care of Colvin Cowie & Co	Ditto
, 28th	1	Case, H B	Order	Ditto
, 28th	1	Case, [crow's foot]	Stationery Depart- ment	Ditto
, 28th	1	Case	Geographical Depart- ment	Ditto

Date of removal to Import Warehouse	No Mark and Description	Consignees	Ships
1873			
July 28th	1 Bale	Military Store Keeper	S S Othello
" 28th	293 Bales, Iron Tubes [G F L N]	Order	Ditto
" 28th	81 Loose Tubes no mark		Ditto
" 28th	1 Case [J D S] L R C	,	Ditto
" 28th	5 Cases, [J & Co] Cawnpore	"	Ditto
" 28th	1 Case [] J N M	,	Ditto
" 28th	1 Package Machinery [J N F]		
" 28th	7 (P	,	Ditto
" 28th	1 Case [J D S] L R C		Ditto
" 28th	1 Case [L] D D		Ditto
" 28th	2 Cases, [77] M C & Co		Ditto
" 28th	4 Cases 83	,	Ditto
" 28th	1 Case no mark	,	Ditto
" 28th	1 Bale [N S] W M		Ditto
" 28th	6 Cases [91] P G & Co, E & Co	"	Ditto
" 28th	93 Cases P A (D or P		Ditto
" 28th	20 Packages, [R N] 7 R Kussowhe	,	Ditto
" 28th	6 Packages, S & b	,	Ditto
" 28th	2 Cases, addressed	Rev'd H B Winter Mission House Delhi	Ditto
" 28th	1 Case, [W G W & Co]	Order	Ditto
" 28th	1 Parcel [B L]	,	Ditto
" 28th	1 Parcel [B L C]	,	Ditto
" 28th	1 Parcel addressed	Bayard Gair & Co, Madras	Ditto
" 28th	2 Cases, [C W S]	Order	Ditto
" 28th	1 Case, [C] P & S	,	Ditto
" 28th	6 Cases [18] C	"	Ditto
" 28th	1 Case, O B C	,	Ditto
" 28th	1 Case A M Murree Punjab	S Griffiths & Co	Ditto
" 28th	2 Case, [83] M C G	Order	Ditto
" 28th	1 Case Beer no mark	,	Ditto
" 28th	2 Cases P A C B P R	"	Ditto
" 28th	7 Cases [19] S	Great Eastern Hotel	Ditto
" 28th	1 Case addressed	Secretary to the Go vernment of India Financial Depart ment	Ditto
" 28th	2 Cases, addressed	Public Works for the Lower Ganjes	Ditto

CALCUTTA the 2nd August 1873 (306—1)

W DUFF BRUCE Vice Chairman

NOTICE

List of unclaimed Packages on the Custom House Wharf

Date of Sale	Mark or Number of Packages	Ships
1873, Aug 16th	2 Bales no mark, supposed to be X Y Z C	Java
" 16th	1 Case Servant of J H Wilson L q Lxe	Lillora
" 16th	cutive Engineer Jubbulpore India C P	
" 16th	1 Iron Casing, no mark	City of Glasgow
" 16th	8 Bundles Rattan, no mark	Historian

N B—The above will be sold if not cleared within the 16th of August 1873

Sept 13th	5 Pieces broken Iron and 1 Drainage Pipe no mark	Dhoolia
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N B—The above landed under the Act will be sold if not cleared within the 13th September 1873

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE the 2nd August 1873

J A CRAWFORD, Collector of Customs

LOST CURRENCY NOTES

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India Calcutta Circle are stated to have been lost and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers any other person having these Notes in his possession or claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Notes wholly lost or destroyed

Register No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
5850	$\frac{A}{S}$ 78944	50	Messrs Gisborne & Co
5870	$\frac{A}{S}$ 68750	10	M sser Mothoorapersid Chaprasee
5873	$\frac{A}{S}$ 64331	20	} Doorgaprosad Ghose
	$\frac{A}{S}$ 55584	20	
	$\frac{A}{S}$ 68978	10	
	$\frac{A}{S}$ 43925	10	
	$\frac{A}{S}$ 12388	10	
	$\frac{A}{S}$ 47804	5	
5878	$\frac{A}{S}$ 74181	100	} Woomachurn Bose
	$\frac{A}{S}$ 86077	100	
	$\frac{A}{S}$ 67032	100	
	$\frac{A}{S}$ 71991	100	
	$\frac{A}{S}$ 91283	100	
	$\frac{A}{S}$ 54842	100	
	$\frac{A}{S}$ 78034	100	
	$\frac{A}{S}$ 99910	100	
	$\frac{A}{S}$ 82584	100	
	$\frac{A}{S}$ 55337	100	
5880	$\frac{A}{S}$ 84442	1,000	Jetmull Lutchmeeloll
5885	$\frac{A}{S}$ 84339	20	A Lumsden
5888	$\frac{A}{S}$ 80383	100	Peary Mohun Som
5889	$\frac{A}{S}$ 09936	100	} Jogun Nath Benna
	$\frac{A}{S}$ 09937	100	
	$\frac{A}{S}$ 09939	100	
	$\frac{A}{S}$ 09940	100	
5890	$\frac{A}{S}$ 45029	100	Bonomally Gangoly
5891	$\frac{A}{S}$ 86678	100	The Asst Insp'r Genl, Govt Ry Police, L P Howrah
5894	$\frac{A}{S}$ 54933	500	} Lalla Dyaram Sarawah
	$\frac{A}{S}$ 95001	100	
	$\frac{A}{S}$ 26196	100	

Notes partially lost or destroyed

5352	$\frac{A}{S}$ 70096	20	} Trailokyanath Chakrabarti
	$\frac{A}{S}$ 12899	20	
	$\frac{A}{S}$ 76115	20	
	$\frac{A}{S}$ 59053	10	
	$\frac{A}{S}$ 42617	10	
	$\frac{A}{S}$ 42450	10	
	$\frac{A}{S}$ 95397	10	
	$\frac{A}{S}$ 20390	10	
	$\frac{A}{S}$ 20010	5	
	$\frac{A}{S}$ 19568	5	
	$\frac{A}{S}$ 20041	5	
5853	$\frac{A}{S}$ 99379	10	G C Kauntze, Esq
5854	$\frac{A}{S}$ 39747	20	} Lt H A York, R E
	$\frac{A}{S}$ 39746	20	
5855	$\frac{A}{S}$ 71347	20	E Foster, Esq
5856	$\frac{A}{S}$ 60339	50	M E Mitchoo
5859	$\frac{A}{S}$ 18800	20	Messrs P S D'Rozario & Co
5861	$\frac{A}{S}$ 92978	10	G D Blake, Esq
5862	$\frac{A}{S}$ 83355	20	Gunnesh Das
5863	$\frac{A}{S}$ 72263	20	} Johwur Chunder Bhudra
	$\frac{A}{S}$ 72264	20	
5864	$\frac{A}{S}$ 67902	20	Brindabun Bose
5866	$\frac{A}{S}$ 26687	20	Babbur Khan
5867	$\frac{A}{S}$ 98336	10	Nikomul Chowdhry
5868	$\frac{A}{S}$ 61926	20	Shama Churn Chakrabarti

Notes partially lost or destroyed

Register No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
5869	A 16557	20	Narain Sing
	" 16558	20	
	A 50314	20	
	" 50313	20	
5883	L 85662	10	Umesa Chundra Mookerjee
5884	L 6,949	20	Nilcount Coomar
5886	L 27513	20	Haberally Mollah
	A 34302	20	
	A 32504	50	
	A 81389	50	
5887	A 4,570	20	H B Urmston
5892	A 19758	100	A G Rou sai

Wrongly joined

5849	A 04721	}	10	Messrs G C Hay & Co
	" 78415			
5851	A 56527	}	10	Modhoosooden Ghosaul
	" 55548			
5857	L 08393	}	20	{ Nauringi L
	" 08392			{ C Jackson & Co
5858	A 94952	}	20	Nauringi Lall
	" 94953			
5860	L 35888	}	5	Azimuddin Peon
	" 35887			
5865	L 48094	}	5	Tirucknath Bose
	" 48093			
5867	L 01490	}	10	Laul Chand Paul
	" 41510			
5876	" 01142	}	10	C A Houghton, Esq
	" 01143			
5879	A 34057	}	10	W H Pringle, Esq
	" 34059			
5881	L 06875	}	10	Soonderjee Walljee and Co
	" 06876			
	A 72202	}	10	
	" 72203			
	A 66991	}	10	
	" 66992			
5882	L 78548	}	5	Kalikomul Moitra
	" 78547			
5893	L 73223	}	20	The Chief Paymaster, E I Railway
	" 73224			

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 4th August 1873

R A STERNDALE
Asst Commr of Paper Currency

Time Ball

DURING the repairs of the Time Ball Tower in Fort William mean time at 1 P M will be shown by a ball being dropped by hand from the crane on the tower until further notice

GOPFENATH SEIN *In charge of the Observatory*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S Office the 4th August 1873

Required

IN the office of the Executive Engineer, Western Survey Division, Dehree on the Sone, for a period of 5 months—

One Draughtsman, able to make quick and neat tracings, or simple drawings from sketches

One Estimator, able to take out quantities of earthwork or masonry, and areas of land, correctly

Apply, with copies of testimonials, and for the draughtsman, a specimen of tracing or drawing, also stating salary required, to the

Exe Engr, Western Survey Divn, Dehree on Sone

Bhaugiruttee River

Weekly Water Report showing the least depth of water in the Bhaugiruttee River for the week ending Friday, 20th July 1873

Names of places &c	Least depth of water		REMARKS
	Ft	In	
On the entrance bar below Joyrampore	11	6	
Thence to lower entrance above Geriah 12 miles	11	0	
Thence to Jungipore 7½ miles	12	9	
From Jungipore to Berhampore 47 miles	15	9	
From Berhampore to Cutwa 50 miles	12	5	
From Cutwa to Nuddea 46 miles	14	6	

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore on the 25th July 1873 above zero, 20 ft 7½ in
 BERHAMPORE the 25th July 1873 T H WICKES C E *Lxc Engr*, Moorshedabad District

Bhaugiruttee River

Weekly Water Report showing the least depth of water in the Bhaugiruttee River for the week ending Friday, 1st August 1873

Names of places &c	Least depth of water		REMARKS
	Ft	In	
On the entrance bar below Joyrampore	13	0	
Thence to lower entrance above Geriah 12 miles	13	3	
Thence to Jungipore, 7½ miles	14	6	
From Jungipore to Berhampore 47 miles	10	0	
From Berhampore to Cutwa 50 miles	14	3	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles	26	6	

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore on the 4th August 1873 above zero, 24 ft 1½ in
 BERHAMPORE the 4th August 1873 T H WICKES, C E, *Lxc Engr* Moorshedabad District

Matabhangah River

Weekly Report showing the least depth of water from the Entrance of the Matabhangah River to Kissengunge the week ending on Friday, the 25th July 1873

Name of Shoals	Least depth of water	
	Ft	In
Entrance from the Ganges	13	3
Tatarpirah	10	3
From Tatarpirah to Hât Bolra	11	6
Hât Bolra to Cut No 1	14	0
Cut No 1 to Boalmiree	13	0
Boalmiree to Alickdeah	15	0
, Alickdeah to Kissengunge	15	6

KISHNAGHUR the 28th July 1873 H F FORBES Major R A *Lxc Engr*, Nuddea District

Notice

CERTAIN effects and property of the late Mr Cui Heyne a native of Germany and an employe of the Ranigunj Coal Association who died at Nizhar in Ranigunj on the 4th July 1873 are under the custody of this Court and will be delivered to the party legally entitled to receive the same

ZILIA EAST BUIDWAN JUDGLS OFFICE the 24th July 1873 (296—3) A T MACLEAN, Judge

In the Court of the District Judge of Gya

Notice

CERTAIN effects the property of Mr T Poulitch, a European British subject late an Overseer Public Works Department at Gya who died intestate at Jehanabad in this district on the 16th instant are in the custody of this Court and will be made over to any person legally authorized to receive the same

GYA CIVIL COURT, the 31st July 1873

(307—3)

L C CRASTER, Judge

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of interest in London under deduction of amount re transferred to India and outstanding in the books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st July 1873

PARTICULARS	3½ per cent loan of 1864	4 PER CENT LOANS				4½ PER CENT LOANS			5 PER CENT DEBITURES FOR		Total amount
		1864-65	of 1865	of 1866	of 1867	of 1868	of 1869	of 1870	10 years	15 years	
Balance of 15th July 1873	54,100	27,840	890 16 63 824	38,38,900	1,38,88,700	1,16 1,300 1,0 10,900	37,98 300	3,61 000	3,10 21 900	4,34 44,900	12,86 48 546
Error in Balance			10 66								10 667
ADD—											
Amount enforced at Madras between 16th and 31st July 1873											18,500
Amount enforced at Bombay between 16th and 31st July 1873											5,02,000
Amount enforced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st July 1873											94,700
TOTAL	54,100	27,840	890 16 63 824	38,38,900	1,38,88,700	1,16 1,300 1,0 10,900	37,98 300	3,61 000	3,10 21 900	4,34 44,900	12,86 48 546
DEDUCT—											
Amount written off in the London Registers											18,500
											5,02,000
											94,700
Balance on 31st July 1873	4,100	27,840	2,880 16 63 360 308 500	1,35 92,400	1,16 44,100	1,19,96 800	37,91 300	3,61 000	3,08 88 700	4,41 06 300	12,83 90 280

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st May 1873—Enforced from India 1,731 lakhs re transferred from London 1,62 lakhs

1st	to 14th June	15	"	ditto	7
"	to 30th	6	"	ditto	7
1st July	to 1st July	2	"	ditto	7
16th	to 31st	6	"	ditto	9
		1,750			1,792
		1,750			1,750

**PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 2nd August 1873**

Balance against London 42 lakhs.

**R HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer
(310—1)**

Notice

THE interest and responsibility of Mr J H Bandow in our Firm ceased yesterday, and we have this day admitted Mr C F Overbeck and Mr R Zeigler as partners

The 1st August 1873

(302—8)

MOHR BROTHERS AND CO

Akyab Rangoon, Bassein

Notice

THE interest and responsibility of Mr John Hathaway in our Firm ceased on this date
CALCUTTA, July 31st 1873

(303—1)

FRANCIS, HARRISON HATHAWAY AND CO

Notice

Is hereby given that the Interest and Responsibility of the undersigned, in the firm of Messrs Robertson, Orr Harris, and Francis, Solicitors &c ceased on the first day of March 1871, and that the entry describing him as a member of that firm after that date in Thacker's Bengal Directory and similar publications is incorrect

EDINBURGH, the 1st July 1873

(299—9)

ROBT ROBERTSON *Late of Calcutta, Solicitor*

Eaten by White Ants

The undermentioned Government Promissory Notes standing in the name of Nobeebnksh Sheikdar, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person Application is shortly to be made to the Bank of Bengal for the issue of duplicate notes in favor of the proprietor —

No 011852 of the 4 per cent loan of 1842 43 for Rs 1 000

„ 003380 of ditto of 1865 for Rs 2 000

DACCA the 31st July 1873

(309—3)

NOBEEBNKSH SHEIKDAR

Lost

CERTIFICATES for 20 shares in Tukvar Company Limited, Nos 3714 to 3721 1196 to 1200 2637 to 2641 4924 to 4925

CALCUTTA the 21st July 1873

(289—4)

H F WILSON

Notice

COPIES of Act VII of 1871 the Indian Emigration Act in Urdu and Hindee, can be obtained on application at the Bengal Secretariat at 8 annas per copy

Army List—Reduced Price

The price of the next and subsequent Numbers of the Bengal Official Quarterly Army List will be reduced from Rs 5 to Rs 4 per copy for town subscribers, and from Rs 5 8 to Rs 4 8 for copies sent by post

Copies of the Number published on the 1st July are still available at present rates—Rs 5 and Rs 5 8

Just Published—New Edition

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected up to 1st June 1873 Price Rs 2 packing and postage anna 4 payable in advance

Now ready

Revised (Indian) Army Regulations, Part II Regulations and Orders for the Army of the Bengal Presidency Published by authority Royal 8vo cloth boards Price Rs 4 packing and postage Re 1 Interleaved copy Rs 5 packing and postage Re 1 12 payable in advance

Book of Forms referred to in the above Foolscap folio, enclosed in stiff

covers Price Rs 2 packing and postage Re 1 8 payable in advance

Superintendent Government Printing, 8, Hastings' Street Calcutta

New Criminal Procedure Code

OFFICERS under the Bengal Government, who wish to have copies of the New Criminal Procedure Code for sale, are requested to apply to the Superintendent of Government Printing Calcutta

Postal Notices

SEA OVERLAND MAILS

For	Box closes at	Date	Per Steamer
Chittagong Akyab, and Kyauk Phyou Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore	7 P M 7 ,	8th Aug 8th ,	<i>Coconada Satara</i>
Ceylon, Penang Singapore Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Yokohama, also for the United States of America <i>via</i> Hong Kong	7 ,	8th ,	<i>From Bombay</i>
Guadar Muscat Bunder Abbas Linga, Bushire Bagdad, and Bussorah	7 ,	9th ,	<i>Ditto</i>
Madras and Ceylon	7 ,	11th ,	<i>Tanjore</i>
Gopulpore, Bimlipatam Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras Pondicherry Nega patam, Galle, Colombo Tuticorin Allepey, Cochin, Beypore Calicut, Telli cherry Cannanore Mangalore and Bom bay	7 ,	11th ,	<i>Assyria</i>
Singapore and Hong Kong	7 ,	11th ,	<i>Sirius</i>

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday the 12th August 1873

2 Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 11th

N B—The Letter Box will close at 7 P M precisely after which hour Overland letters fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover will be received up to 7 30 P M or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P M and after 8 up to 9 P M by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station Armenian Ghât

CALCUTTA the 5th August 1873

E C GEORGE *Offg Post Master, Calcutta*

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office on the week ending 2nd August 1873

Atkinson F J	Gokulnath	Prannath Dutt Chowdhooary
Backman C	Grace, E N	Rungassamy, M J
Becket Mr	Gray A	Sam, Mrs
Biddle, J	Grosse Mrs F	Sheshan, W
Bragenzer J	Hamilton, Mrs	Sinclair, Wilcocks & Co
Brodrick Miss L	Inglis, Mr J	Sleigh, H
Brown J T	Jordan A P G P A J N P	Smythe, W
Buckland T	Juan Francisco Moran	Stephen, Mr
Budges Major	Kidd W A	Stewart W
Burgess, W W	Logg, R P	Stirling, P
Canny, J M	Maryanna	The English Consul
Charleston J	McDougall E	Tupa Miss
Chew J N	McKenzie C	Tuysden C
Collier Mrs H	McLeod, Mrs	Von Sparenberg, J L
Cornelieer Mrs H	Messrs A R Thompson and	Watson, J J
David Feintuchel	A M Monteith	Walstul S L
D Cruz, A	Murray T	Welsh, J
Francis D	O'Brien, D	Wicks, H
Gilbert Mrs H	Pemberton F B	Williamson, P
Gilbert Mrs M	Powell, J M	

Letters marked ' Care of Post Office to be kept till called for '

Gardener G S	Little, Mrs E	Neuville, P J
Harman, Lieut	Little, Mrs E	Smitz, W H
Hunse, J I		

E C GEORGE, *Offg Post Master of Calcutta*

INSOLVENT NOTICES

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta

In the matter of BROJONAUTH MOOKERJEE late of Mattaghussa Gully in Jorasanko in the town of Calcutta lately carrying on business as Cloth Merchant in Parruckjees Cootee, at Puggyaputty in Burra Bazar, in the town of Calcutta, under the name of Brojonauth Mookerjee, an Insolvent

ON Wednesday the 23rd day of July instant, it was on the petition of Rogoonath Doss, and Sewloll and Bhacumchund Jotemull, Creditors of the said Insolvent adjudged that the said Brojonauth Mookerjee, hath committed an act of Insolvency under the provisions of the Act XI Vic Chap XXI and by another order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee

M Camell, *Attorney*
Chief Clerk's Office, the 28th July 1878


In the matter of DWARKANATH GHOSE, an Insolvent

ON Tuesday, the 20th day of July last it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 2nd day of September next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court

Ghose and Bose, *Attorneys*

In the matter of FRANCIS ANTONIO DESILVA, an Insolvent

NOTICE that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Tuesday, the 12th day of August instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon

 Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid

Insolvent in person

In the matter of FRANCIS ANTONIO DESILVA an Insolvent

ON Tuesday, the 29th day of July last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday the 2nd day of September next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court

Insolvent in person

In the matter of FRANCIS ANTONIO DESILVA, of No 2, Emambaug Lane, of Calcutta at present an Assistant in the Customs Wharf Department, an Insolvent

NOTICE that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic, Chap XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Tuesday, the 29th day of July last, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee

Insolvent in person

In the matter of GILBERT JAMES SCOTT, an Insolvent

ON Saturday the 19th day of July last it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 2nd day of September next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court

Robertson and Co *Attorneys*

In the matter of WILLIAM MUSGRAVE and BENJAMIN WILLIAM MUSGRAVE, Insolvents

ON Monday the 28th July last it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvents be heard on Saturday, the 11th day of October next, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court

A St John Carruthers *Attorney*

In the matter of EDWARD LINNOR CANTWELL, an Insolvent

ON Wednesday the 23rd day of July last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 11th day of October next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court

S J Leslie, *Attorney*

In the matter of BABOOLLOL SING and MUNNYLOL SING, Insolvents

ON Saturday, the 6th day of May 1871, it was ordered that the petition of the said Insolvents seeking for relief under the Act XI Vic, Chap XXI, be dismissed

Insolvents in person

In the matter of KRISTOLOL GOSSAIN, of No 107, Bulloram Dey's Street, Simlah, in the Town of Calcutta, lately carried on trade and business as General Dealer and Printer at Bentinck Street, in Calcutta aforesaid, under the name and style of Bengal Printing Company, in copartnership with one Woomeschunder Gossain, an Insolvent

NOTICE that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic Chap XXI was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Friday, the 1st day of August instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee

Kadernath Mitter, *Attorney*

In the matter of JOHN JAMES LUCAS, of No 42, Eliott's Road, Calcutta, Ship Broker, an Insolvent

NOTICE that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic, Chap XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Tuesday the 29th day of July last, and by an order of the the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee

J T Hume, *Attorney*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 4th August 1873

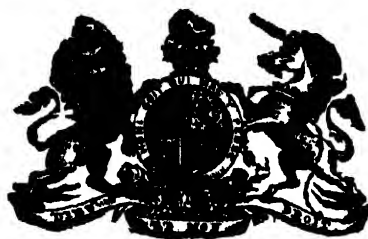
In the matter of JOHN JAMES LUCAS an Insolvent

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Tuesday, the 12th day of August instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon

“ Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid

J T Hume *Attorney*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 5th day of August 1873



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1873

PART VI

Bills of the Legislative Council of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

[First Publication]

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th July 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in four months —

No 11 of 1873

THE HIGH COURTS' CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL, 1873

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A Bill to regulate the Procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their Original Criminal Jurisdiction and for other purposes

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their original criminal

jurisdiction, and to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of the Police Magistrates and to the Police of the Presidency towns, It is hereby enacted as follows —

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1 This Act may be called "The High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, 1873"

Short title

Local extent

It extends to the whole of British India,

And it shall come into force on the first day of January 1874

Commencement.

2 The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said schedule but not so as to revive any practice thereby abolished

And all rules made under any of the said enactments shall be deemed to have been made under this Act, so far as they are consistent herewith

Interpretation clause

3 In this Act—

"High Court" includes all High Courts established or to be established under the twenty fourth and twenty fifth of Victoria (chapter 104, the Chief Court of the Panjab and such other courts as the Governor General in Council may from time to time declare to be invested with the powers of a High Court under this Act and

"Chief Justice" includes also the Senior Judge of a Chief Court

Chief Justice

"Clerk of the Crown" includes also a Crown Prosecutor and any officer specially appointed by the Governor General in Council or by the local Government to discharge the functions given by this Act to the Clerk of the Crown in respect of any sittings of a High Court in a place other than its usual place of sitting.

Clerk of the Crown

"Magistrate" includes also a Police Magistrate in the Presidency towns

Magistrate

CHAPTER II

OF SESSIONS

4 For the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, every High Court shall hold sittings four times at the least in every year on such days and at such convenient intervals of time as the Chief Justice of such Court from time to time appoints

5 The High Court shall ordinarily hold its sittings at the seat of the local Government, but it may, from time to time,

in the case of the High Court at Fort William, with the consent of the Governor General in Council

in all other cases, with the consent of the local Government,

hold sittings at such other places within the local limits of its appellate jurisdiction as the Chief Justice appoints

The time of holding sittings

Place of holding sittings

Due notice shall be given beforehand in the local Official Gazette of all sittings intended to be held for the exercise of the original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court, and all sittings held in accordance with such notice shall be regular and legal sittings of the High Court

CHAPTER III

OF PROCEDURE ON COMMITMENTS

6 When any person is committed for trial before a High Court the Clerk of the Crown or if there be not a Clerk of the Crown, a Judge of the High Court shall on receipt of the charge, peruse and consider it and may, if it appear necessary or expedient so to do, amend alter, or add to the same

The charge, with such amendments alterations or additions (if any) shall be recorded in the High Court and the person charged shall be entitled to have a copy of such charge, with such amendments, alterations, or additions (if any) gratis

7 The person charged shall also be entitled to copies of the examinations of witnesses upon whose depositions he has been committed, on payment of a reasonable sum for the same not exceeding one anna for each folio of ninety words

8 Upon charges recorded as aforesaid persons committed to custody or held to bail shall be deemed to have been brought before the High Court in due course of law, and (subject to the provisions contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure as to the amendment and alteration of charges, and subject also to the provisions of the next following section) shall be tried upon the charges so recorded

9 When any charge recorded as aforesaid appears to the High Court, at any time before the commencement of the trial of the person charged, to be clearly unsustainable, an entry to that effect may be made on the charge by a Judge of the Court

Such entry shall have the effect of staying proceedings upon the charge but shall not operate as an acquittal of the person charged, unless and until three years from the time of making the entry have elapsed, at the expiration of which period, if no fresh charge has been brought on the same matter he shall be considered as having been acquitted

10 Pending the directions of the High Court as to the place of trial every person committed for trial before a High Court shall (if not out on bail) be committed by the Magistrate for intermediate custody to the nearest criminal jail in which he can be most conveniently confined

If the trial be directed to be held at the usual place of sitting of the Court, the Magistrate shall bind over the person charged to appear and take his trial at such usual place of sitting, or shall commit him to the jail at such place

If the High Court direct that the person charged be tried elsewhere than at its usual place of sitting the Magistrate shall bind him over to appear and

take his trial at the place directed, or shall if necessary, cause him to be removed to the criminal jail at or nearest to the place at which he is directed to be tried, and the officer in charge of such criminal jail shall keep him in safe custody until discharged in due course of law

10 The High Court may direct that all European British subjects committed or bailed for trial within certain specified districts or during certain specified periods of the year shall be tried at the usual place of sitting of the Court or direct that they shall be tried at a particular place named and may also order that such European British subjects shall if not bailed, be committed for intermediate custody to a particular jail being one of the jails appointed by the Government for the reception of such prisoners

CHAPTER IV

OF JURIES

(a) Of Juries generally

12 All trials under this Act shall be by jury The jury shall consist of twelve persons If the trial be held in the Towns of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, it shall be necessary for a verdict of guilty that such jury be unanimous If the trial be held elsewhere than in the Towns of Calcutta Madras, or Bombay, a majority of not less than nine with the concurrence of the Judge, shall suffice for a verdict of guilty

In default of such unanimity or majority with the concurrence of the Judge, the prisoner shall be acquitted

(b) Of Juries in the Presidency Towns

13 Every person tried in a Presidency Town upon a charge of having committed an offence punishable with death or upon any other charge shall if a Judge of the High Court so order be tried before a special jury

14 The jurors book for the year current when this Act comes into force shall be taken as containing a correct general list of persons qualified and liable to serve as jurors under this Act

and those persons whose names are entered in the said jurors book as being privileged to serve on special juries only, shall be deemed to be persons privileged and liable to serve only as special jurors under this Act during the year for which the said list has been prepared

15 The names of not more than two hundred persons shall at any one time be entered in the special jurors list

16 All persons whose names are entered in the "Special Jurors' List" shall be exempted from serving on any other than special juries but so long only as their names are continued in such special jurors' list

17 The Clerk of the Crown, or such other Officer as the Chief Justice directs, shall, before the first day of April in each year, and subject to such rules as the High Court from time to time prescribes, prepare a list of all persons qualified and liable to serve as common jurors, and also a list of persons qualified and liable to serve as special jurors only, regard being had, in the preparation of the latter list, to the property character, and education of the persons whose names are entered therein

No person shall be entitled to claim to have his name entered in the special jurors' list merely because he may have been entered in the special jurors list for a previous year

18 The Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed by the Chief Justice shall, subject to such rules as aforesaid, have full discretion to prepare the said lists as seems to him to be proper, and there shall be no appeal from, or review of, his decision

19 Preparatory lists of persons qualified or liable to serve as common jurors and as special jurors, respectively signed by the officer by whom the same have been prepared shall be published once in the local Official Gazette, before the fifteenth day of April next after their preparation

Revised lists of persons qualified or liable to serve as common jurors and special jurors respectively, signed as aforesaid shall be published once in the local Official Gazette before the first day of May next after their preparation

Copies of the said lists shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the Court house

20 Out of the names contained in the list aforesaid there shall be summoned for each sessions thirty six of those who are qualified and liable to serve on special juries and seventy two of those who are qualified and liable to serve on common juries

(c) Of Challenges of Jurors in Presidency Towns

21 A peremptory challenge to the number of twenty in common juries and ten in special juries shall be allowed

Save as aforesaid the following and no others shall be good causes of challenge whether on behalf of the Crown or by the person charged —

(1) Some personal objection such as alienage infancy old age or deficiency in the qualification required by any law or rule having the force of law for the time being in force

(2) Some presumed or actual partiality in the juror

(3) A previous conviction of the juror under the Indian Penal Code or the criminal law administered in the Supreme Courts of Judicature or the Courts of the East India Company previously to the enactment of such Code

22 The Judge before whom the person charged is about to be tried shall try or challenge, other than a peremptory challenge, if he allow the challenge, the juror shall be set aside

23 Save as hereinbefore provided, the High Court shall retain all its present powers respecting the summoning, empanelling, qualification challenging, and service of jurors in the Presidency Towns

and shall have power to make such rules on these subjects (consistent with the provisions of this Act) as seem to it to be proper

All such rules now in force in the High Court shall (so far as they are consistent with this Act) remain in full force until repealed or altered by new rules made under this section

(d) Of Juries in the Mofussil

24 Whenever a High Court has given notice of its intention to hold sittings at any place (other than the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay) for the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction the Court of Session at such place shall take and cause to be taken the measures prescribed by sections four hundred and seven, four hundred and nine four hundred and ten, four hundred and eleven and four hundred and twelve, of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the summoning of jurors

In addition to the persons so summoned as jurors, the said Court of Session shall, if it think needful, after communication with the commanding officer, cause to be summoned such number of commissioned and non commissioned officers in the military service resident within ten miles of its place of sitting as the Court considers to be necessary to make up the juries required for the trial of European British subjects charged with offences before the High Court as aforesaid

All commissioned and non commissioned officers so summoned shall be liable to serve on such juries notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, but no commissioned or non commissioned officer shall be summoned whom his commanding officer desires to have excused on the ground of urgent military duty or for any other special military reason

The juries for the trial of European British subjects as aforesaid shall be formed in the manner required by the Code of Criminal Procedure and by this Act, from the persons summoned under the said sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure and from the commissioned and non commissioned officers summoned, as aforesaid, or, if no such officers have been summoned, then solely from the persons summoned under the same sections

25 If any European British subject charged as aforesaid so require before the jury is empanelled, the majority of the jurors shall consist of Europeans or Americans, or both Europeans and Americans

26 In any case in which an European British subject is accused jointly with a person not being an European British subject, and such European British subject is committed for trial before a High Court, the persons so jointly accused shall also be committed for trial before such High Court, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the Code of Criminal Procedure

Such persons may be tried together and the procedure on the trial shall be the same as it would have been had the European British subject been tried separately

72 In any case before the said High Court in which an European British subject is charged jointly with a person not being an European British subject and the former, before the jury is empanelled, requires the majority of the jurors to consist of Europeans or Americans, or both Europeans and Americans, the latter person shall be tried together with the former and the procedure on the trial shall be the same as it would have been had the former been tried separately

Provided that, in any such case where the person not an European British subject so requires before the said jury is empanelled, he shall be tried separately by a jury of which at least one half shall consist of persons not being Europeans or Americans

CHAPTER V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

28 The High Courts shall try as Courts of Session all cases committed to them and the provisions of this Act shall be applicable to such trials, except as otherwise provided in this chapter

29 The High Courts are exempt from the operation of sections three hundred and thirty three hundred and thirty five three hundred and thirty seven three hundred and thirty eight, three hundred and thirty nine and three hundred and forty, of the Code of Criminal Procedure

and in any case coming before the Court in the exercise of its ordinary or its extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction, the Judges of such Court shall taken down the evidence, or the substance thereof, in such manner as the Court, by any general rule, from time to time directs

30 So much of section two hundred and eighty seven of the said Code as requires the confirmation by the High Court of sentences of death passed by a Court of Session

and so much of the same section as requires from the Court a statement of the grounds on which a person convicted of an offence made punishable with death by the Indian Penal Code has been sentenced to a punishment other than death,

shall not apply to sentences by the High Court passed in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction

31 So much of the thirty fourth Chapter of the said Code as requires judgment to be passed by a Criminal Court in any particular form, and as requires that the sentence or finding shall be recorded in any particular form, shall not apply to judgments, sentences, or findings in trials before the High Court acting in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction,

but the High Court shall pass judgment and shall record or cause to be recorded the sentence and finding in such form as it thinks proper

32 When any person has been convicted of an offence before a Judge of the High Court acting in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, the Judge if he think proper, may reserve for the decision of a Court consisting of such Judge and one or more other Judge or Judges of the High Court, any question of law or of the admissibility of evidence which has arisen in the course of the trial of such person

If the Judge reserve no such question, he shall forward the prisoner with a copy of his sentence and a warrant for the execution of the same, to the Magistrate or other officer in charge of the jail of the district or place in which the trial was held, and on the receipt of the warrant, such Magistrate or other officer shall proceed as provided in the three hundred and fifth section of the Code of Criminal Procedure

If the Judge reserve any question of law or of the admissibility of evidence, the person convicted shall, pending the decision thereon, be remanded to jail

If the decision on the question be adverse to the person convicted, the Court shall send a copy of its sentence and a warrant for the execution of the same to the Magistrate or other officer in charge of the jail to which the prisoner shall have been remanded, and such Magistrate or other officer shall proceed as provided in the same section

33 Whenever any petition, application, or motion is made in any matter coming before a High Court in the exercise of its criminal jurisdiction the Court shall have power to award and apportion costs in any manner it may think fit

34 Whenever a High Court requires the statements in support of any such petition, application, or motion to be verified by a declaration in writing, the person making such verification shall if any such statement is false, and if he either knows or believes it to be false, or does not believe it to be true be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence in a stage of a judicial proceeding

35 Save as is hereinbefore otherwise provided, the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply to the constitution and formation of juries for the purpose of trials before the High Court acting in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction and to trials before such Court, and to sentences by such Court, and to the carrying into execution of such sentences

CHAPTER VI

OF OFFENCES BY EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS

36 If any offence which, by any Act of the Governor General in Council heretofore or hereafter passed is declared to be punishable upon conviction by a Magistrate, is committed by a European British subject

beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the High Courts the offender, if not otherwise punishable shall be liable upon conviction before one of the said High Courts to the punishment to which by such Act he is declared to be liable upon conviction before a Magistrate

37 If any offence which by any Act of the Governor General in Council heretofore or hereafter passed is declared to be punishable upon conviction by a Magistrate committed by any person within the local limits of the jurisdiction of a High Court the offender if not otherwise punishable shall be liable upon conviction before such Court to the punishment to which by such Act he is declared to be liable upon conviction before a Magistrate

38 Nothing in this chapter extends to any case in which jurisdiction is expressly given to a Justice of the Peace to convict the offender

39 Whenever in any Act heretofore or hereafter passed by the Governor General in Council the word Magistrate is declared to include a Justice of the Peace such Justice of the Peace shall not by virtue of such Act be deemed to have jurisdiction to punish any offence the same is committed within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of a High Court

CHAPTER VII

OF POLICE MAGISTRATES IN THE PRESIDENCY TOWNS

40 The following parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply to the Courts of the Police Magistrates and to the Police of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay (that is to say)—

Sections three (*Pending cases*) and four (*Definitions*)

Chapter VI (*The place of Inquiry and Trial*) Sections sixty three to seventy, both inclusive

Chapter VII (*Of Criminal Jurisdiction over European and British subjects*)

Sections seventy one to seventy five (both inclusive) eighty three eighty four, eighty five eighty seven eighty eight

Chapter IX (*Of Arrest without Warrant*)

Chapter X (*Powers of the Police to investigate*)

Section one hundred and ten the words 'and in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, any Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police being inserted after Magistrate of the first or second class

Section one hundred and fourteen the words 'Commissioner of Police' being substituted for the word 'Magistrate'

Section one hundred and twenty four, the words 'or in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay without the order of a Magistrate or a Commissioner of Police' being inserted in the first paragraph, after the word 'Magistrate'

Section one hundred and twenty six

Section one hundred and thirty two the words 'Commissioner of Police' being substituted for 'Magistrate of the District'

Chapter XI (*Of Complaints to a Magistrate*) except the second clause of section one hundred and forty four

Chapter XII (*Of the Summons*)

Chapter XIII (*Of the Warrant*)

Chapter XIV (*Preliminary*)

Part V (*Of Inquiries and Trials*)

Chapter XV (*Of Inquiry into Cases triable by the Court of Session or High Court*)

Chapter XVI (*Of the Trial of Summons Cases by Magistrates*)

Chapter XVII (*Of the Trial of Warrant Cases by Magistrates*)

Part VII (*Provisions*) Chapter XXIII

Sections three hundred and seven, three hundred and eight, three hundred and nine, three hundred and eleven to three hundred and sixteen (both inclusive) and three hundred and twenty two

Chapter XXIV (*Special Rules of Evidence in Criminal Cases*)

Chapter XXV (*Evidence how Taken*)

Sections three hundred and thirty one, three hundred and forty, three hundred and forty two to three hundred and forty five (both inclusive) three hundred and forty seven, and three hundred and forty nine

Chapter XXVI (*Of Securing the Attendance of Witnesses*)

Chapter XXVII (*Of Search Warrants*), except section three hundred and eighty five

Chapter XXVIII (*Bail*) except sections three hundred and eighty eight and three hundred and eighty nine and the last paragraph of section three hundred and ninety eight

Chapter XXX (*Miscellaneous Provisions*)

Chapter XXXI (*Units*)

Chapter XXXII (*Contempts of Court*)

Chapter XXXIII (*Of the Charge*), except section four hundred and fifty on

Chapter XXXIV (*Of the Judgment, Order and Sentence*) except section four hundred and sixty one

Chapter XXXV (*Prosecutions in Certain Cases*)

Chapter XXXVII (*Of Security for Keeping the Peace*)

Chapter XXXVIII (*Of Security for Good Behaviour*)

Chapter XXXIX (*Local Nuisances*)

Chapter XLI (*Of the Maintenance of Wives and Families*)

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS

41 The Advocate General at the several Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St George, and Bombay, may exhibit in behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council to the local High Court, as occasion shall require against any person subject to the jurisdiction of the said Courts, any information for any breach of the revenue laws or for any fine penalty forfeiture debt or sum of money, committed, incurred or due by any such person in respect of any such law

Such proceedings shall be taken upon every such information as may lawfully be taken in case of an information filed by Her Majesty's

Attorney General in the Court of Exchequer in England for any offence committed against the revenue laws of England or for any fine, penalty, forfeiture, debt, or sum of money due in respect thereof so far as the circumstances of the case and the course and practice of proceeding in the said Courts respectively will admit

All fines, penalties, forfeitures, debts, and sums of money, recovered or levied under or by virtue of any such information, shall belong to the Government of India

SCHEDULE

(Section 2)

A ACTS

No and year	Subject or Title	Extent of repeal
XXI of 1838	Supreme Courts Criminal Law	So much as has not been repealed
XVII of 1839	An Act for enabling persons charged with the offence of making their defence more effectually	So much as has not been repealed
XVI of 18	An Act for further improving the Administration of Criminal Justice in the High Courts of the East India Company	So much as has not been repealed
XVIII of 1859	An Act to amend the law relating to offences committed before a Magistrate	The whole
XVIII of 186	An Act to repeal Act XVI of 185 with a part of British India in which the Indian Penal Code is in force and to re-enact some of the provisions thereof with amendments and further to improve the administration of Criminal Justice in the High Courts Supreme Court of Judicature	Sections 1 to 46 (both inclusive) and sections 54 to 57 (both inclusive)
XIII of 1865	An Act to amend the procedure of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature in the exercise of their original jurisdiction and to provide for the exercise of such jurisdiction at places other than Presidency Towns	So much as has not been repealed
IV of 1866	An Act to amend the constitution of the Chief Court of Judicature in the Punjab and its Dependencies	Sections 20 to 41 (both inclusive)
XVI of 1866	An Act to relieve the Governor General of India in Council from the duty of signing the orders mentioned in section 44 of the High Courts Criminal Procedure Amendment Act 186	The whole
XXIV of 1866	An Act to amend the procedure of the High Court of Judicature for the North Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William	Sections 2 to 17 (both inclusive)
XIII of 1869	An Act further to amend the procedure of the High Court of Judicature for the North Western Provinces	Sections 1 and 2 and so much of sections 3 and 4 as relates to criminal jurisdiction
XXII of 1870	An Act to confirm certain laws affecting European British subjects	Section 3

B STATUTES.

No and year	Title	Extent of repeal
13 Geo III c 63	An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better Management of the Affairs of the East India Company as well in India as in France	Section 34
33 Geo III c	An Act to amend the several Acts relating to the Trade of the Towns and Bombay	Sections 153 and 154
3 Geo III c 10	An Act for the better Regulation of the Affairs of the East India Company (repealed)	Sections 100 to 109
9 Geo IV c 74	An Act for improving the Administration of Criminal Justice in the East India	Sections 1 to 13 and 17 to 24 (both inclusive)

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Select Committee on the Bill which is now Act X of 1872 (*the Code of Criminal Procedure*), expressed their opinion that it was desirable that the procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction should be regulated by the same law as that which applied to the other Criminal Courts of India. They did not, however, introduce into the Code the requisite provisions on this subject, as it was necessary to obtain the opinions of various authorities before making such a change in the law and this would have delayed the passing of the Code till after Mr. Stephen had left India. These opinions have now been obtained and the present Bill is an attempt to embody their result.

It will be seen that the Bill does not purport to regulate the practice of the Courts in issuing prerogative writs and other omissions will doubtless be pointed out in the course of the careful scrutiny which it is hoped, the Bill will undergo. On the other hand it extends the greater part of the Code to the Courts of the Police Magistrates and to the Police of the Presidency Towns.

The Bill is divided into eight chapters the first of which, among other things, repeals portions of the four Statutes and eleven Acts in which the criminal practice of the High Courts (which for the purpose of the Bill includes the Chief Court of the Punjab) is now embodied.

Chapter II deals with Sessions and is founded on 5 Geo III c 15 s 10 and Act XIII of 1865 s 22, and the local enactments for the High Court of the North Western Provinces and the Chief Court of the Punjab.

Chapter III of procedure on commitments, embodies the practice introduced by Act XIII of 1865 sections 1, 5, 6, 8, 27, 28, and 31 and followed in Acts XXIV of 1866 sections 3, 5, 6, 8, 9 and IV of 1866 sections 22, 24, 25, 27, 28.

Chapter IV relates to juries. It maintains the rules requiring twelve is the number of all juries unanimity in the Presidency town, and elsewhere a majority of not less than nine with the concurrence of the Judge (Act XIII of 1865 s 37). The provisions as to common and special juries in the Presidency towns, and as to challenges of jurors in those towns, are taken from

Act XIII of 1865, sections 11 to 21 both inclusive. The clauses relating to juries in the Mofussil correspond with Act XIII of 1865 sections 35, 36. Act IV of 1866, sections 30, 31. Act XXIV of 1866 sections 11, 12, and Act XIII of 1869, section 1.

Chapter V contains sundry general provisions. It declares that the High Courts shall try as Courts of Session all cases committed to them. But it exempts them from the sections of the Code relating to the taking down of evidence. It renders certain provisions of section 287 of the Code as to the confirmation of sentences of death and the statement of the grounds of conviction inapplicable to sentences passed by the High Courts. It relieves them from the requirements of Chapter XXXIV of the Code as to the form of judgment sentence and finding. The rest of the Chapter gives power to reserve questions of law or of the admissibility of evidence (Act XXIV of 1866 section sixteen), and prescribes the procedure (1) where such questions are, (2) where they are not, reserved. Power is also given to award costs on petitions, &c. made

in matters coming before the High Courts in the exercise of their criminal jurisdiction, and provides a punishment for making false statements in support of such petitions.

Except as otherwise provided by the Bill, the Code will apply to the constitution and formation of juries to trials, to sentences, and to the execution of sentences.

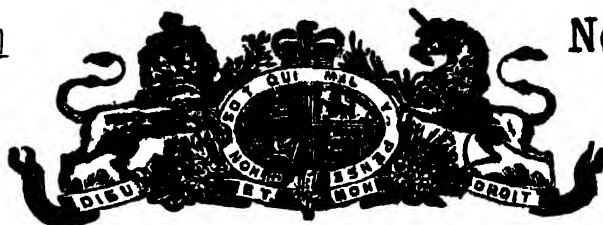
Chapter VI, as to offences by European British subjects is equivalent to Act XVIII of 1859, as amended by Act XXII of 1870, section three.

Chapter VII extends to the Police Magistrates and the Police of the Presidency Towns, such portions of the Code as seem applicable.

Chapter VIII comprises a single section (equivalent to 53 Geo III, Cap 155, section 100), empowering the Advocate General to exhibit informations to the High Courts in matters of revenue.

SIMLA,
The 12th July 1873 }

A HOBHOUSE
WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy to the Govt of India



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6 1873

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ASSIGNMENT FOR LOCAL IMPROVEMENT FROM THE RENTAL OF GOVERNMENT ESTATES AND RYOTWAREE DISTRICTS

RESOLUTION

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

LAND REVENUE

Calcutta, the 31st July 1873

READ—

Resolution No 652 dated 17th May 1873 recorded by the Government of India in the Financial Department and communicated to this Government under Agricultural Department's endorsement No 570 dated 11th July

Read also—

Bengal Government letters to the Government of India—

No 659 dated 25th September 1871
3703 19th August 187
1167 4th October
4416 7th
4150 8th
1731 30th
585 11th February 1873

1 RESOLUTION—In the above mentioned letters the Government of Bengal addressed the Government of India—

- (a) soliciting a reconsideration of the orders prohibiting the assignment of 3 per cent on the revenue of Government estates (khas mehals) for local purposes,
- (b) reporting the re settlements of Palamow and the Dooars, and asking that 5 per cent of the gross Government rental might be assigned for local roads and primary schools in those tracts,
- (c) representing that under the District Road Cess Act nearly half the road cess had to be paid by the zemindar or other landlord, and a little more than one half by the ryot, and that on Government estates (khas mehals) it would be fair that Government, as it enjoyed the full rental paid by the ryots, should pay the landlord's share of the road cess,
- (d) soliciting permission to set aside, at all future temporary settlements in Bengal, a percentage on the assumed gross rental for primary schools as well as for the maintenance of local roads

2 The Government of India has now been pleased to pass orders on these representations to the following effect, namely —

- (a) That the 3 per cent Government Estates Improvement Fund, in accordance with the Supreme Government orders of 1870, is being gradually abolished, that it will become extinct on the 31st March 1874, and that it cannot be revived in its old form
- (b) That from the 1st April 1874, the Government as proprietor of estates scattered through the permanently settled districts of Bengal, will assign from the proceeds of such estates 3 per cent on the gross amount of the Government land revenue collected therefrom, to be devoted to local roads water supply, and other local improvements, and also to primary education. In any district to which the District Road Cess Act may apply or may hereafter be applied, money derived from this 3 per cent assignment will supply the place of the landlord's share of the road cess which might equitably though not according to the letter of the Act, be claimable from Government
- (c) That one anna for every rupee finally credited to Government, or one seventeenth of the *net* land revenue levied in each district of Assam and in the Bhootan Dooars, be assigned to form a district local fund for local purposes in each district. This assignment is not to be claimed in respect of revenue which does not reach the treasury that is to say, in respect of unrealised balances or of percentages allowed to mouzahdars or lessors
- (d) That in the recently settled tract of Palamow (Lohardugga district) only the 3 per cent on the net Government revenue allowed in other estates is to be assigned to the district local fund
- (e) That these assignments are to take effect from the 1st April 1874, and are to continue till resettlement only, and that "whenever the revenue of estate or of a district affected by these orders is resettled, a rate of one anna on the rupee may be separately imposed, as in other parts of India," for purposes of local improvement
- (f) That an effort should be made to recover a contribution proportionate to the assignments now made from any owner of revenue free lands in Assam or the other districts affected by the resolution

3 The Bengal Government is grateful to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council for the consideration which has been shown to Bengal and especially to the outlying less advanced parts of the country, by these orders

With reference to paragraph 1 of the resolution under consideration, the Lieutenant Governor would take opportunity to assure the Government of India that the accumulated balances of the *Government Estates Improvement Fund* were more than a year ago distributed to the several districts in proportion to the share claimable by each, and that the income of the fund since accruing has been enjoyed by the district wherein it may have accrued. With reference to paragraph 8, the Lieutenant Governor would assure the Supreme Government that the assignments now made shall be spent strictly within the districts to which they may belong. The Lieutenant Governor would even go further, and he will direct Commissioners of the permanently settled districts to see that the greater part of the assignments from the rental of Government estates is spent on primary schools, village roads, and water supply, in the identical estates in respect of which the assignments may be made. In road cess districts, however, a portion of the 3 per cent assignment, equal to the landlord's share of the cess at the current rate for the year must be placed at the disposal of the district road committee.

4 The Board of Revenue, in consultation with the Accountant General, will issue the necessary orders for giving effect to the instructions of the Government of India as summarised in paragraph 2 clauses (a), (b), (d), and (e), of this resolution.

5 The Commissioner of Assam and the Officiating Commissioner of Cooch Behar will give effect to the orders summarised at clause (c) of paragraph 2 (above). The Doorga settlement was made for a short term of years, so no question can there arise regarding the application of clause 2, paragraph 10, of the Government of India's resolution. In Assam the *sales* of settlement were settled three years ago. Over the whole of Assam there takes place a yearly verification of holdings (much like the so called annual jumabundee of Madras in former times). The Lieutenant Governor is clear that the annual verification of holdings cannot be considered an annual resettlement and that until the settlement rates are changed, the additional one anna on the rupee for local rating cannot be imposed in Assam.

6 The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore will be requested to take steps for securing that the Palamow assignment shall be spent within that sub-division alone for the present.

7 The Commissioner of Assam will consider and report what orders and steps, executive or legislative, will be necessary to enable the officer charged with lakhiraj inquiries in Assam to impose on lakhirajdars a local rating of one anna in the rupee on the assumed annual value of their holdings. The holders of land in fee simple may be considered to be lakhirajdars. They are all liable to a rate for road cess if Government should think fit to introduce the Act, but there is a difficulty about any rate for education. The Lieutenant Governor will be ready to consider any suggestion the Commissioner of Assam may see fit to offer upon this subject.

8 There remains the question of the proportion of each district assignment which should be allotted to each of the objects mentioned by the Government of India's resolution, namely—

(a) Primary schools

(b) Material improvements, including roads, water supply, and other local objects

The Lieutenant Governor has already directed that in districts where the Road Cess Act may be in force, so much of the Government assignment as may be equal to the landlord's share of the cess at the current rate for the year should be made over to the district road committee for expenditure under the Act. He would now propose that—

(1) in Assam and the Doorga 2 per cent on the net land revenue be devoted to primary schools, one per cent to water supply and miscellaneous purposes, and the remainder (2.882 per cent) to roads,

- (2) in Government estates, not situate in a district where road cess is levied, one per cent may be devoted to primary schools, one and a half per cent to roads, and one half per cent to miscellaneous improvements,
- (3) in Government estates situate in districts where a road cess is levied, the balance remaining after defraying the landlord's share of the road cess should be spent two thirds on schools and one third on miscellaneous improvements

The Lieutenant Governor has not finally decided upon this distribution of the assignment, and he is ready to consider any recommendations which Commissioners may make for modifying the proposed distribution before the 1st January 1874. The share of the assignment given to primary schools and roads would be spent by the district or sub divisional school and road committees. But it would be an instruction to the committees to expend the school assignment entirely and the road assignment as far as possible within the estates in respect of which the money was assigned. The small assignment for miscellaneous improvements would be spent, within the estates or lands contributing, under the orders of the Collector in accordance with such instructions as the Commissioner might from time to time issue.

9 The Government of India's resolution touches upon one other point (at paragraph 2) that—

'in other provinces (as Bombay and Madras) in which the land revenue is collected directly from the cultivators the cost of works of irrigation drainage or embankments required for the increase or maintenance of the public revenues is defrayed from the imperial revenues, being provided for in the imperial grant for public works.'

and it directs that,—

"in future like works in Bengal in Government estates or in tracts of which the land revenue is collected directly from the cultivators on Government account should be provided for in like manner at the charge of the imperial revenues. If the works are large the projects should be separately entered in the estimates if small they should be carried out from the assignment for minor works.

The previous orders on this subject were communicated to the Board of Revenue (Bengal Government orders, No 3504, dated 10th August 1872, paragraph 4), and the Board was requested to advise Collectors that fully prepared projects and estimates for such works must be sent in punctually. With reference to the instructions of the Government of India extracted above, an early report will be called for from the Board of Revenue and Commissioners of Division.

NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR TRAINING PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

RESOLUTION

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

EDUCATION

Calcutta, the 31st July 1873

READ—

This Government letter No 1451, dated 2nd October 1872 calling for a revision of the Normal School establishments with a view of making Bengal Normal Schools places for training teachers for Primary Schools

RESOLUTION — The Director of Public Instruction has obtained full reports upon the existing normal schools in the several provinces of Bengal, and he has now submitted a scheme for giving effect to the views of Government. The Director's memorandum setting forth his plan is to the following effect —

“ In the budget for the year 1872 73, the grant for normal schools was —

Higher class normal schools—

	Rs	Rs
Masters	30 000	
Stipends	23 000	
Contingencies	7 000	
	—	60,000

Lower class normal schools—

Masters	59 000	
Stipends	38 000	
Contingencies	7,000	
	—	1 04 000
Total		1,64,000

This total is exclusive of the assignment for grants in aid to private normal schools these grants amount to about Rs 20 000 per annum much of which goes to aided training schools for native mistresses. The grant of Rs 1 64 000 was reduced by Rs 10,000 in the budget for the current year. This grant now gives us—

- (1) four expensive normal schools costing about Rs 15 000 a year a piece
- (2) twenty three less costly normal schools, costing on an average about Rs 4,400 each

‘ It is admitted and the Lieutenant Governor has ordered that we should have a training school for primary schoolmasters in each district and it would be desirable to have one normal school in each division to train besides primary schoolmasters, teachers for middle class vernacular schools, and to give such teachers a good grounding in surveying and practical science. To each normal school must be attached a model school or patshala to serve as a practising school for the pupil teachers. We are to give stipends in the first place to actual village teachers who may be induced to come to the normal schools for professional training and also to young men of the same class who wish to qualify themselves to be village teachers and we may allot a certain number of stipends to students in the higher normal schools who are qualifying and may engage to become teachers in middle class vernacular schools.

It is quite clear that the full patshala grant allotted to any school must be given to the substitute in charge of the patshala, while its teacher is absent at a normal school. Such a teacher should be allowed a stipend not exceeding Rs 7 a month (the amount to be fixed by the managers of each school) while he is at the normal school, and he might be allowed an additional rupee per mensem after the first three months provided he passes a prescribed examination with credit. The stipends of normal school students who are not actual schoolmasters should not exceed Rs 4 a month. Normal school stipends or scholarships (as distinct from schoolmaster's stipends) should be awarded as at present to the candidates of good character who do best at the annual examination for admission.

“ No English should be taught in any Government normal school. The colleges and schools affiliated to the University give a sufficient supply of teachers for English schools.

“ On this scheme we should have ten higher normal schools, one for each division except Cooh Behar and Chota Nagpore and one extra for Lirhoot and the Behar districts north of the Ganges. The sites of these schools would be—

Hooghly
Calcutta
Rampur Beaulah
Dacca
Chittagong

Patna
Lirhoot
Bhaugulpore
Cutlack
Gowhatty

The establishments of these higher normal schools might be—

	Rs	Annual cost
	to 300 a month	Rs
* 1	250	21 000
1	200	
4	100	14 400
—	100	
10 in all		24 000
	Total	59 400

We might have second grade normal schools in the districts not provided with first grade (or aided) normal schools and where the population of the district exceeds a million. The sites of these second grade normal schools would be twenty one namely—

Burdwan	Sylhet
Midnapore	Tipperah
Nuddea	Gya
Jessore	Shahabad
Moorshedabad	Sarun
Dinapore	Chumparun
Ranipore	Monghyr
Pubna	Puneah
Furrædpore	Hazareebagh
Backergunge	Maunbhoom
Mymensing	

The establishments might be—

	Rs
Head master at	70
Second master at	30
Stipends	120
Contingencies	20
Total	240
or for 21 districts	60 480 per annum

For the smaller districts where the population is less than a million, namely—

Bancoorah	Poorce
Beerbhoom	Basasore
Maldah	Singbhoom,
Bograh	Goalparah
Julpiore,	Nowgong
Cachar	Sebsaugor
Noacolly	Luckimpore,

there might be a third grade normal school with an establishment of—

	Rs
Head master on	50
Second master on	20
Stipends	80
Contingencies	15
Total	165
or for 14 districts	27,720 per annum

There would remain eight districts which either have aided normal schools or do not require normal schools at all. If additional help be required to enable aided normal schools to supply the full number of primary schoolmasters, perhaps such additional help could be given. The districts so circumstanced are—

Darjeeling	Durrung
Chittagong Hill Tracts	Naga Hills
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Khasi Hills
Lohardugga	Jaro Hills

The total cost of this scheme would be—

	Rs
10 First grade normal schools	59 400
21 Second ditto ditto	60 480
14 Third ditto ditto	27 720
Total	1 47,600

The practising schools, the Calcutta patshala and the other model schools attached to normal schools, are not included in the above estimate because the cost of such schools may as is now the case, be legitimately met from the grant for vernacular or for primary schools.

2 The Lieutenant Governor is much obliged to the Director for having prepared this scheme, which Sir George Campbell had the opportunity of discussing verbally with the Director, the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, and with the Commissioner of Patna. The Patna normal school is the only institution of its kind where English is now taught in Bengal, and where normal school pupils are learning the ordinary University course. The Inspector of Schools, Behar Circle, strongly recommends that the English teaching at normal schools be extended. The Lieutenant Governor, however, accepts the general principle advocated by the Director that English should not be taught at our normal schools, and to this rule there should be no exception. The language taught at the normal schools should be the vernacular only, namely—

Bengali in	Bengal
Hindi in	Behar
Oorya in	Orissa
Assamese in	Assam

The Lieutenant Governor would on no account diminish facilities for learning English in Behar, where Anglo vernacular schools are comparatively few. He would be ready to sanction a cheap English school to take the place of the present English classes at the normal school, if the Commissioner finds such a school is desirable, or to use some of the money saved for additional English scholarships, if that is found desirable, after exhausting the scholarships already assigned.

3 The Lieutenant Governor learns from Messrs Atkinson and Woodrow that the reduction of the stipend grant to Rs 200 a month at each of the first grade normal schools might cause difficulty, and that if money can be spared, it would be desirable to allow Rs 300 for stipends at the larger schools. This modification of the Director's scheme is accordingly sanctioned. The Lieutenant Governor approves of the plan whereby higher stipends are to be given to men who are actually schoolmasters, than to mere students who are qualifying with the view of becoming schoolmasters some day. But he considers that the maximum stipend for such pupils (guroos who are actually teachers of primary schools) should be Rs 5, until they pass an examination after three months' normal school instruction. The maximum stipend for other students may be Rs 4 a month as the Director proposes. It will be necessary for the Director to prescribe tests, so that any normal student who passes these tests at the half yearly examination should be entitled to a certificate either as—

1st grade vernacular schoolmaster	
2nd ditto	ditto
1st grade primary schoolmaster	
2nd ditto	ditto

When this system of tests and certificates shall have been firmly established, district committees would probably arrange to give a slightly higher grant to schools or patshalas which employed the higher grades of certificated masters. It might hereafter be arranged that the higher stipends should be given only to those students who, having gained a second grade certificate, elected to stay on and study for a first grade certificate.

4 The only modifications which the Lieutenant Governor deems it necessary to make in the proposed distribution and establishments of the normal schools are as follows —

- (a) He would not have a first grade normal school in Tirhoot, where at present there are but few middle class schools. Recognising, however, the very large requirements of the district of Tirhoot, with its $4\frac{1}{4}$ millions of souls and its 500 Government primary schools, he would have, besides a second grade normal school at Mozufferpore, a third grade normal school at Durbhangah.

- (b) As there will thus be only nine first class normal schools, one of the head masterships on Rs 200 may be struck out. The Lieutenant Governor would not have agreed to head master ships on Rs 300 or 250 if we were now considering an entirely new scheme. But as there are already normal school master ships on Rs 300 and 250 filled by very competent men, he will allow these grades of masterships to stand for the present, the case to be considered when a vacancy occurs in either of those appointments.
- (c) As the Director and Mr Woodrow consider that a second normal school at Baraset for the requirements of the 24 Pergunnahs will be greatly needed, the Lieutenant Governor agrees to a third class normal school being established there.

It must be thoroughly understood that fully half of the stipends at first class normal schools are to be allotted to gooroos and to students who engage to take up primary schoolmaster ships. All the stipends at second and third class normal schools must be allotted to gooroos and boys who are qualifying for and engage to become primary schoolmasters. The normal schools will be under the control of the district school committees, just as other schools in the district. The ordinary rules in regard to the appointment of masters will hold good. The rate of stipends assignable to the several classes of normal students must be reported to, and will be subject to the approval of the Director. As soon as the Director shall have settled the tests and rules, subject to which certificates may be issued from normal schools, further instructions will be issued on this point.

5 The cost of the normal schools as now sanctioned will be—

<i>Nine First Grade Normal Schools</i>		Rs	Rs
Head master on salaries from Rs 100 to 300, cost per annum		18 600	
Establishment and contingencies at Rs 120 a month		12 960	
Stipend grant at Rs 300 a month		32 100	
			63 960
<i>Twenty two Second Grade Normal Schools</i>			
Head master		70	
Second ,		30	
Stipend grant		120	
Contingencies		20	
	Total	240	
	Or for twenty two schools per annum		5 280
<i>Fifteen Third Class Normal Schools</i>			
Head master		50	
Second		20	
Stipend grant		80	
Contingencies		15	
	Total	165	
	Or for fifteen schools, per annum		2 475
	Grand Total		107 020

There will remain from the full grant of 1872-73 a sum of about Rs 7,000 to meet charges for house rent, these charges are now very considerable at Calcutta, Dacca, and some other places. For new normal schools at places where there is now no accommodation, the Lieutenant Governor will be ready to consider proposals for building cheap school houses of the native style. But in no case could he sanction more than Rs 1,000 for a second or third, or Rs 3,000 for a first grade normal school. The grant, whatever it might be, would have to cover all charges for school furniture.

6 There remains the question whether, as proposed by the Commissioner of Patna in his Primary School Report, training classes for patshala schoolmasters should be established at the head quarters of some of the larger sub divisions, wherein primary schools may be very numerous. The Lieutenant Governor does not think that it will be necessary to have more than one normal school.

in each district (save the 24 Pergunnahs and Tirhoot) as a permanent arrangement, but he will be ready to sanction as a special cise, and during the year 1873 74 only, small sums not exceeding Rs 300 in all for any one district to pay for special gooroo training classes at the head quarters of large sub divisions, and he will not disturb the arrangements which the Commissioner of Patna has already made

7 Special attention must be called to the orders contained in paragraph 2, strictly confining the teaching in all normal schools to the proper vernacular. In Behar especially the Commissioner must see that in the Patna and all other normal schools the Hindi character only is used Nagari for print and Kaithi for writing, in accordance with the orders on the same subject issued for administrative purposes. In Assam and Orissa Bengali must be strictly excluded from normal schools.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS OPENED IN THE PATNA DIVISION

No 2751 dated Calcutta the 2nd August 1873

From—C. BERNARD Esq. Off^y Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the
General Department

To—The Commissioner of Patents

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No AA, dated 17th July 1873, and to say that the Lieutenant Governor thanks you much for the report on primary schools submitted therewith His Honor has perused it with much gratification as showing that the Government orders have been carried out and carried out successfully in your division

2 The Lieutenant Governor is glad to observe the high terms in which you have been able to speak of your district officers except the district officer of Chumpanun and I am to say that he has specially noticed the testimony borne by you to the zeal and energy of the sub divisional officers noted in the margin

3 All districts except Chumparun have done very successfully. The Gya results are especially good in several particulars. The Lieutenant Governor hopes Chumparun will make up way in future.

4 The Lieutenant Governor is of opinion that the orders you issued were excellent and judicious, as your orders generally are and fully carry out the views of Government. It must be expected that there will be difficulties and misconstructions as to anything new in this country, but they soon pass over, and the practical result shows that they have been conquered in this matter so far as to enable the Government to make a good start, that this once done progress may be as fast as funds and means admit, though neither the funds nor the machinery admit of too rapid a progress, and it might not be politic to attempt to do too much. It may be well to give up for the time any inquiries with a view to classification of parents which excite special suspicions. The simple return recently prescribed for primary schools does not require this kind of information. We must not exaggerate the ignorance of village goeroos who cannot read print,—they are not accustomed to read print, and a man not so accustomed may not be able to read it, though really acute in his own way. He will be able to learn the printed character in a week. The goeroos are probably not now very good, but if officers steadily enlist all the available resources of the country make friends instead of enemies of the Brahmins (as they well may) in this enterprise and improve the material they find, the materials for simple village schoolmasters will, the Lieutenant Governor thinks, be forthcoming in Behar.

5 Orders have been passed and are about to issue regarding normal schools, securing one for every district. His Honor has not yet attempted regular training schools at sub divisions, but will not interfere with the temporary arrangements of that kind which you have made to set the new school masters going.

6 The Lieutenant Governor is very glad to say that the Government of India have now sanctioned a liberal percentage on the revenue of Government estates being devoted to schools, roads, and local improvements. He trusts that by this grant the Government will be enabled to do its duty as an improving landlord, and to set a sufficient example to others.

7 The number of primary schools mentioned as kept up by the great Durbhangah estate is hardly so large as the Lieutenant Governor could have hoped, but attention seems to be directed to the subject in Wards' estates, and His Honor hopes this will be fully kept in view in their management.

8 In Gya and some other places, the zamindars seem to contribute fairly, and His Honor trusts that they will be induced to do so more and more, sub holders, proprietary communities, and village headmen should also be engaged to assist as much as possible.

9 As regards the complaint that parents will not pay teachers when the State does, that is a complaint in many parts of the world. Probably the schoolmasters are very prone to make the most of and exaggerate complaints of this kind. Though the tendency must to some extent be in the direction stated, the Lieutenant Governor thinks that, if the schoolmasters get the aid Government can give, and are left to claim and levy the old fashioned fees in their own way for their own profit, they will probably manage it. At any rate, every effort should be made to carry out the system with fees, such as goorooos usually levy, or by voluntary contributions, or by self assessment, so as to avoid the necessity of resorting to a compulsory assessment as long as possible.

10 The Lieutenant Governor approves of payment by results in Shahabad, as mentioned in paragraph 25 of your report, and hopes that it will be tried elsewhere.

11 His Honor will not now go into details of each district, preferring to let you carry out your plans as you so well can. But there are some peculiarities in what you say regarding Tirhoot which must be noticed.

The large proportion of Mahomedan schools in a part of the country where the proportion of Mahomedan population is comparatively so small (say one eighth) is a surprise, and it is more so when we see the contrast in this respect between Tirhoot and all the surrounding districts with apparently similar populations. His Honor would like to know the result of further inquiries on this subject. It should be ascertained whether the facts are spontaneous, or whether the results are influenced by any personal proclivities of our officers. The Lieutenant Governor thinks Mr. Halliday is wrong in giving the maximum grant to Mahomedan maktabs generally in Tirhoot when he does not do so to other schools if that is what is to be understood. In many parts of the country the Mahomedans are at present markedly at a disadvantage, and any reasonable special assistance to bring them forward is most desirable. But in Behar it is not so. They have there a share of education and office more than in proportion to their numbers, and in Tirhoot, especially it seems very far from being so. Where the Mahomedans are already as well off or better off than other people in respect of education, there is no reason for specially favoring them or giving them larger grants than others. In Bengal the Lieutenant Governor might not have objected to such an arrangement, in Behar he does.

12 His Honor will also be anxious to know that the large number of Mahomedan schools thus aided are really or are in process of being made, useful primary schools, and that middle class schools or mere mosque religious recitations are not made recipients of primary school funds to too great an extent. His Honor knows that at many mosques boys are well taught, and wherever it be so if they are well taught the Government is thoroughly content, whoever the boys be, and whoever teaches them, but we must see that there is practical teaching.

13 Wherever it is the habit of the Mahomedans, the Persian character must be recognised as a vehicle of primary instruction among them, and the Lieutenant Governor believes it really is so to a great extent in Behar, which differs from Bengal in that respect. But if the Persian or Arabic characters be admitted, there is more need for seeing carefully that the schools receiving grants really are useful primary schools. Also, Hindoos seeking to become

lawyers or clerks must not be taught Persian at primary schools, as that is not the Government object. For Hindoos of Behar, Hindes only can be admitted to be the primary vernacular.

14 The Lieutenant Governor is constrained to notice again, as he has noticed in another place, what is said of the hostility of Brahmins and Bāhbuns. This seems especially strange with respect to the education we are now seeking to give. All over India the Brahmins are not the enemies of education, and are seldom intractable or sulky people, but just the contrary. In Hindustan proper, no doubt, they have lost their ancient position as the clerical monopolists of written power. His Honor believes that is principally because Persian was made the language of business under the Mahomedans, and they have never taken to that foreign tongue and character. But surely the establishment of Hindes schools, and the invitation to Brahmins and other literate castes to take pay as schoolmasters, is not calculated to excite their hostility. The Bāhbuns, again, not unfrequently are educated and ambitious. And in Behar both Bāhbuns and Brahmins are just the people who desire to be village headmen, *jaet* ryots, or putwarees, and to whom good primary education is especially serviceable. His Honor much trusts soon to hear that these classes, instead of being opposed, are wholly on our side, in this matter of primary education at least.

VILLAGE COMMUNITIES IN CHOTA NAGPORE

Extract of a report from Baboo Rakhaldas Haldar, Special Commissioner in Chota Nagpore under Act II (B C) of 1869

VILLAGE COMMUNITIES IN CHOTA NAGPORE

PARA 15 —Chota Nagpore presents not only villages in which the old institutions of the country are in various stages of decay, but also villages in which the old commune system has been kept up in tolerable vigor. In portions of the country which have passed through various commotions, such as the greater part of Soudpur, the ancient landmarks have to a considerable extent been washed away. In the *manki* patts, where the system has been preserved mainly through Government intervention, and in regions that have enjoyed comparative peace, such as the north eastern portion of Patannah Khukhia, the old institutions can be seen very nearly at their best. A description of these institutions may conveniently be divided into *first* the old non Arvan village commune as it probably was *secondly*, the changes through which it has passed, and, *thirdly* and lastly, its present conditions.

16 The *parhas*, or unions, the chiefs called *mankis* or *rajahs* who presided over those *parhas* the headmen of villages, called *Mundas*, *Palams* or *Mahitos*, are extremely well known. The system of which these men formed the most important component parts, would seem to have been more patriarchal in its character than otherwise. It can scarcely be supposed that the feudal idea, which has been recognized at a subsequent period had any existence in those old days. In times of warfare with neighbours, the very instinct of self preservation would induce the people to rally round their acknowledged chiefs, but generally, the chief or *manki* was the great referee on points of social disputes. It does not seem to be probable that the *manki* had any recognized right to the villages held by the *Mundas*, nor did he interfere with the internal management of such villages. How his sovereignty was acknowledged by the people, does not very clearly appear, it is likely, however, that they supplied him occasionally with the produce of the fields, or with game killed in hunting. The *manki* had for his own maintenance generally more than one village, and his office was hereditary.

17 What the *manki* was to the *parha*, the *Munda*, was to the village

but he was something more He was the head
of secular affairs, and at the same time a joint
proprietor of the village with the *Pahan*, and in
some cases with the *Mahto* also

18 The *Pahan* was by no means a mere
village priest as we find him in many places in

these days Somewhat subordinate to the *Munda* in secular affairs he was
master of the invisible world, and no less a proprietor of the village than the
Munda If the *Munda* was charged with guarding against human foes, it was
the *Pahan's* special business to propitiate the invisible spirits for protecting the
village from blights droughts diseases, and other calamities He held certain
lands in the village by virtue of his office and such lands are to be detailed
presently

19 We may be sure that the *Mahto* had no existence in the *Munda* system
We find him in the *Orion* villages and in *Munda* villages bordering upon the
Orion In the old commune the necessity for his existence as distinct from the
Munda is not very apparent

20 In some villages the offices of both *Munda* and *Pahan* were united
in the same individual or family

21 The most indispensable village servants were the *pami bharu*, or the
Pahan's assistant and water carrier the blacksmith the potter, the cowherd,
the barber the washerman and the watchman The first was in every village
the others might be common to more than one village Some servants were
remunerated by land others by produce of the fields

22 The population of the village consisted of the families of the *Munda*
and the *Pahan*, called *Hutu horos*, and the *rvots* called *Iti hutuini*.
The *Hutu horos* (subsequently known as the *Bhuinhars*) held lands of which
they consumed the whole produce on the other hand, the *rvots* who held lands
owed a certain proportion of the produce to the *Munda* and the *Pahan*
Besides these fields which formed the bulk of the village, there were some
known as *bongra lovan*, or *bhuthketa* These were of three kinds

1stly—Fields appropriated to the service of spirits called *Darba*, such
spirits being regarded as special guardians of the *Hutu horos* Any *Bhuinhar*
might hold such a field, known to this day as *bhuinhari bhuthketa*

2ndly—Fields known as *pahani*

for propitiating
certain spirits for
the general welfare of the village
These fields are known as *dali*
katan the *deswali bhuthketa*, the
Orion dotti bhuthketa, and the
chandikheta (1)

3rdly—Fields devoted to the
service of certain spirits mysteri-
ously imported into the village (2)
Such fields are now called *audher*
or *audher bhuthketa* and are also
generally held by the *Pahan*
The *bhuthketa* fields bore a
small proportion to the bulk of
the lands in the village The
Pahan's assistant (alluded to above)
had a very small quantity of land
for supplying water and cooked
fowl and otherwise helping the
Pahan during the periodical sacri-
fices (3)

23 It does not appear that any
other description of tenures existed in the old commune The name of *rajhas*,
or rent bearing land, could not have been as yet known The *majhas* and

the bhútkhéta, with which we are now familiar, did not certainly exist. The mundai and mahtoai fields would also appear to have been created at a subsequent period.

24 It is probable that while the country was in this state of simplicity, the Oraons entered it from the North West, and founded villages by clearing

(4) Note.—A Munda Bhunhar stated to me (preliminary inquiry dated 30th July 1863) that

We claim Bhunhar rights because Nagpore is our fatherland. We consider Nagpore as our Gay, (Gaya, Kasi and Prayág). The bones of our ancestors lie buried in the bowels of Nagpore. We are no colonists from outside, but derive our race from Nagpore. There is a Sut málá (the ruins of our Munda) first in a pawn bet of Lathauri. We allowed the Oraon of Ruhidi to come to this country. They came peaceably and we all added them to our country in peace. I cannot say how or when the Hindus came to this country.

became for many purposes as one. To this day a Munda describes an Oraon as his suar or cook, and does not lose caste by partaking of food cooked by an Oraon.

25 The village community, imperfectly described above, was of the same character among the Mundas and the Oraons. How or when it was brought into existence cannot well be conjectured, but there is almost historical probability to believe that it existed since a period anterior to the permanent occupation of the country by the modern Hindus.

26 The first indication of change in the system may be found in the establishment of a Munda as sovereign of Chota Nagpore. The usual opinion, resembling Rousseau's idea of social compact is that the Munda in question was the sovereign elect, and that the people voluntarily gave up to him a half of every village for his maintenance. I may, however, be permitted to hold the opinion that the sovereign for aught we know, may have been originally a manki of a pathi, who gained ascendancy over his brother mankis by his superior intelligence, tact, and prowess, and perhaps also with extraneous aid—a process of becoming the lord paramount of a country natural and true almost all over the world. To attain to a state of aggrandizement, it was necessary for the sovereign to make and enforce his claim to supplies from all the villages under his sway, and his authority came to be acknowledged everywhere. Since this time, then, the old village republics may be said to have been doomed and the patriarchal character of the system began to be superseded, if not superseded everywhere by the feudal

27 The next stage of the change was the sovereignty of Maharajahs giving away villages to foreigners, as jagir or perpetual tenures. It is probable that when he gave away villages in this manner he meant no more than to relinquish his claim to the supplies in favor of the jagirdars, though they gave him considerations (often very inadequate) and stipulated to pay him quit rents. There was clear reservation of the Maharajah's right to call all the people in his raj, as occasion might require, and all people were bound to attend on him by turns.

28 The grantee could not possibly remain contented with the Maharajah's share of the produce. His natural desire was to grow rich and powerful, within his own sphere at least, and he was not long master of his village before he commenced attacks on the most vulnerable points of the system. The lands held by the ryots naturally came first within his grasp.

The people could be easily persuaded to believe that as the Maharajah was entitled to supplies from the villages, and the ryots provided the bulk of the supplies, and as the Maharajah had made over these to the grantees, the latter had an absolute right to them.

Thus a certain proportion of the produce of the lands held by the ryots was collected by the jaghirdars, the same being gradually commuted to money, and the foreign idea of rent introduced. The jaghirdar's right to such lands came to be recognized also, and hence I believe originated the rajhus tenure.

Out of the rajhus, the grantee took some lands for holding* himself, such lands came to be known

as *manjhas*, from *manjhee*, the head of a village As the grantee was mostly a resident proprietor, he required agricultural services from the ryots, and created the *bhutkheta*

• Or out of his *manjhas*

out of the *rajhus* *

29 For a while the right of the families of the Munda, Pahan, or Mahto to hold the lands always held by them must have been scrupulously respected, for therein lay the safety of the *jaghndar*. These lands were distinguished from the *rajhus* as *bhuinhari*. This latter tenure has not unoften been confounded with *bibhola*, *areat* or *koikar* lands, and the confusion arose from the idea of the *zemindars* that *bhuinhari* lands were nothing more than water channels and such like wastes turned by manual labor into rice producing fields, which the *Rajah*, the absolute proprietor of the village, allowed the persons reclaiming such lands or their descendants to hold. No intelligent and well

(5) *N te*—The *khuntkall* *qu valet*
t the *jagloret* l l t th
R ults i s n m l i t l I u t
h re for vant f l t t r ad mor *bhuinhari*
fic nt tern fl *khuntkall* t I
ie the i thet w s t l t d fi m
ny sov r gn p r l r l l
l l l h l l r of u h t n i e s h u l
absolute p r o p r t y i t t e l

(6) *A t*—The *bhuinhari* *v l l l*
t th to ly h l l l p l l l t t l
n i i k o k (t) i l y b l
i l d to u j lands

informed Munda accepts (justly as I think) such an idea. The *bhuinhari* is the remnant of the old *khuntkalli* (5) tenure (as may indeed be gathered from the Preamble of the Chota Nagore Tenures Act) whereas the *bibhola*, *areat* or *koikar*, as it is variously called, presupposes the existence of the village or at least of the lands constituting the village as property of a person other than the *bibhola*, *areat* or *koikar* holder, or his ancestor (6). The *bhuinhari* is the most ancient tenure, and its possession gives a high status in

the country. It can therefore be imagined that encroachments were not made upon the *bhuinhari* lands all at once but in process of time opportunities were not wanting to the *jaghndars* to infringe upon the *bhuinhari* also. Some *Bhuinhars* died out and their lands were added to the *rajhus* or *manjhas*. Others struggled hard to maintain their ground, but not being equal to the force of the *jaghndar*, backed as he usually was by the myrmidons of the *Maharajah*, gave up the contest and elected to remain in exile, some of them making new clearings amid forests, into which it was supposed the "diku" or alien landlord would not easily penetrate. The lands of such banished *Bhuinhars*, if good and well situated, were added to the *manjhas*, and if otherwise to the *rajhus*. Then the *jaghndar's* mastery over the village was complete. The Munda, the Pahan, or the Mahto, came to be regarded in not a few villages more in the light of vassals to the *jaghndar*, than otherwise. Small fields were given to them out of the *rajhus* as *mundu* or *mahtoan* for attending on the *zemindars* or making annual settlements of lands with royts, &c., nay, some *Bhuinhars* were induced to submit to the condition of rendering the same agricultural and other services which were exacted from the royts. A *Bhundari* (generally a semi-aboriginal man) or a *Birhul* (a native of the north) was appointed ostensibly as an assistant to the Munda or Mahto, but actually as a sort of spy in the village.

30 Where a *jaghndar* was unable himself to cope successfully with the *Bhuinhars* he would farm the village to a brother *jaghndar*, or other person having the reputation of a tyrant. Such a man would do all in his power to knock down the village system.

31 Equally great if not greater injury was done to the old commune by the custom of giving away *pergunnahs* or villages to certain members of the *Maharajah's* family known as *Kunwars*, *Thidurs* and *Lulls*, as maintenance grants. They commanded the highest respect in the country, and wherever they made their head quarters (and they have the reputation of being knights errant, at least in the choice of abodes) the commune was entirely crushed. I may allude to *Lodhma Kokria*, *Gomdpu*, and *Soupurgarh* as instances. These members of the *Maharajah's* family vied to rival each other or the court in worldly show, and gave away many villages in their turn to *Routias*, *Hindus* and *Mussulmans* who were their creditors, either in flattery or in goods and money. In some portions of *Soupur* we find that the very names of the *puhs* have been extinguished through foreign influence.

32 We may here pause and inquire about what period the foreign influence had probably begun to tell upon the old village system. Some inter

ested people of the country would have us believe that so recently as only a little before the Kol insurrection of 1832, the system existed intact throughout Chota Nagpore. Others, even less careful about the truth, would bring the date of the disturbance of the system to the time of the Sepoy mutiny of 1857. Such opinions do not of course require serious refutation. I mention them only to show that there are people ignorant enough to entertain them, or presumptuous enough to try to induce others to believe in their validity. *In order to form a tolerable opinion about the question, we should inquire how long the Hindus and others have settled in the country. The date of their settlement cannot, I am persuaded, be placed at a very remote period. Old Hindu monuments with inscriptions (few as they are) carry us back to no more than 250 years. The oldest pottah I have hitherto seen is not dated earlier than 1676 A. D. But as this pottah contains attestation of Hindu officials, it bespeaks of earlier settlements of Hindus in the country. If we add 250 years to the monumental date, we are not I suppose, very far from the mark. It was after convulsions had begun in other parts of Hindustan that we may suppose hordes of people had entered this forest covered country. Tradition says that the Routias came from Behar through the south west corner, as the Brahmans and Rajputs came from the north.

The countries of these people Central India and Behar, could have felt the Mahomedan power very keenly only after a century or two had elapsed since its establishment on the throne of Delhi. It is therefore reasonable to presume that the colonists of whom I speak Indians as they were would not for an almost inaccessible country care to leave their homes until it was made too hot for them. If this conjecture be right the occupation of Chota Nagpore by the Routias and the Hindus may be supposed to have commenced within 500 years. It must further be conceded that the colonists could attack the non Arvan communities only very slowly and by degrees since they could not have been long in perceiving that the aborigines, though a simple were yet a very excitable and dangerous people. Allowing all this however, enough time seems to have elapsed for doing serious injury to the old village communities.

33 Great changes had doubtless taken place in some parts of the country both immediately before and immediately after the Kol insurrection of 1832. Much that took place before is well known, as inquiries had been instituted by the Government after that event. What took place after the insurrection may be ascertained by inquiries. When the British troops entered into Chota Nagpore from the north to quell the disturbances, the zemindars gave out that all the Kols would be cut off or blown away. Many simple people believed it, and thinking the Government was the friend of the Hindus, fled into the jungles. For a year or two lands in many a village were left fallow for want of cultivation. When the peace of the country was fully restored, the Bhuinhars gradually came back to their villages. Some got back their lands on the old tenure, some on condition of paying quit rents, some on condition of paying rents at full rates, while others were not allowed to have their lands at all.

34 We should note a change in the opposite direction which followed the Sepoy mutiny of 1857 in some villages of Lodhma, Soupur, Belkadi, Doesa, and Busia—a change which did not escape the notice of Colonel (then Captain) Davies, who visited the scenes of disturbances in 1859. Then Christianity had been introduced at least in name, and a new spirit had been aroused among a considerable number of people. The Christian converts, or would be converts believed that the Government was *their* friend, and they banded together and forcibly took possession of lands which they rightly or wrongly believed to have been formerly their bhuinhari. In some villages such attacks were successfully repulsed by the zemindars, in others (perhaps not a very large number) the Bhuinhars got and maintained possession.

35 The above facts and conjectures, based upon inquiries, cannot, I humbly think, fail to cross the mind of any unprejudiced person who may carefully conduct inquiries in this country, and they may help us to understand aright the present condition of the tenures. It is said, and truly, that there is such an elasticity in the village communities of India, that they have outlived many a revolution. But this has been the case where disturbances have passed

demarcated during the present season, and the areas cannot be calculated until the recess. It would be extremely hazardous to form even rough guesses about the proportions of lands in these parts of the country.

* 38 No better illustration of the fallacious nature of the reputed quantities of lands can be given than the lands in the village of Barum, situate about four miles eastward of Ranchee. The village belongs to Ratan Sahi Manki, a man who may be said to be every inch a Munda, and a fair representative of his ancestors. Under such auspices, the bhuinhari of a village cannot but be seen at its best, and the Bhuinhars must be prosperous. And we find that the head Bhuinhar of Barum, Malir Pihan, is a respectable and well to do man, who owns, according to his own account, three bharis (or 24 kharis) don, or low lying lands, while it is stated that the Manki has three bharis rajhus. Neither the Manki nor the Pahan enlightens us as to the total quantity of uplands in the village, although 150 kuts were claimed as bhuinhari. Upon close scrutiny again we find that the bhuinhari of the village is not 24 kharis, but more than 28 kharis, while we have no means of ascertaining the actual quantity of rajhus. Consequently the reputed half of the lands in Barum being bhuinhari, and the other half being rajhus, has no intelligible meaning.

39 No more instances need be cited. It may be broadly stated that the proportion of bhuinhari to rajhus vary from even less than the hundredth part of the cultivated lands to more than three fourths. In some villages it may be correct to say that one fourth of the lands is bhuinhari, in others one third, one half, two thirds, or even so much as three fourths. I have made rough calculations of the total lands in three villages (Baragum, Lalgunj, and Nagri), which fall under the last description. Baragum has a total area of somewhat more than 4,300 bigahs (1,119 acres), and the area of the bhuinhari in it is more than 3,200 bigahs (1,056 acres). Lalgunj has a total area of about 2,600 bigahs (858 acres), with more than 2,000 bigahs (660 acres) bhuinhari. Nagri has a total area of about 4,000 bigahs (1,320 acres), of which about 3,000 bigahs (990 acres) is bhuinhari.

40 I now beg to conclude this report with a brief description of the tenures under the Chota Nagpore Tenures Act found by us.

1st—The bhuinhari lands of the Munda, Pahan, and Mahto Khunts. These are subject to quit rents only, or to certain services only or to both.

The lands are absolutely hereditary property of the Bhuinhars who have in many an instance exercised the right of transferring their property. Where the lands of a khunt are held jointly, or at least under the control of a single head Bhuinhar, such right of transfer cannot be exercised unless all the members of the khunt chose jointly to do so. We find instances of lands held by subordinate Bhuinhars who have left the country for good retained within the khunt another member taking the place of the one who is absent. But this occurs where the Bhuinhars muster strong. In the majority of cases,

Put of course the recognition of the proprietary right of the Bhuinhari in all lands registered as Bhuinhars settles this question.

F T D

fit This is regarded as a great hardship. However, the questions of the right of transfer and of the custom of succession among the Bhuinhars are by no means so clear as to render superfluous some equitable rulings by the

The only difficulty is that the share holders of khunt often put forward one individual as their representative and it will not do to give him authority to sell or alienate without the permission of the others. Others as the Bhuinhari having full proprietary right can do what he pleases with his property.

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years ago been agreed to especially in lieu of the service of carrying the land lord's luggage while travelling.

2nd—The bhuinhari bhutkhéta, which also is absolute property of the Bhuinhars, but unencumbered with any condition as regards the zemindars

where the Bhuinhar leaves his village, the zemindar takes possession of his lands as rajhus, and does not allow a Bhuinhar about to leave his home to sell or mortgage his lands for his own benefit. The tenures registered at so much public cost should be made as secure as possible, and the greatest obstacles should be placed by rules in the way of assessing them as rajhus. It would appear in several north eastern villages that the Bhuinhars and the zemindars had anticipated the law of commutation of services into money rent. Rents have

Colonel Dalton has ruled that such lands are like the dewattar or dharmottar lands of the Hindus, and cannot be alienated

3rd—The pahnai lands, which may be divided into the dalikatiri, the panibhara, and the bhutkhéta (a)—The dalikatiri exists in every village; in some there are two separate dalikatiri fields, held by different Pahan, one of whom may be a Munda, and the other an Oraon (b)—The panibhara (which includes also fields called mewgoi pakowa, i.e., fields held for the consideration of cooking fowls during ceremonies) exists almost wherever there is dalikatiri (c)—The bhutkhéta is described in paragraph 22 These exist in some villages only The zemindars have persuaded most Bhuinhars to believe that these pahnai lands had been created out of the rajhus The opinion seems now to me to be manifestly wrong It is true that the Pahan has no hereditary interest in such fields but they must be in possession of the Pahan for the time being, and such Pahan must be a Bhuinhar The pahnai lands should therefore be held to fall within the bhuinhari It may be said that if all the Bhuinhars of a village embrace Christianity, the pahnai lands in it may properly

* The sacred grove reserved for the gods belong to the church of which the Bhuinhars are members Questions have arisen in the local courts as to right of property to the sarna* I think the remarks on the pahnai apply to the sarna also

4th—The gaoro or mardana bhutkhéta (such fields are rather rare) are held by ryots generally without payment of rent These fields may originally have been the bhuinhari bhutkhéta of a Bhuinhar's family, and held by ryots on extinction of that family hence the fields are sometimes called "lawaris" bhutkhéta They are called also "mardana," because females are not allowed to take part in the orgies held out of the produce of the bhutkhéta

5th—The bhutkhéta, the munda, and the matchai, all these may be classed together as service tenures created out of the rajhus In several villages these service tenures have been given up by the holders thereof in order to be exempted from the services

6th—The manjheas, held either by the sub proprietor or farmer of the village In the north eastern villages manjheas is understood to mean a small quantity of land (generally a khari, or about five acres) held by the manager of village Southwards manjheas means the lands held by the sub proprietors, or grantees, and there the quantity of manjheas is much greater Both these sorts of lands fall within the scope of the Chota Nagpore Tenures Act, and when claimed and proved, have been admitted into our registers

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE STEAM BOILERS AND PRIME MOVERS ACT VI B C OF 1864

No 194, dated the 5th July 1873

From—H A COCKFRELL Esq., President of the Commission for the Inspection of Steam Boilers &c,

To—The Offg Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department

WITH reference to the concluding paragraph of my predecessor's letter to your address, No 190, of the 18th December, I have the honor of submitting a special report from the Acting Engineer and Inspector of Boilers, recommending that an examination should be held and certificates of competency granted before native engine drivers are permitted to have charge of boilers and prime movers in the town and suburbs of Calcutta

2 Mr Madge, from experience, states that in flour and soorkey mills worked by native proprietors, common coolies, entirely unacquainted with the working of the steam engine, are placed in charge of the machinery, that the mills are frequently kept working day and night without a change of men, and that the practice of working mills at night is greatly on the increase

3 It appears to me that our supervision over steam boilers in the town and suburbs cannot be considered complete and effectual unless we take measures to ensure that the working of the machinery is placed in the hands of competent persons

4 Under the aims of the present Act VI (B C) of 1864 it appears to me doubtful whether any rules on the subject can be passed I would there

fore beg leave to suggest that when the Legislative Council for Bengal reassembles, a bill should be introduced amending Act VI, and giving to the Lieutenant-Governor authority to issue such rules as he may think necessary, to provide for the competency of natives and others placed in charge of boilers and prime-movers

5 Certificates might, I would suggest, be granted either by a committee composed of engineers meeting say, every quarter, or specially selected officers, such as the Mint Master, the Railway Locomotive Superintendents, the Justices' Engineers, might be authorized to grant certificates of competency

Dated Calcutta the 21th April 1873

From—H J MADGE Esq Officiating Engineer and Inspector of Steam Boilers

To—The President of the Commission for the Inspection of Steam Boilers, &c

With reference to the suggestion made by Mr Walker, who was lately the Engineer and Inspector, that an examination should be held and certificates of competency granted before persons are allowed to have charge of boilers, I have the honor to make the following observations on the subject

Several of the flour and soorkey mills in the vicinity of Calcutta have very inefficient men in charge of boilers. In the course of my visits for the purposes of conducting ordinary surveys, described in paragraph 5 of Lord H Ulick Browne's letter, No 190, dated the 18th December 1872, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, I have been very much surprised at the class of men who are usually placed in charge of the machinery. They are, as a rule, totally unacquainted with the working of a steam engine, and are simply entertained on the ground of economy. In many instances I have found them to be common coolies, and in some cases where there are a number of flour and soorkey mills muddled together, the services of a native mistry, who has some little experience in repairing machinery, are entertained, but his supervision over the firemen is simply nothing, as the firemen are left in independent charge of the boilers, the native mistry's services being called into requisition only when repairs are required to be executed

An objectionable practice exists of working flour mills throughout the night, and this I consider dangerous. I have found the room in which the machinery is placed often very indifferently lighted, and noticed that the same man who has had charge of the boiler during the day was also in charge during the night, assisted only by a cooly, who is likewise expected to attend to other duties connected with the manufacture of flour. Under such an arrangement accidents are likely to occur, and the practice of working flour mills at night, I might observe, is greatly on the increase

I desire it to be understood that these remarks only apply to mills worked by native proprietors, of which there are about thirty in number

Under these circumstances, I cannot too strongly urge the necessity of adopting the proposal made by Mr Walker, of having some system of examination for the grant of certificates before any one is placed in charge of a boiler

Dated 18th July 1873

RESOLUTION—By the Government of Bengal Judicial Department

READ a letter No 194 of the 5th instant, with its enclosures, from the President of the Commission for the Inspection of Steam Boilers, bringing to notice the fact that in a large number of mills in and about Calcutta very inefficient men are found to be in charge of the boilers, and suggesting that an examination should be held and certificates of competency granted before any persons are permitted to have charge of boilers and prime movers, and that the law should be amended with this view

Ordered that the above correspondence be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that some of the leading bodies and individual proprietors in Calcutta, and of the principal officers at the Presidency, be invited to express their opinion on the proposals submitted

OPENING OF A NATIVE SURGICAL WARD IN CONNECTION WITH THE PRESIDENCY GENERAL HOSPITAL

No 2932, dated Calcutta the 4th August 1873

From—A MACKENZIE Esq Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal
To—The Commissioner of Police

I AM directed to forward for your information a copy of the proceedings of this Government noted on the margin, from which it will be seen that the Lieutenant Governor has sanctioned the opening out of a new ward, to be called the "Sumbhoo Nath Pundit ward", in a separate demi upper roomed building in the compound of the Presidency General Hospital for the treatment of Native Surgical cases

2 I am to request that the police around Bhowanipore, Kidderpore and the neighbourhood may be directed to take all accident and other cases that come into their hands from that quarter, and require surgical treatment, to the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit ward instead of to the Medical College Hospital, as heretofore The new ward, His Honor understands, is ready for the reception of patients

No 1316 dated Calcutta the 4th April 1873

From—A MACKENZIE Esq Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To The Commissioner of the Presidency Division

THE Lieutenant Governor has now before him a proposal to open a native surgical ward and in out door dispensary in connection with the Presidency General Hospital Looking to the number of charitable hospitals and dispensaries at present in the neighbourhood of the General Hospital, at which natives are received either as in door or out door patients, His Honor is doubtful whether the proposed new departments are absolutely needed The Lieutenant Governor is convinced, however, that natives would much more readily go to large institutions for advice and treatment than to small ones presided over by Sub Assistant Surgeons, and bearing in mind the correspondence that has recently taken place, ending with this office letter No 4114, dated the 16th September 1872, on the subject of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital, which institution, it may be said, has proved a comparative failure, and has cost much in establishment alone since it came into existence, it has occurred to His Honor that the members of the committee of the above hospital, and the Suburban Municipality, would probably be glad to endow as it were the native ward and out door dispensary which it is proposed to open in the General Hospital, in preference to keeping up the present abortive institution on the Psepulputtee road

2 The establishment necessary, and the cost of the two new departments

In Out d o Dispensary		Rs	A	P
J A t t A l l r y (2nd l)		70	0	0
F Nat Su g al Ward				
J A t t A p t l c a y (1 t l a)		100	0	0
W l l c s C l o d h		30	0	0
H l u o k		6	0	0
M l t r C l l f a c h		10	0	0
I t a l		1	0	0

which it is proposed to open in the General Hospital, are given on the margin, from which it will be seen that the measure, if carried out, will involve an expenditure of Rs 221 per mensem A separate demi upper roomed building in the compound of the General Hospital, well raised on arches and thoroughly ventilated, capable of holding 15 beds, and an every respect well adapted for the purpose, will be set apart for the native surgical cases, while the out patient department will be accommodated on the ground floor of the central building in the General Hospital compound The surgical department will be under the Surgeon Superintendent and the 1st and 2nd Assistant Surgeons, and the out door dispensary will be placed in charge of the apothecary (who has had considerable experience under Doctors Brougham and Ewart and in regimental employ,) with this reservation that all important cases will be kept daily to be prescribed for by the Assistant Surgeon on duty

3 From all that can be gathered in this office, it appears that the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital receives from Government the salary of the medical officer in charge (Rs 150 × 20 per mensem as conveyance allowance) and a money grant of Rs 100 a month to cover house rent, servants' wages, and contingencies. The Suburban Municipality and the public contribute a further sum of Rs 150 a month towards its support, and it realizes besides

	Rs A 1	
* Surplus of Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Memorial Fund	5 500 0 0	Rs 40 a month as interest on invested funds* (Rs 11,503 0 8 raised for the improvement of the institution)
Stipendios from various sources	0 0 3 0 8	Its income may thus be said to amount to Rs 460 per mensem, while its expenses according to the last accounts, are, it is believed, upwards of Rs 400 a month
Total	11 503 0 8	

4 I am to request you will be so good as to lay this proposal before the members of the committee of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital and the Suburban Municipality, and beg them to favor the Lieutenant Governor, through you, with an early expression of their views on the subject

No 25J M dated Calcutta, the 9th June 1873

From—LORD H ULICK BROWNE Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department

WITH reference to Government letter No 1316 of April 4th 1873, regarding the proposal to open a native surgical ward and out door dispensary in connection with the Presidency General Hospital, I have the honor to submit herewith a copy of a letter No 212 of 31st May 1873, from the Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs, communicating the views of the members of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital Committee and of the Suburban Municipality as to the removal of the hospital to the compound of the General Hospital

2 It will be seen that the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital Committee are willing to assist in regard to the maintenance of a surgical ward at the General Hospital, but are unwilling to transfer their dispensary treatment there. Instead of this they propose, if Government should accede to their views generally, to close the Sumbhoo Nath Hospital and transfer the dispensary business to Bhowanipore. The Municipal Commissioners are willing to continue their contribution of Rs 100 to the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital, even if it be entirely transferred to the General Hospital

3 It seems to me that the views of the Hospital Committee are sound. It is desirable that the treatment of surgical cases should be in the best hands procurable within a reasonable distance, and in such cases patients would not think anything of going a little further. But as regards ordinary dispensary treatment, the great point is that the dispensary should be as near the people as possible, and I think that few would go to the General Hospital for that purpose

4 In connection with the subject of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital, I submit with reference to Government letter No 3833 of 28th August 1872, a copy of a letter No 214, dated 2nd June 1873, from the Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs, regarding the amount of support the institution receives from the public. As the proposal of Government and of the Hospital Committee, referred to in the foregoing paragraphs of this letter, affects the continued existence of the institution as a hospital, no remarks seem to be called for at present on the Magistrate's letter

No 212 dated Alipore, the 31st May 1873

* From—F B PEACOCK Esq., Magistrate, 24 Pergunnahs and Chairman to the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital Bhowanipore
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division Calcutta

WITH reference to your memorandum No 27JM, dated the 15th April last, I have the honor to report that I laid the proposal of Government for the removal of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital to the compound of the General Hospital both before the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital Committee and the Suburban Municipality, and beg now to inform you of the decision at which they have arrived. The Hospital Committee are not without doubt as to the success of the surgical ward which it is proposed to open in connection with the General Hospital mainly on the ground of its distance from the places where the bulk of the people who might be expected to use it reside

2 It is believed that the removal of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital to Peepulputtee road has affected its usefulness and popularity and the measure now proposed may, if carried out, still further interfere with the charitable objects of the institution

3 At the same time the Committee are of opinion that the cost of maintaining the in door branch of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital is out of all proportion to the benefits conferred by it and that it is desirable that some arrangements should be made to reduce the expenditure without depriving the sick poor of the advantages afforded to them by the present institution Under these circumstances the Committee have recorded the following resolution with reference to the proposals of Government —

1st — 'That the Committee do make over to Government securities of the nominal value of Rs 6 000 and half of the present subscription of the Municipality Rs 50, towards the support of a surgical ward to be established at the General Hospital and called 'the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit ward upon condition of the Government providing the Committee with a Sub Assistant Surgeon for the dispensary at a salary of not less than Rs 150 a month and Europe medicines free of cost'

2nd — 'That on this arrangement being effected the present hospital be closed and the dispensary be removed to the southern part of Bhowanipore, as soon as the lease of the present house expires'

4 The Suburban Municipality have concurred with the Committee and have consented to continue their present subscription of Rs 100 a month I trust therefore, that the offer now made will be approved of by Government It will perhaps be better that I should here state that the effect of the Committee's proposal will be to make over towards the support of the surgical ward not only the interest of the Rs 6 000 above referred to together with half of the municipal subscriptions but also the Rs 100 now paid by Government as a money grant to the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital With the remainder of their income they will maintain an out door dispensary at Bhowanipore

No 214 dated Alipore the 2nd June 1873

From—J B FRASCOCK Esq Magistrate 21 Pergunnahs and Chairman to the
Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Dispensary Bhowanipore,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division

With reference to your memorandum No 53J M dated the 17th September last, calling for a report as to the amount of support the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital receives from the local public I have the honor to state that the Committee have at present failed to secure additional subscriptions towards the maintenance of the institution

2 The hospital is not conveniently situated with regard to the bulk of the population, and this is urged by several persons as a reason for their not subscribing towards its support Before however the lease of the present house expires the Committee are not in a position to remove the hospital to a more favorable locality I have reason to believe that the subscription list would be increased if the institution could be removed to a spot more accessible to the people residing in different parts of Bhowanipore

3 The Committee have lately invested Rs 2 140 in Government securities and have now a monthly income of Rs 62 from interest on funds invested and this with the receipts from private subscriptions exceed Rs 100 a month The Suburban Municipality also contributes Rs 100 a month towards the maintenance of the hospital I hope therefore the Government will continue its money subscription of Rs 100 a month, which if the arrangements proposed in my letter No 212 dated 31st May 1873 be approved will be applied towards the support of the surgical ward to be opened in connection with the General Hospital

No 2107, dated Calcutta the 5th July 1873

From—A MACKENZIE Esq Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 25J M, dated the 9th June 1873, with its enclosures, communicating the views of the Members of the Committee of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital and the Suburban Municipality, with reference to the proposal contained in this office letter No 1346, dated the 4th April last, to do away with the above institution and to apply the funds appertaining to it in opening out a Native Surgical ward and an out door dispensary in connection with the Presidency General Hospital

2 The papers submitted go to show that the Members of the Committee of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital are not in favor of altogether abolishing that institution They are desirous of keeping up its out door branch only, and of ultimately removing that branch, on the expiration of the lease of the building on the Peepulputtee Road in which the hospital is at present located, to the south in part of Bhowanipore, where it is believed it would prove more useful to the native community, for whose benefit the hospital was originally established, than where it is now situated

3 As regards the in door branch of the hospital, the Committee are of opinion that the cost of maintaining it is out of all proportion to the benefits conferred by it. They are willing, therefore, to close it altogether, and to make over to Government, towards the maintenance of the Native Surgical ward which it is proposed to open out in connection with the Presidency General Hospital, securities to the nominal value of Rs 6,000, and Rs 50 monthly, being half of the present subscription of the Suburban Municipality towards the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital, as also to give up the Rs 100 per mensem which the Government now contribute towards that institution, on condition that the Government will continue to allow them a Sub Assistant Surgeon on Rs 150 a month, as at present, for their out door dispensary, and Europe medicines free of cost. With the balance of the hospital funds and subscriptions they purpose maintaining the out door dispensary. The Suburban Municipality concur in the above proposals, and express their willingness to continue their present contribution of Rs 100 a month, even if the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital were to be entirely transferred to the General Hospital.

4 The Lieutenant Governor accepts the above proposals, and desires to thank the Members of the Committee of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital and the Suburban Municipality for the very ready manner in which they have come forward to meet the wishes of Government in the matter. It must be clearly understood, however, that besides the salary of the Sub Assistant Surgeon (Rs 150) and Europe medicines free of cost, the Government will give nothing further towards the out door dispensary which the committee are desirous of maintaining at Bhowanipore.

5 The Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, will be addressed on the subject and requested to place himself in communication with you, and to make the necessary arrangements in the matter in view to opening out the Native Surgical ward in the General Hospital.

6 The new ward will be called the "Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Ward," in token of the liberal and substantial aid it has received from the funds of the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops

Statement showing Rainfall Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal as reported to Government during the week ending the 2nd August 1873 *

No	District	Date of report from each district	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather in the district as far as known	State and prospects of the crops at date	REMARKS.
BENGAL						
<i>Western Districts</i>		1873				
BURDWAN DIVISION	1 Burdwan	Aug 5th*	6.63		Prospects of amun improved by recent rains.	Fewer same as before
	2 Bancoorah	2nd	4.96	A steady 10 hours fall of rain on Tuesday and July Showery during the rest of the week	All going on well	Some fresh cases of cholera are still reported.
	3 Heerbhoom	2nd	5.60	Rain in general except in a small tract to the south	Prospects good in the centre and west of the district. The rain of last week has watered the east also and planting out of paddy is going on. Both the Adjae and Mrivars have been killed and some little damage to rice.	Public health on the whole good
	4 Malinipore	2nd	3.00	Light	The district now suffering rather from drier than the former rainfall. The crops are doing very well but the rivers are more or less in flood and the water is flowing through the levees. The Cossyranodityth lat cultivation. Rains have also been held in many places in the east of the district.	
	5 Hooghly	2nd	6.85	Heavy rain on Monday (0.45) and showers in the afternoon	The amun crop owing to the heavy rain is progressing well. It is fairly what is called the "100 days" crop. The prospects are satisfactory.	
	Howrah	2nd	8.29	Rain during the first half of the day through the district. Weather cool.	The last heavy rain has done good to the aus and amun rice. The prospects are much improved. The prospects of the jute are much the same as before.	
<i>Central Districts</i>						
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	6 24 Pergunnahs	5th	7.76	Warm and showery with occasional heavy rain	The heavy fall of rain during the week has done much good to the crops which are now well transplanted and amun going on throughout the district.	Public health good. Some fever in Sakhirah and Bahar but not more than usual at this time of the year.
	7 Nuddea	2nd	10.92	Heavy and continuous rain throughout the district	The prospects of the rice crops are improved. The indigo crop will probably be a failure.	Public health good
	8 Jessore	2nd	4.82	Cloudy and rainy. A good deal of rain in the last two or three days of the week.	Crops all coming on well and have much been benefited by the rains. More rain is said to be still wanted in Jessore subdivision.	
RAJSHAHIE DIVISION	9 Moorhulabad	2nd	3.99	Rain on every day of the week and the weather is much cooler. The rains have thoroughly set in.	The rain has done much good, but the general outturn of the aus crop will be poor. Indigo manufacturing continues the yield will be below the average in most parts. Amun has been sown and in some places is being transplanted.	
	10 Dinagpore	2nd	1.77	Damp and showery but no continuous fall of rain.	The bhadoi rice and jute crops have suffered everywhere for want of rain and there has not been enough yet to enable the people to get on with planting out of amun rice.	
	11 Malah	2nd	2.99	First four days rainy and cloudy the last three days warm and dry.	Seasonable rain has fallen and benefited the bhadoi and amun paddy which however besides being backward are not likely to be full crops.	

* Telegram of the 6th August received on the same day

No.	District	Date of return from each district	Rainfall at Sudder Stat on inches	Character of the weather in the district as far as known	State and prospects of the crop at date	REMARKS.
BENGAL — (Contd)						
<i>Central Districts — (Contd)</i>		1873				
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION — (Contd)	12 Rajshahye	Aug 2nd	8 47	There has been some rain throughout the district during the week	The prospect of the amun and mullin crops have been improved owing to the rain that has lately fallen. The rain is still needed. The amun is being re-planted in some parts of the Nette division. Mulberry, sugarcane, arbor and jute are also in good condition.	A few cases of small pox have been reported from the Nattore station.
	13 Rungpore	21st	1 11	Hot and cloudy	Very much wanted	
	14 Bogra	2nd	2 16	More rain has fallen this week but much more is required	The cutting of the amun crop continues but the yield is not so low as to the want of rain. The rain has fallen in parts of the district and has helped the transplanting of the amun paddy.	
	15 Pubna	2nd	10 50	Weather cool with heavy showers of rain throughout the week	The prospect of the amun and mullin crops is not so bright as in the district of Rajshahye. The rain has been great for the crops.	
COCH BEHAR DIVN	16 Darjeeling	2nd	4 16	A good deal of rain but still not enough for the time of the year. High wind during the last few days.	Hill crops progressing fairly well. The wheat is not so well as the rice. The rice has not suffered from want of rain and no fears for the present. The rice is still needed.	
	17 Julporee	2nd	2 51	Cloudy, showery and loose	Good. The rice is in a good state.	
	Cooch Behar	2nd	1 91	Cloudy at the beginning, and hot and sunny at the end of the week	The rice is up to the average. The planting out of the amun is going on but there has not been sufficient rain to assist in planting out in the high lands. Jute promises well.	
<i>Eastern Districts</i>						
DACCA DIVISION	18 Dacca	5th*	2 35	Weather — Fair till days heavy rain last four days for	The prospects of the rice are good. The river is still low.	
	19 Furraddipore	2nd	3 90	Cloudy and rainy in the beginning of the week	Crops doing well. The rivers are rising steadily but slowly. Much of the amun has suffered considerably.	
	20 Backergunge	2nd	7 96	Very rainy strong wind from the south	The rice has been much good. The amun is in a good state.	
	21 Mymensing	2nd	3 76	Moderate rain at Sudder station but plentiful in other parts	The amun crop is not a very good one but the amun is well. The river is still extremely low.	
	22 Sylhet	July 26th	5 91	There has been more rain in this week. Cool	The rice is not yielding so good a crop as was expected owing to the unusually dry weather at the season. If the rains continue the amun crop will be saved.	
	23 Comilla	6th	6 40	Cloudy with rain	Prospects better. A good deal of amun has been planted out during the week.	
CHITTAGONG DIVN	24 Chittagong	26th	2 10	Hot and cloudy throughout the week with frequent showers the last two days	Crops reported healthy from Cox's Bazar. Dhaka in some central parts of the district has been attacked by beetle. The rain will help on transplanting.	
	25 Noakhally	26th	2 51	Stormy and rainy	The amun and mullin progress is favorable.	
	26 Tipperah	Aug 2nd	4 3	A good deal of rain has fallen but not of a sufficiently heavy character	Prospects certainly a little better though heavy rain is wanted and soon especially in the north. Rain has fallen heavily in the south east apparently as the insects (Leda poka) complained of last week are disappearing.	

* Telegram of the 5th August received on the same day

No	District	Date of return of rain in the district	Rainfall at Sudder (in inches)	Climate of the weather in the district as far as known	State and prospects of the crops at date	Remarks
BENGAL —(Contd)		1873				
Eastern Districts — (Contd)						
CHITTAGONG DIV	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	July 26th	~ 58	Rain have at n fairly steady drizzling showers for the last three days foggy and cool	Paddy coming into ear More rain wanted still	
	Hill Tracts	6th	1 90	Light rain throughout the week Cloudy and very warm	More rain wanted to bring up the crops	
BEHAR						
PATNA DIVISION	28 Patna	Aug 5th*	5 08	Weather sultry Heavy rain at the beginning of the week	Bladder crops nearly entirely destroyed by excess floods and rice crops said to be damaged but at present it is impossible to ascertain the extent	Sporadic cases of cholera and small pox throughout the district
	29 Gaya	2nd	13 77	Unprecedentedly wet	Bladder crops greatly injured if not entirely destroyed Paddy not much injured	
	30 Shahabad	nd	6 48	Seasonable	Prospects of crops generally good but in Sasaram first sowing of indigo a failure and bladder much injured by rain Floods have been heavy that from the Soncunusually	Cholera still hanging about the outlying villages on overflooded
	31 Tirhut	2nd	1 33	Hot and cloudy easterly wind prevailing two showers of rain during the week no report of the district	In the east of the district diaries have not been planted out for want of rain In the south the rain that has fallen has greatly benefited the indigo and other bladder crops More rain is much wanted	
	32 Saran	2nd	5 83	Cloudy heavy rain at the beginning of the week Prevaling westerly breeze cool throughout the district	Crops are long well Matured crops are going on Paddy seedling are being transplanted	Cholera still hanging about the outlying villages on overflooded
	33 Champaran	nd	6 31	Sultry Winds variable	Prospects of crops continue favorable Rain has been of much benefit especially at Bettiah	
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION	34 Monihar	2nd	6 85	Seasonable	On highlands the prospects are very good The good crops of diaries lands have suffered to some extent The rice crop is generally all satisfactory on the lowlands	
	35 Bhugulpur	5th*	3 30		Very favorable report from the south of all crops where there has been good rain and the planting being carried on rapidly Accounts from the north Madia or here especially are not so favorable much more rain being wanted Rivers being very high railway between Bhugulpur and Patna may be interrupted any time	General health good
	36 Muzaffarpur	nd	3 54	Rain plentiful in south of the district More wanted in Arrah	Transplanting of indigo going on briskly prospects generally much improved	
	37 Muzaffarpur	2nd	8 87	Very good rain has fallen during the week	All crops promise favorably Transplanting of diaries seedling actively progressing	

* Telegram of the 5th August received in the same day

No	District	Date of return from each district	Rainfall at Suider Station in inches	Character of the weather in the district as far as known	State and prospects of the crops at date	REMARKS.
ORISSA		1878				
ORISSA DIVISION	38 Cuttack	Aug 5th*	8 10	Less rain at sub divisions	Early rice crops excellent. More rain needed for late rice crops.	
	39 Pooree	July 28th	4 07	Close and cloudy with good rainfall. Rainfall at Khoordha 7 25	Weeding and transplanting going on in sarni fields. Weeding is also going on in teak fields. Mandea (murwa) crop is being sown in almost all parts of the sudder sub division. Khoordha — State of paddy crops good. Other crops such as mandea, cotton, sugarcane and arhar are all good and promising.	
	40 Balasore	Aug 2nd	1 89	Frequent and copious rain in the north and centre frequent but less copious in the south of the district.	Crops in general very flourishing but fears are entertained lest those in the south should be injured for want of rain.	
CHOTA NAGPORE						
	South West Frontier Agency					
41	Hazareel augl	2nd	13 19	Weather cloudy with heavy and continuous rain.	Muka and mirwa crops have suffered very much from the late heavy rains. The rice crop is however doing well.	Small po and cholera till p
42	Lohardugga	2nd	0 13	Very rainy. Seasonable.	In Chota Nagpore transplanting is going on and the reports of the crops from all quarters are very satisfactory. In Palamow everything is said to be progressing well.	
43	Singbhoom	July 26th	3 86	Seasonable.	Favourable. Transplanting in course. The rain has enabled the ploughing of the uplandier p.	Cholera bad in Bilbhoim (3) Salia Baharar, and Kokpara.
44	Maunbhoo	Aug 2nd	10 01	Very favorable.	Prospects of all crops good but a less breadth of high land has been covered this year than generally on account of the lateness of the setting in of the rain. The crop from them will be short.	Cholera all over district.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS						
45	Goalparai	July 6th	1 13	Sunny and cloudy. Intermediately Rainy. It rained throughout the day.	Reaping of arhar and cotton. Oats good. Rain yet sufficient for rice planting. Winter rice crop. But cotton and sugarcane doing well.	
46	Kamro	Aug 4th	1 64	Weather hot with occasional showers.	Aus crop almost gathered. Proportion of cotton and sugarcane favourable. Sale of sugarcane transplant.	Subsistence of
47	Dibrang	July 26th	5 70	Sultry no breeze.	A very favourable time for dhan cultivation.	Fever and small po prevalent. Cholera also reported.
48	Nongai	6th	3 33	Weather seasonable since the new moon. It rained fall to date. It did not rain of late years. Rain wanted.	Cultivation of salee crop going satisfactorily. Aus crop nearly gathered in. Good prospect of good.	But at new moon rally (earth) then it has been late. A few cases of cholera. Cattle and a few alms died.
49	Sebsaugur	6th	1 46	Fair with occasional showers in the night.	The sowings of dhan crop continue. Tea doing well.	Cattle disease till previous.
50	Luckimpur	26th	4 61	Rather cloudy and still. Very heavy rain on Thursday night preceded by thunder. North Luckimpore — Weather very hot. Heavy showers of rain sometimes accompanied by thunder nearly every morning from about 6 to 8 A.M.	The cutting of aus dhan commenced. Transplanting of salee has gone on. Crops now on the ground promising.	

* Telegram of the 5th August received on the same day

No	District	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather in the district as far as known	State and prospects of the crops at date	REMARKS
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS—(Contd)		1873				
51	Naga Hills	July 19th	4.24	Seasonable throughout the district	The rice crop in the hills looks well and healthy and a fair outturn may be expected. Satisfactory reports of the crops in the plains.	
	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	26th	0.84	The weather has been variable and sultry and want of rain still continues.	Though the crops in many parts of the hills are not so far advanced as they ought to be yet at present prospects continue favorable.	
53	Garohills	26th	6.97	Considerable fall of rain during the week heavy showers morning and evening with a fair amount of sunshine. Good weather for crops.	The prospects of the crops continue good. The Garos are now cutting their dhan crop which promises to be a very fair one.	

Published for general information

CALCUTTA STATISTICAL DEPT
The 5th August 1873

R KNIGHT
Asst Secy to the Govt of Bengal

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office

DIVISION	DISTRICT	STATION	Ra fro	Rai f m	RAIN FROM 1ST		REMARKS
			13th to 19th July 1873	20th to 26th July 1873	JANUARY 1873		
BENGAL							
BUREWDWAN	WESTERN DISTRICTS		I cl s	Inche	18 3		
	Burdwan	Burdwan	4 63	1 74	28 99	20th July	Not received 13th to 19th July
		Cul	3 03	0 33	18 6	d t t	
		Bood Bood	3 52	1 42	18 9	d t t	
		Ra gunge	3 16	1 79	4 83	d t t	
		J h abad	4 65	2 78	18 87	1 t t	
	Bancoorah	B n orah	4 7	2 28	19 30	d t t o	
		S re	6 85	1 79	23 1	1 t t	
	Beerbhoom	M d n p	N t re	1 40	2 14	d t t	
		T m l o k	6 31	1 41	31 20	d t t	
	M dnapore	Gurbetta	9 8	3 12	36 1	d t t	
			7 25	0 87	20 40	d t t o	
PRESIDENCY		Dy C l l OM	7 95	2 28	2 57	d t t o	
		Conta { Px E gr s Office	8 60	3 08	26 75	d t t o	
	Hoogli	Hoogli	3 06	1 05	21 10	d t t o	
		S r a i re	6 19	1 40	23 19	d t t	
	Howrah	Howrah	4 4	1 66	22 63	d t t o	
	(CENTRAL DISTRICTS)						
	24 Pargunnahs	S u g r l land	6 20	1 50	21 53	d t t o	
		C l t t	5 11	1 46	19 82	d t t	
		Alipor { Dh pe r s	Alipor	3 73	1 73	20 40	d t t o
			{ Jail	3 83	1 59	19 60	d t t o
		B e h ut	2 35	1 79	21 44	d t t	
		H r a s t	2 80	N t re	13 1	d t t	
D d Harbour		4 84	1 0	27 61	d t t o		
B l		5 45	3 91	27 00	d t t o		
Satkl eral		1 87	1 30	9 34	d t t o		
B r a k e		0 00	2 73	24 66	d t t o		
D n B m		4 15	0 90	17 86	d t t o		
Kishnaghu		2 30	0 96	19 05	d t t		
N dde	B kong	1 67	1 01	18 13	d t t		
	M l erpor	4 13	1 00	22 62	d t t o		
	C h i gah	2 17	0 75	18 57	d t t		
	k l t a	1 67	0 06	17 93	d t t o		
	R ghat	1 94	0 58	14 78	d t t		
	J sore	1 20	1 57	20 61	d t t o		
	N l	2 41	2 03	27 76	d t t o		
	Kl ool h	2 60	1 30	30 34	d t t o		
	J ad l	2 74	1 50	20 88	d t t o		
	Ba g l ut	1 31	1 48	26 03	d t t o		
	Max l	1 97	0 60	25 85	d t t o		
	B h m p r	2 98	0 57	12 71	d t t o		
Moorshedabad	Ra m l t	1 88	0 59	9 89	d t t o		
	C l t Moorshed bad	3 14	1 40	11 08	d t t o		
	Ju i ro	6 51	0 54	17 10	d t t o		
	A m go	1 66	0 96	13 96	d t t		
	L a g l a	4 82	0 41	21 42	1 t t o		
	D i g p o r e	1 21	1 05	27 27	d t t		
	Maldah	1 70	0 07	10 14	d t t o		
	Ba g l ah	2 66	0 28	14 09	d t t		
	N t o o	1 65	0 12	10 03	d t t o		
	R g p o	0 15	0 56	6 41	d t t o		
	B l w g n g e	0 41	3 00	26 65	d t t		
	Titulya	0 19	1 77	45 74	d t t o		
RAJSHAHY	B g r a l	1 94	0 56	18 63	d t t o		
	I h a	2 51	0 09	23 59	1 t t o		
	Sorajug e	1 40	0 80	10 70	d t t		
	Darjeeling	D r j l u n g { Telegraph Office	Not rec	Not ec	30 40	30th June	
		{ Ho pit l	5 98	1 6	44 58	26th J ly	
	Julporee	J l p e	0 72	2 61	53 8	d t t o	
		B d l	0 9	2 91	74 30	d t t	
	Cooch Beha	Cooch Beha	1 29	7 8	8 74	1 t t	
	Blutan D oars	Buza	2 47	Not rec	92 62	19th July	
	EASTERN DISTRICTS						
	Dacca	Dacc { Tel gra h Office	Dacc	1 36	1 87	32 91	26th July
			{ H l tai	1 07	2 37	26 05	d t t o
Mox l g e		3 08	0 05	33 93	d t t		
Farreedpore		M ickgunge	1 40	0 24	21 12	d t t o	
		F r l i o r	1 86	0 50	24 2	d t t o	
C o a l d o		2 96	0 16	19 61	d t t o		
Backergunge		B r r i s a l	3 35	1 63	27 01	d t t o	
		P s e p r e	1 87	1 70	29 19	d t t	
Mymensing		Madar p r e	3 24	0 84	29 78	d t t	
		Patoakially	4 61	2 80	46 62	d t t o	
Sylhet		D w l t Kh n	3 83	3 25	37 92	d t t	
		Mymensing	Nil	2 74	37 80	d t t o	
CHITTAGONG	Cachar { Tel gra h Office	J m l p r e	1 67	4 61	27 09	d t t	
		Atteah	4 84	1 77	23 04	d t t o	
	Ki horegung	2 10	3 56	36 81	d t t o		
	Sylhet	4 60	6 12	74 41	d t t o		
	Cachar	Cachar	3 39	6 93	63 42	d t t o	
		Hylakand	3 00	Not rec	48 58	19th July	
	Kovah	1 84	4 22	42 22	26th July		
	Chittagong	Chittagong { T l graph Office	2 40	2 50	38 00	d t t o	
		{ Jail	2 74	2 46	40 86	d t t o	
	Noakhally	C x s Ba ar	14 50	3 50	87 77	d t t o	
		Naki ally	3 26	4 02	58 00	d t t o	
	Tipperah	C m l l	1 75	1 41	37 21	d t t o	
Brahm bari h		1 33	1 13	37 34	d t t o		
Chittagong Hill Tracts	R u g m a t e Hill	3 23	2 58	32 61	d t t o		
	Hill Tipperah	0 88	1 90	29 00	d t t o		

Not received 13th to 19th July

From 1st February

Not received 26th June to 5th July

DIVISION	DISTRICT	STATION	Rain fr m 18th t 19th July 1873	Rain from 20th to 28th July 1873	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873		REMARKS
					Incl e	Up to date	
BEHAR							
PATNA	Patna	P tna	3 25	0 47	10 08	26th July	Not recorded 1st June to 5th J l
		Behar	1 09	1 81	8 47	ditto	
	Bihar	Ba h	3 94	0 44	11 76	ditto	
		Dinapo e { J l (C to ment	3 20	4 30	16 36	ditto	
	Gya	Gy	3 70	4 30	13 75	ditto	
		N wal h	3 71	0 09	8 65	ditto	
	Shalabad	A k b d	9 22	Not ec	15 01	19th July	
		J han b d	8 07	d tt	13 86	ditto	
	Tirhoot	A h	8 94	0 81	16 05	26th J ly	
		Sa m	3 23	1 75	17 33	d tto	
BHAGULPORE	Saran	Ba h	4 75	3 08	17 90	ditto	
		Bh boo h	1 7	1 60	8 18	ditto	
	Chumparun	Moz ff p re	5 60	Not r o	17 75	19th J ly	
		D ih gh	2 22	1 39	14 11	26th July	
	M nghyr	M dh b	0 73	1 18	12 59	ditto	
		Ta ar e	0 27	1 61	15 6	ditto	
	Bhaugulpore	T jp	1 74	1 80	16 39	ditto	
		Ci prah	1 00	0 40	18 00	d tt	
	Purnea	Sewa	1 27	1 10	15 65	26th July	
		M teel ar	3 97	1 27	10 15	d tto	
ORISSA	Cuttack	B tish	2 53	3	14 46	d tt	
		M ghly	1 00	2 40	2 42	tt	
	Balasore	B tish	1 10	0 60	21 12	d tto	
		M ghly	1 92	3 33	12 35	litt	
	Cuttack	B wgo rai	4 37	1 03	10 95	d tto	
		J mool	8 77	1 79	19 91	ditto	
	Sontal Pergui sha	Bla g lpore	3 28	53	14 23	d tt	
		Soon l	1 4	1 17	11 11	d tt	
	Purnea	Mudi ypo l	1 40	0 90	15 64	d tto	
		R ka	4 33	79	19 11	ditto	
CHOTA NAGPORE	Cuttack	S nbora	1 28	0 9	10 25	l tt	
		I rre h	1 00	1 37	18 07	d tto	
	Balasore	K l g g	0 48	4 30	24 9	ditto	
		A h	0 53	1 11	17 56	d tto	
	Cuttack	De gl	2 52	4 3	20 70	litt	
		J t a	3 20	Not	8 47	19th J ly	
	Cuttack	R l hal	3 50	0 10	11 08	26th July	
		P k r	1 57	1 43	7 89	d tt	
	Cuttack	Ny Do ka	4 43	3 17	21 29	litt	
		God l	2 60	0 0	1 03	ditto	
CHOTA NAGPORE	Cuttack	C tta k { T l graph Office Hospit l	1 40	10	14 00	ditto	
		Jaj l re	1 31	2 34	16 52	ditto	
	Pooree	K trap ra	0 45	2 00	16 00	d tt	
		J k t kpo	2 10	1 50	23 20	ditto	
	Balasore	P l lout	1 07	3 33	15 27	d tt	
		I so	2 70	2 80	1 75	l tt	
	Cuttack	Kh rdah	3 14	4 07	16 43	d tto	
		R l sore	2 50	7 24	21 05	ditto	
	Cuttack	Bl dd u k	3 24	4 00	21 88	d tt	
		J lla ro	0 97	2 31	1 77	ditto	
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS	Cuttack	Rah	7 83	2 13	21 78	d tt	
		Cha dbally	1 07	2 1	1 01	ditto	
	Tributa y	Samb lpore	1 59	1 6	11 34	ditto	
			Not rec	N t re	14 00	12th July	
	CHOTA NAGPORE						
	SOUTH WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY	Hasarebaugl	8 44	0 96	17 97	26th J ly	
		Jach la	7 92	0 60	16 61	d tt	
	Loharduggah	Ba hec	1 57	0 88	22 03	d tt	
		P l u w	9 7	1 93	19 72	d tt	
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS	Maunbhoom	Chy lna	3 19	1 95	17 18	d tt	
		I ul a	3 56	2 13	18 12	ditto	
	Maunbhoom	G bi dpo e	8 6	1 40	20 08	d tto	
			6 90	1 80	20 07	ditto	
	Goalparah	C alp ah	1 26	1 69	47 87	litt	
		Dhoobree	0 5	4 20	61 07	d tt	
	Kamroop	C wl ttv	0 15	2 11	35 18	ditto	
		R rpett h	9 87	3 03	43 71	l tt	
	D ru g	I p	1 17	N t e	42 37	19th J ly	
		M kledy	0 3	ditto	41 86	litt	
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS	Nowgong	N wk g	1 68	6 43	46 34	26th July	
		Seeb g	1 9	N t e	40 70	19th J ly	
	Seebma go	G lagl t	1 47	litt	40 80	ditto	
		J h t	3 39	d tt	35 19	d tt	
	Luckimpore	Na cerah	2 13	ditto	48 80	ditto	
	Naga Hills	D l cooh	5 22	d tt	57 89	ditto	
		N rti Luckimp r	5 04	d tt	61 38	ditto	
	Gar Hill	Sudd	0 43	ditto	46 31	l tt	
		S goodt g	N tr	d tt	19 94	5th July	
I lani d Jynt al	Shill g	0 68	1 37	3 35	26th J ly		
	J w	0 4	2 86	51 91	d tt		
Gar Hill	Ch rrapoo jee	4 01	17 10	178 04	ditto		
	T ra	1 17	6 97	58 18	ditto		

CALCUTTA
The 2nd August 1873

H F BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of Bengal

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 27th July to 2nd August 1873

STATIONS	Date	Hour	Barometer reduced to 32	Thermometer reduced to 32	Thermometer		Height above sea level = 100	WIND		Rain	Clouds	Weather remarks
					Dry	Wet		Direction	Velocity			
CALCUTTA	July											
	27th	10	29.501	29.510	82.5	81.8	95	S S W		2.05		o
	16	16	29.434	29.452	84.0	81.0	87	S by W				o
	28th	10	29.519	29.567	83.0	80.7	90	S W				o
	16	16	29.475	29.493	81.0	80.0	95	S S W				o
	29th	10	29.509	29.617	83.4	81.6	91	S S W		3.66	S	o r scuds
	16	16	29.509	29.537	85.0	80.5	81	S W		0.08		uds
	30th	10	29.616	29.634	87.5	82.0	78	W S W		0.27	C	o
	16	16	29.538	29.556	87.3	82.0	79	S S W				o
	31st	10	29.599	29.607	82.4	79.5	87	S W				o
SAUGOR ISLAND	Aug	16	29.500	29.518	85.1	81.5	81	S S W		0.47		o
	1st	10	29.604	29.622	83.4	81.0	89	F S E		0.27	S	o
	16	16	29.515	29.553	81.0	80.0	87	S S E				o
	2nd	10	29.68	29.703	85.5	81.0	81	S E		0.08	K	o
	16	16	29.593	29.611	83.8	81.6	90	S E				o
	July											
	27th	10	29.571	29.537	83	80	87	S W	28.1		N	d o w sounds
	16	16	29.441	29.450	87	82	79	S W	23.5		N	o scuds
	28th	10	29.567	29.573	84	81	79	S W	28.6		N	o
	16	16	29.525	29.531	84	81	87	S W	2.9	0.10	N	d o
CHITTAGONG	29th	10	29.03	29.641	84	80	83	S W	23.7	0.80	N	d o
	16	16	29.590	29.598	81	79	79	S W	24.8	0.10	N	o p
	30th	10	29.649	29.655	88	84	83	S S W	17.0		N	d sounds
	16	16	29.582	29.588	89	84	80	S W	0.3		K	o w
	31st	10	29.605	29.611	86	80	75	W	19.6		N	o
	Aug	16	29.62	29.531	93	80	91	W S W	0.0	0.10	N	o p
	1st	10	29.615	29.611	80	80	100	N F	0.1	1.30	N	o r calm
	16	16	29.513	29.519	83	80	87	1 S F	4.6	0.10	K	sounds
	2nd	10	29.681	29.687	86	81	79	S F	11.1	0.10	N	b p
	16	16	29.687	29.693	88	81	73	S E	11.5		N	b p sounds
MADRAS	July											
	27th	10	29.57	29.649	83	79	83	S F	5.7	0.10	K	p g
	16	16	29.487	29.50	80	79	87	S S W	1.3	0.30	K	p u
	28th	10	29.61	29.615	80	78	81	S	6.8	0.80	K	p g
	16	16	29.19	29.61	83	78	82	S W	17.3	0.60	K	p g q
	29th	10	29.614	29.736	83	80	87	S	7.7	2.50	K	p g
	16	16	29.671	29.674	80	78	91	S W	8.4		K	u q
	30th	10	29.661	29.754	79	78	9	S E	6.1	0.6	N	r g
	16	16	29.74	29.617	79	78	9	L S F	6.1	1.00	N	r g
	31st	10	29.596	29.690	77	77	100	N F	5.4	6.00	N	r g
CUTTACK	Aug	16	29.527	29.631	77	76	95	S	5.8	1.10	N	r g
	1st	10	29.669	29.74	82	78	82	F S F	4.5		C K	u
	16	16	29.557	29.640	83	80	87	S S I	5.4	0.40	K	b
	2nd	10	29.605	29.787	84	79	79	E N I	3.1		K	d
	16	16	29.698	29.691	81	79	91	N E	3.3	0.30	N	d
	July											
	26th	10	29.794	29.828	91	75	44	W	8			l cloudy
	16	16	29.688	29.718	87	78	65	S F by E	10			c
	27th	10	29.761	29.791	91	78	47	W S W	9			
	16	16	29.812	29.872	87	78	65	S F by F	10			
AKHAR	28th	10	29.745	29.815	98	78	55	S W by W	1			
	16	16	29.682	29.712	87	80	72	S F by S	14			c
	29th	10	29.843	29.873	98	75	62	S W by W	12			
	16	16	29.729	29.769	87	77	61	S kly S	14			
	30th	10	29.809	29.899	90	7	47	W by N	1			
	16	16	29.745	29.77	90	76	50	N W by N	8			s
	31st	10	29.86	29.856	90	75	47	W	10			loily
	Aug	16	29.871	29.701	90	76	50	N E	7			cloudy
	1st	10	29.770	29.800	8	73	54	W by S	10			cloudy
	16	16	29.605	29.695	91	75	44	W S W				o
CUTTACK	July											
	27th	10	29.600	29.682	84	79	79	S W	3	0.90	K S C	r
	16	16	29.42	29.07	80	79	72	W	17		(K N C)	
	28th	10	29.545	29.627	88	79	6	W S W	4		(K N C)	
	16	16	29.510	29.583	79	77	90	W S W	6	0.80	N	
	29th	10	29.59	29.674	83	79	83	S W	19		K S N C	
	16	16	29.540	29.623	80	78	91	S S W	3	0.0	K N C	
	30th	10	29.612	29.694	85	80	79	W S W	17	0.30	(K N C)	
	16	16	29.520	29.602	8	79	75	W S W	4.8		N C	
	31st	10	29.569	29.611	85	78	71	W S W			C K K S C	
AKHAR	Aug	16	29.415	29.527	89	80	68	W	3		(K N C)	
	1st	10	29.545	29.67	83	77	5	W S W	14		K S N C	
	16	16	29.447	29.529	86	79	72	W S W	5		C K N C	
	2nd	10	29.58	29.644	84	80	83	N N F	20	0.40	C K N C	
	16	16	29.457	29.38	87	81	78	F N I	4.3	0.0	C K N	p
	July											
	27th	10	29.668	29.688	78	78	100	S W	18	3.20		r o p
	16	16	29.570	29.52	81	79	91	S	0.8			r
	28th	10	29.718	29.740	76	76	100	N	1.3	7.50		r
	16	16	29.638	29.660	78	77	9	N F	0.5	1.80		d
AKHAR	29th	10	29.737	29.79	82	81	95	S S W	0.8	2.10		d
	16	16	29.687	29.709	82	81	95	S S W	1.3	0.40		r t
	30th	10	29.753	29.780	77	77	100	N N W	0.5	5.80		r
	16	16	29.688	29.710	78	78	100	S S E	0.2	1.10		r d
	31st	10	29.711	29.733	76	76	100	S	0.6	3.80		d
	Aug	16	29.626	29.648	78	77	95	S W	1.6	2.30		g
	1st	10	29.31	29.73	77	76	95	S	0.2	1.60		b
	16	16	29.678	29.649	88	79	83	S S F	2.1			b g
	2nd	10	29.747	29.769	82	78	82	S	0			b
	16	16	29.643	29.664	8	80	79	S S E	2.0			b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd August 1873H F BIANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor General's Office,
Calcutta, from 22nd to 31st July 1873**

Date	Mercurial Inches	THERMOMETER			Dry bulb	Wet bulb	Computed dew point	Moisture in air	WIND				Barometer	Moon phases.	GENERAL REMARKS
		Highest and lowest	Fahrenheit	Celsius					Direction	Force in miles per hour	Velocity				
July	nd	In 10 20.498	°C 92.0	°C 81.0	°C 137.0	°F 86.0	°C 8.0	°F 79.5	0.83	S by W E & Ely N	lb 80.6	Mile •	I •		St. toni cumuli & cirri Lightning on W at 8 P.M. Drizzled at 6½ P.M.
	23rd	453	87.6	81.0	138.5	83.4	81.2	79.7	.89	F by N & F	0.8	165	0.83		Cirri overcast and cumuli Thunder between 11 and 1 A.M. Lightning at 9 and 10 P.M. Slight faint inter al
	24th	406	88.8	80.6	138.8	83.6	81.2	79.0	.88	E & S	1.4	219.4	0.8		Overcast and cumuli Thunder at 12½ A.M. Rain between 11 & 12 A.M. at 3¼ 5¼ & 7¼ P.M.
	25th	516	88.5	80.3	138.7	83.9	81.3	79.5	.87	SSE SW & S by W	0.4	203.8	0.02		Clouds of different kinds Lightning at 2¼ 3¼ & from 10¼ to 12 A.M.
	26th	513	80.3	81.8	134.0	8.1	81.7	79.8	.83	SW & SW	0.8	167.5		●	Stratus cumuli & over- cast lightning from 7¼ to 11 P.M. Drizzled at 2¼ 3¼ A.M. & 11 P.M.
	27th	493	84.5	80.5		82.4	80.8	70.7	.9	S.W.		157.0	.05		Overset Thunder from 1¼ to 6 A.M. Lightn- ing at 2 A.M. Rain from midnight to 1 A.M.
	28th	511	86.0	77.5		81.1	79.5	78.4	.92	S.W.	2.0	111.3	3.26		(Cirrus) strati & over- cast. Thunder at 6¼ P.M. Rain at 5¼ A.M. & from 1¼ to 11 P.M.
	29th	509	87.0	77.5	130.0	81.8	79.2	77.4	.87	W & S.W.	3.5	203.3	0.73		Chiefly overcast. Rain from midnight to 6 A.M. at 2 & between 7 & 8 P.M.
	30th	585	89.3	80	136.5	84.4	80.7	78.1	.82	SW & SSE W	1.2	197.4			Cirrus Straton
	31st	5.9	86.8	80	95.2	83.0	80.2	78.2	.86	SW & S		107.0			Overcast Lightning on S W at 8 & 9 P.M. Drizzled at 7 8 10¼ A.M. 7¼ & 11¼ P.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty four hourly observation made during the day

The dew point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind as indicated by Robinson's anemometer is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past ten days	14 5
The max temperature during the past ten days	92 0
The max temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	90 0
The mean humidity during the past ten days	0 87
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	0 88
	Inches
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 31st	6 77
	{ by lower rain gauge
	{ by anemometer gauge
Ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	4 74
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 31st July	25 86
Ditto ditto ditto, average of nineteen previous years	37 76

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory

The 2nd August 1873

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH
KHURUF SEASON 1873-74, COMMENCING ON THE 1ST JUNE 1873

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of June 1873

Circle	District	Water supplied during the month			Rice Irrigation				Sugarcane and other permanent crops			Rainfall			Remarks		
		Actual	Estimated	Per cent of estimated	Area irrigated	Area irrigated	Area irrigated	Area irrigated	Area irrigated	Area irrigated	Area irrigated	Area irrigated	Area irrigated				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Orissa	Cuttack	Khadijah	16	11	77.6			169	2965	330	3	4	300	89			
		High Le	65	1	1.00			16	1418				1418				
		1 khadijah	1300	100	100								96	9			
		Maclean	60	1800	14				14	4			4	166			
		Total			416		40	4581	10	3	6100	408	311				
Sondh	Munipore	Minipore	6	7	3401			1	490				490	330			
		1 khadijah	40	111	94			87	1461				1468				
					34			402	6387				6387	39			
		Total			8161			280	10968	103	3	103	11074	640			
		Total															

H W GULLIVER, Lieut Colonel RE
Off Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal
in the P W Dept, Irrigation Branch

The 29th July 1873

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL

SOUTH WESTERN CIRCLE—COSSYDE DIVISION

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal for the Month of June 1873

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—24 MILES

LOCAL TRAFFIC										ABSTRACT				
Number of boats	Nature of cargo	APPROXIMATE		TOTAL EXCLUDED SAY OF TON PAGE OF EMPTY BOATS		Tollage	Number of boats	Nature of traffic	Weight of cargo	Value of traffic	Total to manage of empty boats	Tonnage	Tollage	REMARKS.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mauud	Ton									
76	Coal	32500	10 31	349 0		R. A P 131 8 0 1947		Local	131 920	87716	10 200	88 68	04 0 3	Ra g III can l was closed for repairs during the whole of the month
21	Cotton	54	42 70	45		48 11 6		Irrigation Works						The toll collections for same month of last year were Rs 16 4-1 3 There is an increase hereof of per cent every month more than half of which is due to all trade alone which has more than doubled itself
5	Firewood	590	1 028	1403		6 15 0								
41	Grain	5480	9 108	13100		1 6 0								
1	Hides and horns	9	2 560	2800		18 0 0								
23	Jaggery and sugar	2445	9 85	5800		38 10 6								
30	Metal	5150	216 0	1 9		58 2 4								
100	Miscellaneous	9302	1 3 9	100		111 2 0								
48	Oil and seeds	9 30	38 0	18 0		1 3 1 6								
23	Oil and seeds	40	41 5	5000		21 1 0								
37	Oil and seeds	40	84 11	10800		40 13 0								
4	Oil and seeds	62	10 1	4 3		185 0 0								
11	Oil and seeds	4 5	61			1 13 6								
14	Oil and seeds	130 15	1 4 6	61 3 3		452 4 0								
80	Oil and seeds	5	114 3	4 07		18 13 6								
24	Oil and seeds	103	330			0 12 0								
25	Oil and seeds	34 5	1 7	11 1		41 11 6								
40	Oil and seeds	580	3 10	147		38 8 6								
18	Oil and seeds	40	430	10		0 4 0								
1	Oil and seeds	40	40	125		0 5 0								
2	Oil and seeds	83	96 1 0			86 1 0								
23	Oil and seeds	774	99 3			99 3								
774	Oil and seeds		3 0 0			3 0 0								
4	Oil and seeds		7 13 0			7 13 0								
184	Total	131 290	78 716	8 640	10 00	88 687	045 0 3	1947	131 290	787716	10 200	88 68	204 0 3	

Tonnage shown above is of boats and not of cargo

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL

ORISSA CIRCLE

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Brahmince Division High Level Canal for the month of June 1873

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES

LOCAL TRAFFIC										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS										ABSTRACT					
Number of Boats	Nature of cargo	Approximate weight of cargo	Approximate value of cargo	TONNAGE EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS		Tons	Tollage	Rs	A	P	Nature of cargo	Approximate weight of cargo	TONNAGE EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS		Tons	Tollage	Rs	A	P	Weight of cargo	Value of cargo	Approximate tonnage of empty boats	Tollage	Remarks	
				M	Ds								M	Ds											
36	Straw	4415	1379	19			43 15	2	13		F wood	4371	9319	333	5163	6	0	111	Pr ate mer chandize	6460	8801	400	4617	101 13	T 11 collect the corresponding month of last year were Rs 124-57
4	Salt	437	218	622			9 1 11	1	11		1 Cha cal	3 1	6	7	34	3 12	0								
6	Jaggery	864	4300	1392			6 8	0	1		Sh tt s and R ls		648	3	86	9 6	0	29	Go t stores	4772	963	383	6273	96 14 0	
2	Fewood	240	24	408			3 6	0	14		Empty					23	6	0							
2	Kunture	33	11	164			9																		
3	Pdd on	130	130	369			1 6	4																	
2	Tu meric	130	650	198			1 12	0																	
1	Rc	16	16	33			0 7																		
1	L gga e			33			0 8																		
1	R pes			34			0 7																		
1	R bamboos			34			0 11	4																	
42	Empty			105			1 9	4																	
9	Passengers						3 8																		
111		646	8821	1149	40		101 13	0	29			4	963	10	3	383	623			11187	9784	1081	143674	198 11 2	

Tonnage shown above is of boats and not of cargo

Till collected in the month of last year were Rs 124-5-7

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th July 1873 on 180 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC			Total traffic
	No. of passengers	Revenue	£	Weight	Revenue	£	
Total traffic for the week	100,066	1,520,226	11,993.811	49,067.0	0,101.0	0,181.16	31,778.15
Of which for railway	97,118	1,450,182	11,818.0	47,751.89	16.17	24.136	24,136.0
For review is 2 weeks of half year	1,88,000	2,900,130	23,450.182	105,631.0	17,751.89	31,044.6	64,151.28
Total for 3 weeks	2,89,088	3,450,150	27,814.71	17,170.0	6,969.79	63,886.10	15,731.41
COMPARISON							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,01,631	1,091,112	9,470.0	48,811.30	2,771.11	0,811.7	30,801.7
Per mile of railway carried		84.1	7.1		17.14	1.0	24.17
Total for corresponding date of previous year	87,849	3,471,110	29,760.13	13,074.10	6,846.42	1,761.0	9,327.3

LAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPURI LINE

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th July 1873 on 223 miles open

		R A I	£	Mt S	R A I	£	£ s d
Total traffic for the week	4,063	8,901.06	808.146	3,031.11	9,941.83	911.6	1,180.8
Of which for railway	3,900	8,000.0	711.0	2,900.0	9,000.0	811.7	1,119.9
For review is 2 weeks of half year	6,610	1,811.16	1,160.0	831.2	1,000.0	2,396.73	5,038.77
Total for 3 weeks	11,288	2,640.10	2,581.48	1,138.730	3,011.0	2,907.137	5,608.3
COMPARISON							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,513	9,002.8	883.80	3,480.0	7,901.15	720.170	1,093.30
Per mile of railway carried		43.11	11.0		3.11	3.40	7.90
Total for corresponding date of previous year	1,208	27,104.57	2,410.14	3,331.1	3,414.0	1,044.0	4,008.5

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH EASTERN STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th July 1873 on 8 miles open

		R A I	£	Mt S	R A I	£	£ s d
Total traffic for the week	1,863	7,000.0	4.0	1,111.1	7,400.0	7.80	1,101.0
Of which for railway	1,653	7,000.0	2,141.0	1,111.1	7,000.0	7.80	1,111.0
For review is 2 weeks of half year	9,313	1,801.00	1,800.0	1,118.0	8,000.0	7.10	1,818.0
Total for 3 weeks	1,013	2,143.00	14.60	1,111.1	1,300.0	13.40	3,110.0
COMPARISON							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	909	70.140	0.50	1,800.0	1,111.1	4.0	1,177.11
Per mile of railway carried		25.18	10.2		1.11	1.11	4.310
Total for corresponding date of previous year	11,914	1,311.0	213.0	4.8	1,111.1	1,011.0	3,511.1

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH EASTERN STATE RAILWAY

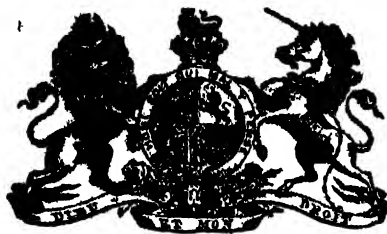
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th July 1873 on 28 miles open

		R A I	£	Mt S	R A I	£	£ s d
Total traffic for the week	4,407	700.00	76.00	1,111.1	81.00	78.20	1,122.0
Of which for railway	1,871	700.00	14.0	1,111.1	81.00	16.0	1.0
For review is 2 weeks of half year	1,531	1,151.00	214.0	50.13	1,000.0	13.40	3,110.0
Total for 4 weeks	10,016	903.00	290.60	74.17	1,300.0	13.40	3,110.0
COMPARISON							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,870	684.39	68.85	1,362.0	3,381.1	3,111.11	1,086.4
Per mile of railway carried		24.70	2.810	45.3	11.40	1.80	3.174
Total for corresponding date of previous year	15,872	2,815.49	281.10	57.7	1,631.0	16.710	4,114.5

NULHATEE STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th July 1873 on 27½ miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC				Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts			Weight carried	Receipts			
		R	A	£ d	Md	Srs	Rs. A P	£ s d	£ s d
Total for the week	1 438½	1 025	0 0	102 10 0	2 181	0	235	0 0	23 10 0
Of which for the week	55	38	0 0	3 10 0	80	0	9	0 0	0 18 0
For the 3 weeks of half year	3 797½	3 681	0 0	368 2 0	8 588	0	768	0 0	76 18 0
Total for 4 weeks	5 286	4 700	0 0	470 12 0	10 764	0	1 003	0 0	100 8 0
COMPARISON									
Total for corresponding week for previous year									
Total for railway corresponding week of previous year									
Total to corresponding date of previous year									



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1873

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PART I

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENT

No 966

GENERAL—*The 29th July 1873*—Mr William Henry Verner is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in the 24 Pergunnahs for the purpose of acquiring land at Dhappa required by the Calcutta Municipality for conservancy purposes

The 5th August 1873—Mr John Barlow, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Madhoobanee Division in Tirhoot, is allowed three months privilege leave under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 15th instant, or other date on which he may take it

The 7th August 1873—Mr Wilfred Kendall Clementson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, (achar on furlough) is transferred to the Patna Division

The 8th August 1873—Babu Kasikinkur Sen Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Rajshahye is allowed five months leave on private affairs, under Section 5, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code

The appointment of Mr William Vansittart Graham Taylor to be a Magistrate and Collector of the First Grade, which was notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 6th instant will take effect from the 1st July 1873

Mr Alexander Smith is appointed to be a Magistrate and Collector of the Third Grade with effect from the 1st July 1873

Mr George Stewart Park is appointed to be a Magistrate and Collector of the Fourth Grade, with effect from the 1st July 1873, but to continue to officiate as a Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade

Mr William Erskine Ward is appointed to be a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, with effect from the 1st July 1873

Mr John Ward is appointed to be a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, with effect from the 1st July 1873, but to continue to officiate as a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade

The 11th August 1873 —Mr Henry Bell, Officiating Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, is allowed furlough for two years on Medical Certificate, under Section 7 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, together with three days' subsidiary leave

Mr Edmond Breton Godfrey, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector is appointed to have temporary charge of the Diamond Harbour Division in the 24 Pergunnahs till the arrival of Mr B L Gupta

Mr Joseph Samuel Carstairs, c s, reported his departure from India on furlough on the 30th ultimo

The 12th August 1873 —Mr Thomas Bruce Lane is appointed to officiate temporarily as Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs in addition to his other duties

Mr Fulwar Craven Fowle is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Chittagong Division during the temporary absence of Mr H Hankey

Mr Thomas Taylor Allen is appointed to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Tipperah in the Second Grade during the absence on duty of Mr F C Fowle or until further orders

Mr H L Dampier delivered over charge of the office of Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Mr A Mackenzie on the afternoon of this date

Mr A Mackenzie delivered over charge of the office of Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Mr H J S Cotton on the afternoon of this date

The following officers are vested with powers under Section 222 of the Criminal Procedure Code —

Koomar Harandra Krishna Deputy Magistrate of Scaldah

Captain William Leycester Samuells, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore

Mr Hamilton Winkup Gordon Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector Tirhoot is allowed fifteen days leave of absence to enable him to attend the examination for a degree of honor in Hindi which will be held in Calcutta in October next

LEGISLATIVE —*On the 9th July 1873* the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr Francis Lestock Beaufort of his seat in the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William

POLICE —*The 4th August 1873* —The orders of the 15th and 26th ultimo, transferring Mr C F Fabre Tonnerre Assistant Superintendent of Police from the 24 Pergunnahs to the Patna Division and posting him temporarily to Durbhungah are cancelled He will continue to remain attached to his present district

The 8th August 1873 —Mr Henry William John Bamber of the Bengal Police, reported his departure from India on leave, on the 24th ultimo

The 9th August 1873 —Senior Police Inspector Anundra Chundra Biswas was in charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Goalparah from the 29th March to the 6th July 1873

The 11th August 1873 —Mr Edward Melian Showers is appointed to officiate temporarily as District Superintendent of Police Backergunge

REGISTRATION —*The 8th August 1873* —Lieutenant Henry St Patrick Maxwell is appointed to be Sub Registrar of Gowhaty with effect from the 21st ultimo

EDUCATION —*The 7th August 1873* —The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the District School Committee of Maldah in addition to the members previously notified —

Mr J C Williamson

Babu Preonath Dutt B L

„ Gopal Chunder Banerjee

„ Ishan Chunder Sen

Babu Kristo Mohun Das

, Hem Chunder Chatterjee

, Womesh Chunder Sen

The 9th August 1873 —The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the District School Committee of Patna in addition to the members previously notified —

Mr James Francis Katherinus Hewitt

, Alfred Hinuber Haggard

Moulvi Syed Zainuddeh Hossein

The 11th August 1873 —Babu Mothoor Mohun Parhi is appointed to be a Member of the Balasore District School Committee

MEDICAL —*The 7th August 1873* —Sub Assistant Surgeon Odeutoollah lately attached to Sewan is allowed nine months leave on Medical Certificate under Section 3 Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 26th May last

Second Class Assistant Apothecary H A Davis is appointed to the Presidency General Hospital

The 8th August 1873 —Mr H R Reily is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Chanchul in Maldah

The 9th August 1873 —Surgeon W R Murphy in medical charge of the Chittagong Hill Tracts is allowed two months' leave of absence on Medical Certificate under Section 2 of Government Order No 613, dated 14th July 1871

The 11th August 1873 —Moulvi Khadim Hossein is appointed to be a Member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Kandee in Moorshedabad

The 12th August 1873 —The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Banka, in Bhaugulpore —

Babu Hurry Pershad Jha
Moonshee Ramzan

Babu Soorjya Moni Jha is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Madhaypoorah, in Bhaugulpore

MUNICIPAL —*The 9th August 1873* —Babu Buldeo Lal Khurkoka, Gywal, is appointed to be a Municipal Commissioner for the Town of Gya

DRAINAGE COMMISSIONERS —*The 12th August 1873* —The following gentlemen are appointed under Section 4, Act V (B C) of 1871, to be Drainage Commissioners for carrying out the provisions of that Act —

Babu Rajkishen Banerjee of Teliniparah
,, Peary Mohun Mookerjee, of Ooterparah

PORT COMMISSIONERS —*The 8th August 1873* —Mr J C Murray is appointed to be a Commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta under Act V (B C) of 1870

ROAD CESS —*The 8th August 1873* —Babu Ram Chand Addy is appointed to be a member of the Road Cess Committee in the Pooree District under Section 49, Act X (B C) of 1871

C BERNARD,
Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

DECLARATION

The 4th August 1873 —Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose viz for Eastern Bengal Railway, for making drainage channel in the village of Khatra Pergunnah Oakrah, Zillah Nuddea, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 32 beegahs 2½ chittacks of standard measurement bounded on the north by Bindabun Baboo and Mohunta's land on the south by Bindabun Baboo's land, on the west by Bindabun Baboo's land and on the east by Echamuttee river, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Khatra

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 4 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern

C BERNARD,
Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

DECLARATION

The 6th August 1873 —Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose viz for a further extension of the open channel through the Salt Water Lake reclaimed area in Mouzahs Dhappa, Maunpore and Bauntollah, Pergunnah Calcutta from the Chowbaga Khall, eastward, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 38 beegahs more or less, is required within the aforesaid Mouzahs of Dhappa Maunpore, and Bauntollah

A plan of the land may be inspected at the office of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern

C BERNARD,
Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 9th August 1873 —Under the provisions of Section 3, Regulation VI of 1819 the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to declare public the Ferry at Mohomedabad, near Bhyrub Bazar, a large mart on the Road to Dacca, Mymensing, and Sylhet

C BERNARD,
Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

The following orders issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information —

N^o 2438 — *Siml: the 30th July 1873* — *Notifications — Public* — So much of Home Department Notification No 4436 dated the 5th December last as replaces Mr C I Widmann of the Bengal Civil Service at the disposal of the Government of Bengal is cancelled and that officer will continue attached to the British Burmah Commission

N^o 2521 — *The 1st August 1873* — The following list of Civil Servants on the Bengal Establishment absent on furlough or special leave on the 30th June 1873 is published for general information —

No	Names	Substantive appointment	Date of commencement of furlough or leave	Date of expiry of furlough or leave	REMARKS
* * * * *					
LOWER PROVINCS					
FURLOUGH					
1	J W Dalrymple	Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore Division and Sonthal Pergunnahs	Furlough for one year		
2	R Alexander	Judge of Cuttack	Nov 8 1871	Nov 7 1873	
3	H R Madocks	Judge of Bhaugulpore	April 1 1872	Sept 30 1873	
4	E J Cockburn	Judge of Sylhet	May 2 ^d 1872	May 21 1874	
5	A Hay	Judge of Sarun	April 7 1873	April 6 1875	
6	I P Jenkins	Commissioner of the Patna Division	April 1 1872	March 31 1874	
7	C Bright	Judge of Hooghly	Nov 4 1871	Nov 3 1873	
8	F R Cockrell	Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs	April 8 1872	Dec 7 1873	
9	A R Thompson	Secretary to Government of Bengal Judicial and Political Departments	March 1 1872	Aug 28 1873	
10	Sir W J Henschel	Judge of Nuddea	Aug 1 1872	Jan 31 1874	
11	I Grey	Judge of Moorshabad	Feb 8 1873	Feb 27 1874	
12	R L Mangle	Additional District and Sessions Judge of all the districts in the Patna Division	Feb 13 1873	Feb 18 1874	
13	S S Hogg	Chairman of the Justices for the Town of Calcutta and Commissioner of Police	March 1 1872	Nov 3 1873	
14	W Matherson	Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack	Jan 3 1873	Nov 19 1874	
15	I G Millett	Magistrate and Collector of Banerghatta	March 11 1873	March 13 1874	
16	J B Worgan	Magistrate and Collector of Purneah	May 6 1872	May 6 1874	
17	J D Maclean	Deputy Collector of Customs Calcutta	March 18 1872	March 17 1874	
18	N S Alexander	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector 1 st grade Malah	Jan 18 1872	Nov 20 1873	
19	J Twidie	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector 1 st grade Nuddea	Mar 19 1873	Feb 18 1874	
20	G Graham	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector 1 st grade 24 Pergunnahs	Sept 11 1872	Dec 10 1873	
21	G L Mackill	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector 2 nd grade 24 Pergunnahs	April 1 1872	April 11 1873	Dist
22	H Beveridge	Inspector General of Registration	Jan 6 1873	Jan 5 1875	
23	J O'Keefe	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector 2 nd grade Jessore	Sept 30 1871	Sept 29 1873	
24	A Wecke	Assistant Magistrate and Collector Turaah	Feb 12 1872	Feb 11 1874	
25	R H Lawsey	Assistant Magistrate and Collector Mymensing	Feb 20 1872	Oct 25 1873	
26	R Pugh	Assistant Magistrate and Collector Burdwan	March 15 1872	July 11 1873	
27	C I C Meintem	Out of employ	Sept 28 1872	Sept 25 1873	Dist
28	J H McLoughlin	Assistant Magistrate and Collector Jessore	April 2 1873	April 1 1874	
29	F W J Rees	Assistant Magistrate and Collector 24 Pergunnahs	Sept 30 1871	Sept 29 1873	
30	W M Clay	Assistant Magistrate and Collector Rungpoor	Nov 18 1871	Nov 17 1873	
31	F J Barton	Assistant Magistrate and Collector 24 Pergunnahs	Nov 8 1871	Nov 7 1873	
32	I M Towce	Assistant Magistrate and Collector Nuddea	April 26 1872	April 20 1874	
33	I V Westmacott	Assistant Magistrate and Collector Dinagepoor	Nov 10 1872	Feb 14 1874	
34	G M Currie	Assistant Magistrate and Collector Cuttack	April 2 1872	April 1 1874	
35	I W V Icterson	Assistant Magistrate and Collector Sylhet	Oct 1 1872	Sept 30 1874	
36	W H Crumley	Assistant Magistrate and Collector Backergunge	Jan 29 1872	Jan 21 1874	
37	D W M Tice	Assistant Magistrate and Collector Shahabad	Aug 14 1872	Aug 13 1874	

No	Names	Substantive appointment	Date of commencement of furlough or leave	Date of expiry of furlough or leave	REMARKS
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LOWER PROVINCES —continued

FURLOUGH —continued

38	H Mosley	Assistant Magistrate and Collector Chittagong	April 10 1873	Dec 9 1874	
39	T L Coxhead	Assistant Magistrate and Collector Gya	April 8 1874	April 7 1874	
40	G K Webster	Assistant Commissioner Lohardugga	Feb 24 1872	Feb 23 1874	
41	C C Quinn	Assistant Magistrate and Collector Jessore	April 22 1872	April 21 1874	
42	T M Kirkwood	Assistant Magistrate and Collector Cuttack	March 1 1872	Feb 98 1874	
43	C J B T Dalton	Assistant Magistrate and Collector Bhangulporo	March 30 1872	March 29 1874	
44	A Manson	Assistant Magistrate and Collector Pooree	Nov — 1872	Nov — 1874	
45	A P MacDonnell	Assistant Magistrate and Collector Tirhoot	July 5 1872	Nov 4 1873	
46	T D Bighton	Assistant Magistrate and Collector Burdwan	April 6 1872	Dec 5 1873	
47	C D C Winter	Assistant Magistrate and Collector Cuttack	June 6 1872	Sept 5 1873	W all w t tl o tl
48	J Whitmore	Assistant Magistrate and Collector 21 Pergunnahs	Feb 2 1873	May 1 1874	p i l g e l a J t l a t l
49	H G Cooke	Assistant Magistrate and Collector Chittagong	Oct 26 1872	Oct 25 1873	O t t d t m t h s
50	H R Greaves	Assistant Magistrate and Collector Pooree	May 7 1873	Nov 6 1874	t d l r d n t fr
51	F H Barrow	Assistant Magistrate and Collector Pulna	Sept 11 1872	Sept 10 1873	tl Secr t y of stat
52	D W Marsden	Assistant Magistrate and Collector Cuttack	Feb 16 1871	Aug 15 1873	

SPECIAL LEAVE

1	J D Ward	Magistrate and Collector Chittagong	May 5 1873	Nov 4 1873	
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NOTE—Total absent
Total of Civil Servants employed in the Lower Provinces
Percentage of absentees

53
252
21

N^o 2092—Mr D W Marsden of the Bengal Civil Service has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of six months leave on medical certificate

The following orders issued by the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, are republished for general information —

N^o 837—*Sinla the 30th July 1873—Forests*—The transfer of Mr L. H C Whittall Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade from the North Western Provinces to Bengal and his promotion to the 2nd Grade of Assistant Conservators is also cancelled

Mr P Gough Sub Assistant Conservator of Forests is transferred from the North Western Provinces to Bengal

N^o 624—*The 1st August 1873—General*—The prize offered by the Government of India in Resolution Nos 4140 dated 1st October 1871 for the compilation of the 1st Manual of Family Medicine for India has been awarded to Surgeon Major W J Moore of the Manipal Medical Agency

The following orders issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department are republished for general information —

N^o 1633—*Sinla the 29th July 1873—General*—With reference to Notification No 8116 of the 4th April last Mr W Wavell Collector of Moorshedabad officiated as Agent to the Governor General at Moorshedabad from the 10th to the 13th April 1873 (both days inclusive)

The following orders issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department are republished for general information —

N^o 2011—*Sinla the 31st July 1873—Notifications—Accounts*—The Honble V H Scholch is appointed to be a Director of the Bank of Bengal during the absence on privilege leave of Mr A Mcnry until further orders

N^o 2010—*The 1st August 1873*—The estate of the late Mrs Catherine Inlay having been bequeathed to the Crown the same will be remitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India if no claim there to is established within one year from this date

The following orders issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information —

No 797 — *Smla the 30th July 1873* — His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to approve of the formation of a Volunteer Corps in South Behar to be designated the South Behar Volunteer Rifle Corps and to notify the following appointment —

To be Captain and Commandant

Mr H C Levinge

No 808 — With reference to paragraph 2 of G G O No 34 of the 11th January 1869 it is hereby notified that applications for furlough to Europe on private affairs from Officers of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers not employed under the orders of the Commander in Chief should in future be submitted by the local Governments or Administrations or Departments under which the officers may be serving direct to the Government of India in the Military Department instead of through the Adjutant General's Office as heretofore

C BERNARD,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 11th August 1873 — Under the provisions of Section 3 Regulation VI of 1819 the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to declare public the Ferry over the Dehing river intersecting the main road between Khawang and Kotoha and also the Ferry over the Nessa river, intersecting the main road from Debrooghur to Kotoha Mouzah

C BERNARD,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

DECLARATION

The 11th August 1873 — Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Dacca Municipality for a public purpose viz for filling up a hole owned by Bryjonath Baboo, in Muhullah Bunkshall, in the Town of Dacca it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a plot of land measuring more or less 1 rood 32 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the property of Goluck Bysack, Govindo and Anundo Mohun Bysack south by the property of Gooroo Day Aunoo and Raj Chundro Bassonto east by Natu Charan Bysack and west by Brij Mohun Baboo's land and Haree Mohun Bysack's house, is required in the town of Dacca

The Declaration is made under Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern

C BERNARD,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 11th August 1873 — The forest tract in the Kamroop district specified below is hereby declared to be a Government forest in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 Act VII of 1865. The aforesaid tract of land is further declared to be a "reserved" forest under rule 6 of the Rules for the better management and preservation of the Government forests in Bengal

Koolsee Plantation Reserve with boundaries as follows —

West — A line running from the boundary mound east of the village of Bahoopore in a north westerly direction to the southern extremity of the narrow bheel running parallel with the River Koolsee from Bahoopore to Joogeebaree and thence in a half circle east of the latter village until it joins the Hatee Khoonda River north of Joogeebaree thence along the right bank of the latter river up the small feeder which connects it with the Andaree Bheel

North — The small feeder which connects the Hatee Khoonda River with the Andaree Bheel up to the cultivation of the Ragleebaree village, and the southern boundary of this cultivation up to the Lac Nuddee

East — The Lac Nuddee from the paddy fields of Bahjoolee, then a line round these fields and back to the Lac Nuddee and up to the northern boundary of the cultivated lands of the Golia village

South — The northern boundary of the cultivated lands of Golia village from the Lac Nuddee to the Koolsee River to the boundary mound east of the Bahoopore village

Estimated area 3 520 acres, or 5½ square miles

C BERNARD,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

ROAD CESS NOTIFICATION

The 11th August 1873—It is notified under Section 75 of Act X (B C) of 1871 (the District Road Cess Act) that the Road Cess Committee of the District of Hooghly have, under Section 74 of the Act, determined to levy the cesses under that Act for the ensuing year beginning on the first of October next at the following rates being half the maximum rates, and the said rates are published accordingly —

I —Three pie or one pice on every rupee of the annual value of lands under Part II of the Act

II —The following rates on non agricultural houses and shops estimated to be of the present value of—

				Yearly cess		
				Rs	A	P
Not less than Rs	100	but less than Rs	500	0	8	0
"	500	"	1 000	1	8	0
"	1 000	"	2 000	2	4	0
"	2,000	and upwards,	one rupee and eight annas for every			
Rs 1,000 or part thereof of estimated present value						

Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade whose estimated present value is more than Rs. 25 and less than Rs 100 to pay a yearly tax of eight annas

C BERNARD,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]

ROAD CESS NOTIFICATION

The 5th August 1873—It is notified under Section 75 of Act X (B C) of 1871 (the District Road Cess Act) that the Road Cess Committee of the District of Cuttack have, under Section 74 of the Act, determined to levy the cesses under that Act at half the maximum rates for the ensuing Road Cess year. The cesses payable in the Cuttack district for the year beginning with the first of October 1873 will therefore be at the following rates —

I —Three pie or one pice on every rupee of the annual value of lands under Part II of the Act, and on the annual net profits of mines &c, under Part III of the Act

II —The following rates on non agricultural houses and shops —

Dwelling houses estimated to be of the present value of—

				Yearly cess		
				Rs	A	P
Not less than Rs	100	but less than Rs	500	0	8	0
"	"	500	"	1	8	0
"	"	1 000	"	2	4	0
"	"	2 000	"			
				one rupee and eight annas for every		
Rs 1 000 or part thereof of estimated present value						

Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade whose estimated present value is more than Rs 25 and less than Rs 100 to pay a yearly tax of eight annas

C BERNARD

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]

ROAD CESS NOTIFICATION

The 5th August 1873—It is notified under Section 75 of Act X (B C) of 1871 (the District Road Cess Act) that the Road Cess Committee of the District of Pooree have under Section 74 of the Act determined to levy the cesses under that Act at half the maximum rates for the ensuing Road Cess year. The cesses payable in the Pooree district for the year beginning with the first of October 1873 will therefore be at the following rates —

I —Three pie or one pice on every rupee of the annual value of lands under Part II of the Act

II —The following rates on non agricultural houses and shops —

Dwelling houses estimated to be of the present value of—

				Yearly cess		
				Rs	A	P
Not less than Rs	100	but less than Rs	500	0	8	0
	"	500	"	1	8	0
	"	1 000	"	2	4	0
	"	2,000	"			
	"	2,000 and upwards,	one rupee and eight annas for every			
Rs 1 000 or part thereof of estimated present value						

Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade whose estimated present value is more than Rs 25 and less than Rs 100 to pay a yearly tax of eight annas

C BERNARD,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

ERRATUM

The 11th August 1873—In the declaration of the 18th July 1873 regarding the acquisition of a strip of land for excavating a drain on the side of the Culna Road published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd July 1873, at page 875—

For
335 feet long,

Read
3 350 feet long
C BERNARD,
Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 31st July 1873—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose viz for the construction of a road in continuation of the Strand Bank Road and of a wharf on the east bank of the River Hooghly between Alceeretollah Ghât and the Chitpore Canal, in the town of Calcutta it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two pieces of land the first measuring more or less one beegah thirteen cottahs of standard measurement and bounded on the north by Golabaree Ghât on the south by Kasee Mitter's Ghat on the west by the River Hooghly and on the east by a line sixty feet above high water mark and passing through the estates of Messrs Finlay, Muir and Company and Babu Ashu Tosh Dey, and the second measuring more or less one beegah three cottahs of standard measurement and bounded on the south by Bah Bazar Ghat on the north by Permit Ghât on the west by the River Hooghly and on the east by a line twenty feet above high water mark and passing through the estate of Rajah Rajishen Bahadoor

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern

C BERNARD,
Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 2nd August 1873—The Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, with the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor hereby declare that the Jetty No 7 on the east bank of the River Hooghly between Jetty No 6 and Kailash Ghât is ready for landing goods from sea going vessels

C BERNARD,
Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]

DECLARATION

The 2nd August 1873—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz for the Chitpore branch line in the village of Ooltadangah, Pergunnah Panchanogram Zillah 24 Pergunnahs it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less thirty four beegahs ten cottahs and fifteen chittacks of standard measurement bounded on the north by Annath Nauth Dey's garden, &c on the west by Oly Chundy Lollah, on the south by Circular Canal and on the east by Eastern Bengal Railway is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Ooltadangah

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 4 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern

C BERNARD,
Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]

DECLARATION

The 4th August 1873—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose viz for the Post Office at Azimgunge, in the village of Azimgunge Pergunnah Assudnuggur Zillah Moorshedabad it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring cottahs of standard measurement more or less bounded on the north by Nilmoney Bahoo's cook room on the east by Choone Loll Bahoo's shop on the south by the public road and on the west by Shivoo Haloyedars (confectioners) shop is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Azimgunge

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 of the Government of India, to all whom it may concern

C BERNARD
Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]

Circular

Dated Calcutta, the 5th August 1873

From—H L DAMPIER Esq, Secretary to the Government of Bengal

• To—All Commissioners and District Officers

HONORARY MAGISTRATES have been appointed and benches arranged in many districts. In some Magistrates have objected that class litigation makes it dangerous to do so, and certainly there is so much of class questions in some parts of the country that the Lieutenant Governor is becoming seriously alarmed, lest by appointing exclusively men of the upper classes these questions should be prejudiced. The arrangements are such in regard to benches, reference of cases, &c, that he has not much fear of actual cases being seriously prejudiced, but the Lieutenant Governor does somewhat fear the power and influence which the name and trappings of a Magistrate may give in the eyes of an ignorant people, if the Magistrates are too much of one class. That there may be inconveniences in a class magistracy the experience of the British Islands proves. Even when general class questions were not burning, the English magistracy, as an aristocratic institution was not free from suspicion of prejudice in game questions and such like. In Ireland, where there were great class questions, it was generally found impossible to allow an aristocratic unpaid magistracy to act, and since class questions have become prominent in England, the country magistracy is found to be a very assailable institution. On all sides the tendency in the United Kingdom now is to doubt the advantage of an unpaid magistracy, and to substitute stipendiary Magistrates. Certainly then His Honor does not wish to found an honorary magistracy on an English model. If the benches are to be useful they must be rather a sort of superior punchayets, among whom all classes are represented, and not one class only. At sudder stations, from among lawyers, merchants, and other residents, as well as zemindars, a variety of classes may be found, but at sub divisions and outlying places, the Lieutenant Governor is convinced that the system of entrusting to men selected from among the natives to dispose of the affairs of the natives, whether as Magistrates or in other matters will not work fairly and usefully unless really representative ryots and such like men as well as men of higher status can be got. If we had the same facilities for obtaining at a reasonable cost stipendiary Magistrates fitted to deal with all cases that we have in Europe, the Lieutenant Governor would not seek to create Honorary Magistrates. But both on account of the deficiencies of our Courts and with a view to educate the people of the country to manage their own affairs, he is after long experience convinced that it is right to try to obtain Honorary Magistrates and Committee men. The Lieutenant Governor wishes then to appeal to local officers to make a real and earnest effort to find such men.

2 The Lieutenant Governor has just had before him a case in which in a particular district the District Magistrate and Judge concur in saying that the Honorary Magistrate system cannot be carried out, because class questions are so burning, that zemindars cannot be entrusted with power, and no good representative ryots can be found there being, it is stated, nothing but disreputable middlemen and very poor and ignorant ryots. His Honor will probably be obliged to yield to that representation. But then he finds that both officers state that the district in question is quite an exceptional district. The Judge mentions the last district in which he served as one in which good representative ryots *abound*. After much inquiry the Lieutenant Governor is convinced that in most districts such men, and good men of the class, are to be found. Again, then, he must express the hope that the local officers will find them and send up their names for Honorary Magistrates, School Committees, Road Committees, Municipal Committees, and all bodies designed in some sort to represent the natives. Until this is well done the whole system will be worse than a failure.

• 3 The Lieutenant Governor is convinced that officers will fairly and honestly try to find the right men and to carry out these instructions. If in any

district they really cannot do so, he is open to conviction but he expects to have the assurance that the effort has been made and confidently believes that wherever the materials exist, a good officer making the effort will find them

C BERNARD
Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Third Publication]

The 25th July 1873—The following Resolution by the Government of India, in the Financial Department is published for general information —

No 1079 dated Simla, the 20th June 1873

READ the undermentioned papers relating to a proposal to abolish the system which at present obtains in some places of making payments from Government treasuries on vernacular orders of courts or offices —

Office memo to Home Department No 1568 dated 29th July 1872
, from 981 , 3rd June 1873 and enclosures

RESOLUTION—In order to avoid the inconvenience and risk which accompanies the payment of money upon proceedings recorded in the vernacular languages and to ensure caution in the issue of such orders the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that every order issued by a court or office for the payment of money from a Government treasury shall be in English, unless the presiding officer is not acquainted with the English language

When the disbursing officer does not understand English and the officer ordering the payment does the order for payment shall be both in the vernacular and in English

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Home Department* for information and for communication to the several local Governments and administrations

Also that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Comptroller General and the several Accountants General and Deputy Accountants General in independent charge for information and guidance

C BERNARD
Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Third Publication]

DECLARATION

The 28th July 1873—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose viz for the site of a Post Office at Magoorah, Pergunnah Mahomedshaye Zillah Jessore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring six cottahs of the standard measurement bounded on the south west and north by land belonging to Chundra Nath Shickdar and on the east by land occupied by the Charitable Hospital, is required within the aforesaid village of Magoorah

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6, of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern

C BERNARD,
Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Third Publication]

RULES FOR THE GRANT OF TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE TO SUB DEPUTIES

No 1463 dated Simla the 7th July 1873

From—D BARBOUR Esq, Offg Under Secretary to the Government of India
Financial Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal Revenue Department

IN reply to Mr Cotton's letter No 1444 dated 3rd June 1873 I am directed to state that the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, experimentally the following rules regulating the rates of travelling allowance which may be passed to the Sub Deputy Collectors whose appointments have recently been sanctioned by Government

(1) That a travelling allowance of Rs 18 a day be passed to all Sub Deputies who may be employed on settlement work or on other special duties for which the Divisional Commissioner may consider travelling allowance should be granted

(2) That when the Sub Deputies are employed on such large settlement work as has been hitherto entrusted to Deputy Collectors and the cost of which is chargeable to the imperial grant the charge should be debited to imperial revenues

(3) That when Sub Deputies are employed on petty settlements, or on other duty for which they are paid from the provincial grant for sub divisional establishments the travelling allowance should be paid from provincial funds

C BERNARD,
Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION

The 28th July 1873—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz for a Post Office at Rughoonathpore in the village of Rughoonathpore Pergunnah Balubisi Zillah Cuttack it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less 13 goonts 13 bissa of standard measurement bounded on the north by the land of Roodressur Mohadeb on the west by Rughoonathpore Hât and Taldundah Road on the south by Hurmohun Mitter's lakhraj land and on the east by the garden of Kebulram Singh is required within the aforesaid village of Rughoonathpore

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern

C BERNARD

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Third Publication]

DECLARATION

The 28th July 1873—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Dacca Municipality for a public purpose viz, for filling up an obnoxious hole in Mohullah Sahajmanogore in the town of Dacca it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a plot of land measuring more or less, 4 333 square feet of standard measurement bounded on the north by the property of Raj Chunder Doss Omrah Ostagor, and Bishu Khansamah's wife's south by Bishu Khansamah's pucca wall east by Rakhal Baboo's garden and west by the road leading to the Masonic Lodge is required in the town of Dacca

This declaration is made under Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern

C BERNARD

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

No 967

The 12th August 1873—Moulvi Mohabut Ali is appointed to Officiate as Moonsiff of Scetakoond in Chittagong during the absence on leave of Moulvi Ali Ahmed or until further orders

A MACKENZIE

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

The following order issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is republished for general information —

No 1637—Simla the 29th July 1873—Notification—General—Lieutenant Colonel M Thomson and Dr R Brown respectively made over and received charge of the office of Political Agent at Mumpoor on the forenoon of the 1st instant

A MACKENZIE

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The following Proclamation of the Government of India in the Foreign Department is republished for general information —

No 1709P—Simla the 30th July 1873—Political—With reference to Notification No 1215P dated 11th June 1873 the following Proclamation issued by the Governor General of Netherlands India is published for general information

Proclamation—The Governor General of Netherlands India Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands East of the Cape of Good Hope

Brings to the notice of every one whom such may concern that in consequence of the state of War in which the Government of Netherlands India is engaged with the Kingdom of Acheen the harbours and landing places coasts rivers bays and creeks of the aforesaid Kingdom and its dependencies are declared to be in a state of blockade with all the consequences thereon depending and that the Commander of the fleet stationed in the waters of Acheen is charged with the execution of this measure

C U AIRCHISON

Secy to the Govt of India

A MACKENZIE,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 4th August 1873 —The following persons are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates in the District of Jessore and are severally vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class —

In Sudder Division

Babu Dukhina Prosad Bose	Pleader
Surba Nundo Dass	Ditto
Radhamadhub Bose	Ditto
Omesh Chunder Ghose	Ditto
Prosunno Coomar Ghose	Ditto
Busunto Coomar Ghose	Ditto
Dr H C Bowser	Civil Medical Officer
Babu Gopee Nath Chatterjea	Manager Nuldanga Wards Estate
Shetol Chunder Banerjea	
Attioollah Moonshee	Gantidar
Iurbesh Moonshee	Ditto
Nusrat Moondoo	Ditto
Kovlash Chunder Mitter	Ditto
The Members of the Municipal Committee of Jessore within the limits of the Municipality	

In Jhemdah

Mr Charles Tweedie	Indigo Planter
Babu Binode Behary Dey Chowdry	Zemindars Manager
Keshub Chunder Banerjea	Gantidar
Srenath Roy	Ditto
Iaruk Chunder Chatterjea	Talookdar
Chunder Kanto Roy	Ditto

In Magoorah

Mr George Richard Clarke	Indigo Planter
Henry Oats	Ditto
Charles Silby	Ditto
Babu Nilcomul Sen	Talookdar
Ohhoy Sunker Chuckerbutty	Ditto
Bhovrub Chunder Sen	Jotedar
Ramruttun Bhadoory	Ditto
Eshan Chunder Bose	Ditto
Nobo Coomar Sen	Ditto

In Narail

Mr R F Stevens	Manager Narail Wards Estate
Babu Binu Behary Bose	Talookdar
Nooruddin Faqir	Jotedar
Parbutty Nath Turkasidhanto	Pundit
Moulvi Iemzooddeen	Gantidar
Ambica Churn Banerjea	Jotedar

In Khoolnah

Mr J R Ramey	Zemindar
Royd Gogan Chunder Dutt	Missionary
Poresh Nath Sing	Ryot
Cazi Serajul Huq	Jotedar
Lokenath Chatterjea	Ditto

In Bagirhaut

Babu Khetter Gopal Banerjea	Manager of the Ramnagore Attached Estate
Hemnath Chuckerbutty	Talookdar
Madhub Chunder Roy	Ditto
Moonshee Mahomed Nurgan	Gantidar
Halaloodin Cazi	Lakhirajdar
Mear Hazajoodin	Ditto

A MACKENZIE

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 30th July 1873 —It is hereby notified that, under the provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to sanction the formation of a new Sub District in the District of Monghyr continuous with the Thanah Shaikhpurah, which has hitherto been included under the Sub District of Jumooee and to appoint Shah Abdool Hossein to be Sub Registrar of Shailhpurah, with head quarters in the town of that name

This notification will take effect on and from 1st September 1873

A MACKENZIE,
Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 4th August 1873 —Under the powers vested in him by Section 4 Regulation I of 1872 for the peace and good government of the territory known as the Sonthal Pergunnahs framed under Act XXXIII Vic cap 1 the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to notify that the officers who may be from time to time appointed to the charge of the District of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, or to the charge of Sub divisions of that District shall in respect of the administration of civil justice exercise the following powers in cases in which the matter in dispute exceeds the value of Rs 1,000 —

(1) Officers in charge of Sub divisions —The powers of a Subordinate Judge as described in Act VI of 1871

(2) The Deputy Commissioner in charge of the District —The powers of a District Judge as described in the said Act VI of 1871

2 The jurisdiction at present exercised by the Courts of Beerbhoom and Bhaugulpore in such civil cases within the Sonthal Pergunnahs shall from the date of this notification wholly cease and determine, except as regards pending cases

A MACKENZIE,
Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 5th August 1873 —Under the provisions of Sections 2 and 4 Act XXXVII of 185, the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that Sub Deputy Collectors appointed to the District of the Sonthal Pergunnahs shall exercise such portions of the powers of a Deputy Collector as the District Officer may from time to time assign to them and shall have power to entertain and adjudicate cases of the nature of civil suits where the value of the claim does not exceed Rs 100 also that an appeal shall lie from their decisions to the District or Sub divisional Officer under whom they are serving

A MACKENZIE,
Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 4th August 1873 —Under Section 29 Act VI of 1871 (the Bengal Civil Courts Act) the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to invest Moulvie Mohammed Noorool Hossein First Moonsiff of Arrah with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Cause up to the amount of Rs 50, such jurisdiction to be exercised within the limits of the Moonsiffce of Arrah

A MACKENZIE,
Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Third Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 18th July 1873 —It is hereby notified for general information that under the power vested in the local Government by Section 3 of Act XI of 1865 the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to abolish the Cantonment Small Cause Court at Berhampore and to extend the local jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court of Moorshedabad so as to include the places which have hitherto been under the jurisdiction of the Cantonment Small Cause Court at Berhampore The Moorshedabad Small Cause Court, with its enlarged jurisdiction, will henceforward be called the Berhampore Small Cause Court

A MACKENZIE,
Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Third Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 25th July 1873—Under the provisions of Act XXIX of 1837, and Section 337 of the Criminal Procedure Code it is hereby notified that Assamese is the language to be used in Judicial and Revenue Proceedings in and is the ordinary language of the five valley districts of Assam, viz, Kamroop, Durrung, Nowgong, Sebsaugor, and Luckimpore

A MACKENZIE

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—BENGAL

ESTABLISHMENT

The 5th August 1873

No 279—*Notification*—Mr W Smith Superintending Engineer, First Grade,

* Bengal Government Public Works Department Notification No 10 dated 19th April 1873

resumed charge of the Presidency Circle on the 4th August 1873, before noon on return from private leave *

The 7th August 1873

No 280—*Transfer*—Baboo Radha Mohun Doss, Accountant Fourth Grade, from the Cuttack Workshop Division to the Nuddea District

Baboo Killy Comul Sutar Accountant Fourth Grade from the Midnapore District to the Cuttack Workshop Division

Mr N Andrews Accountant Fourth Grade from the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal to the Midnapore District

No 281—*Notification*—Baboo Benode Chand Mookerjee Overseer First Grade joined the Second Calcutta Division on the 25th July 1873

† Bengal Government Public Works Department Notification No 265 dated 19th July 1873

before noon, on return from leave† on medical certificate

The 8th August 1873

No 282—Baboo Bholanath Doss, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, assumed charge of the Goolpara and Kamroop Districts on the 30th July 1873 before noon

No 283—Mr J James Executive Engineer, Third Grade assumed charge of the Durrung and Nowgong Districts on the 28th July 1873 before noon

No 284—The unexpired portion of furlough to Europe granted‡ to Mr J James Executive Engineer, Third Grade is cancelled from the 30th June 1873

‡ Bengal Government Public Works Department Notification No 244 dated 1st July 1873

No 285—Mr J James Executive Engineer, Third Grade Durrung and Nowgong Districts is allowed subsidiary leave for twenty eight days from the 30th June to the 27th July 1873 under Supplement F, Section 11, of the Civil Leave Code to join his appointment on return from furlough

The 11th August 1873

No 286—*Leave of Absence*—Mr J Fennessy Executive Engineer, Second Grade attached to the Dinagepore and Maldah Districts is allowed subsidiary leave for thirty days under Supplement I Section 10 of the Civil Leave Code to appear before a Medical Board

No 287—*Appointment*—Mr J Beatty, Assistant Engineer Second Grade, attached to the Moorsheadabad District, to officiate as Engineer of the Dinagepore and Maldah Districts, as a temporary measure

No 288—The following orders issued by the Government of India, Military Department, are republished for general information—

No 718 of the 8th July 1873—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 2nd August 1872 page 3443, is published for general information

WAR OFFICE

*Pall Mall the 2nd August 1872**Brevet*

Ensign and Assistant Commissary Michael Cunningham § Bengal Public Works Department to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant

§ Since deceased

dated 21st February 1872

Deputy Assistant Commissary W H Manneis Bengal Public Works Department to have the honorary rank of Ensign dated 21st February 1872

No 808 of the 30th July 1873—With reference to paragraph 2 of C C O No 34 of the 11th January 1869 it is hereby notified that applications for furlough to Europe on private affairs from Officers of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers not employed under the orders of the Commander in Chief should in future be submitted by the Local Government or Administrations or Departments under which the officers may be serving direct to the Government of India in the Military Department instead of through the Adjutant General's Office as heretofore

No 289 —The following orders issued by the Government of India Public Works Department are republished for general information —

No 492 of the 20th July 1873 —Mr C Potheary Executive Engineer Second Grade and Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer of the Western Circle in addition to his own duties as a temporary arrangement during the absence of Captain R G Smyth R E on privilege leave or until the return from leave of Mr W Smith Superintending Engineer

No 500 of the 31st July 1873 —Baboo Russicklall Roy is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the Second Grade and posted to Bengal Provincial Establishment

No 291 —*Notification* —Mr C Potheary Executive Engineer Second Grade, assumed charge of the Western Circle on the 14th July 1873, before noon

J E T NICOLLS Col R E
Secy to the Govt of Bengal P W D

IRRIGATION

NOTIFICATION

ESTABLISHMENT

The 5th August 1873

No 314 —*Leave* —Baboo Ghamandi Lall Probationary Overseer Third Grade Eastern Sone Division is granted sick leave for fifteen days in extension of the leave granted him on the 2nd June 1873, under Supplement F, Section 3 of the Civil Leave Code

The 6th August 1873

No 315 —*Notifications* —Mr F W R Cowley Es Canal Revenue Superintendent Behar is appointed to officiate as Canal Revenue Superintendent Orissa, during the absence on leave of Mr G Poynter Es or until further orders from the date on which he may receive charge from the Collector of Cuttack

The 8th August 1873

No 316 —Mr A J Hughes Es, Assistant Secretary to Government in this Branch reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 7th August 1873, from the privilege leave granted him on the 10th July 1873

No 317 —*Leave* —Mr W H Fensome Supervisor Second Grade Dehree Division availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in the orders marginally noted on the forenoon of the 30th July 1873

No 318 —*Leave* —Mr R Read, Supervisor First Grade Cossye Division is granted privilege leave for one month under Supplement F Section 12, of the Civil Leave Code

No 319 —*Transfer* —Baboo Bissala Churn Mullick, Overseer, First Grade from the Cossye to the Hidgellee Division

The 11th August 1873

No 320 —*Leave* —Baboo Jugut Bandha Sen Probationary Overseer Third Grade, Southern Hooghly Drainage Division, is granted sick leave for two months, under Supplement F, Section 3, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 30th July 1873

No 321 —*Notifications* —Mr C Kamil Es Probationary Assistant Engineer Third Grade joined the Cement Experiments Division on the afternoon of the 18th July 1873

No 322 —Mr F Parsick, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade joined the Pooree Survey Division on the 7th July 1873

No 323 —*Leave* —Mr L S Gisborne Temporary Supervisor First Grade attached to the Sone Circle is granted sick leave for one month under Supplement F Section 3 of the Civil Leave Code with effect from 20th July 1873

No 274 —Mr E Gibson Assistant Engineer Second Grade, Arrah Division availed himself of the special leave granted him in the orders marginally noted on the 10th June 1873

No 324 —Corporal M Doyle, Overseer, First Grade Arrah Division availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in the orders marginally noted, on the 18th July 1873

No 326 —Mr J H Toogood Assistant Engineer Third Grade Arrah Division, availed himself of the special leave granted him in the orders marginally noted, on the 21st July 1873

No 327 —*Transfer* —Baboo Nuddea Ram Moonah, Sub Overseer, First Grade, from the Southern Hooghly Drainage to the Cossye Division

No 328—*Leave*—Mr J G, Pew, Sub Engineer, First Grade attached to the Orissa Circle is granted privilege leave for two months, under Supplement F, Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code

No 329—*Appointment*—Baboo Khetter Mohun Paulit, Probationary Sub Overseer First Grade Northern Draining and Embankment Division, is permanently appointed to the Public Works Department in that Grade

H W GULLIVER, *Lieut Colonel, R F,*
Offg Joint Secy to the Govt of Bengal
in the P W D, Irrigation Branch

HIGH COURT NOTICES

Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal

NOTIFICATION

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

The 29th July 1873—The unexpired portion of the leave for 20 days without pay granted to Moulvie Khudien Ho s in Moonsiff of Kandy District Moorsshedabad is hereby cancelled at his own request. The Moonsiff received charge of his office on the 12th July last

The 8th August 1873—Moulvie Ali Ahmed Moonsiff of Sactakond District Chittagong for three months from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave under Section 18, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code

The 9th August 1873—Baboo Madhub Chunder Chuckerbutty L T Moonsiff of Jungunath District Tipperah under Section 18 Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code for two months from the 22nd September next, or from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave

Baboo Soorjakant Chowdree Additional Moonsiff of Nassirnugur district Tipperah, for two months from the 21st proximo under Section 18 Chapter VI of Civil Leave Code

The 11th August 1873—Baboo Ram Kumar Pal Chowdree Moonsiff of Nubegunge District Sylhet for two months from the 21st September next under Section 18, chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code

Baboo Joy Gopal Singh Moonsiff of Busseerhat, district 24 Pergunnahs for two months from the 21st September next under Section 18 Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code

TRANSFER OF MOONSIFFS

The 11th August 1873—Baboo Obhoy Churn De, Moonsiff of Hurriah, District Hooghly to Noal hally District Tipperah

Baboo Janak Nath Mookerjee B T, Moonsiff of Noal hally, District Tipperah to Hurriah District, Hooghly

By order &c,

W M SOUTAR
Registrar

High Court, *the 12th August 1873*

High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal

WITH reference to the Government Notification No 116CS, dated 19th May 1873 * making temporary appointments of a certain number of extra Moonsiffs to the Third Grade the Court is pleased, with the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor † to declare that in the case of such of them as were officiating at the time for absent Moonsiffs their appointment as substantive extra Moonsiffs shall take effect from the dates on which the gentlemen appointed to officiate for them as extra Moonsiffs assumed charge of their offices—By order of the High Court

The 6th August 1873

M SOUTAR *Registrar*

Notification

NOTICE is hereby given under Section 14 of Act VI of 1865 that I purpose to hold subject to the orders of Government sittings at Kushtia, Goalunda, Pubna and Chuadanga Small Cause Court in September next, on the dates given below—

Kushtia	Small Cause Court	1st to	9th September 1873
Goalunda	ditto	ditto	10th to ditto
Pubna	ditto	ditto	11th to 14th ditto
Chuadanga	ditto	ditto	15th to 20th ditto

The 8th August 1873

MOULVIE SYUD MAYGUM HOSSEIN, *Judge*

S C BAYLEY, *Offg Commissioner*

Sheriff's Office, the 12th August 1873

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighth Criminal Sessions of the year 1873 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court house in the Town of Calcutta on Thursday, the eleventh day of September next at 11 o'clock in the fore noon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute

T M ROBINSON, Sheriff

সবিক আকিস সন ১৮৭৩ সাল ১২ আগষ্ট।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উলিয়ম জুর্জের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি সন ১৮৭৩ সালের ১১ সেপ্টেম্বর রুচম্পতিবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যেপর্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত হবে সন ১৮৭৩ সালের অষ্টম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্বায্য প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহার উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া যোকদ্দমা করে ইতি তারিখ ২ আগষ্ট সন ১৮৭৩।

T M ROBINSON, Sheriff

Opium Notification

No 620B

NOTICE is hereby given that the ninth Sale of Opium the provision of 1871 72 will be held at the Government Opium Sale room No 2 Bankshall Street on Thursday, the 4th September 1873, at 11 A M and will comprise 3,500 Chests, viz —

	Chests
Behar Opium	2 125
Benares „	1 375
Total	3 500

2 The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 4th November 1872 and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazette*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue

3 The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 9th and 19th September respectively that is to say no Bank of Bengal Receipts Government Promissory Notes or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale room will be received after 4 P M of Tuesday the 9th September 1873 and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P M of Friday, the 19th September 1873

4 In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below The Member in Charge of the Opium Department, however reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so

DATES		Behar about Chests	Benares about Chests	Total about Chests
On or about Thursday	9th Oct 1873	2 125	1 375	3 500
On or about Thursday	6th Nov ,	2 125	1 375	3 500
On or about Thursday	4th Dec	2 125	1 375	3 500
Total		6 375	4 125	10 500

By order of the Member in Charge

BOARD OF REVENUE, FORT WILLIAM, the 29th July 1873

T B LANE, Secretary

STATEMENT showing the quantity of Salt in store available for Exportation on Private Trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the undermentioned Districts

Name of District	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade	Quantity remaining in store actually available for export on 1st June 1873	REMARKS
Ganjam	Bavanapadu at the Nowpadah	Indian Mds	
Godavery	Salt Pans	50,000	
Kistna	Coconada	50,000	
	Nizampatam	42,000	
Chingleput	Madras		
	Ennore	50,504	
	Covelong		
Tanjore	Negapatam		
	Katmavady		
	Total	192,504	

N.B.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rates specified in the Notification dated 1st May 1868 and April 1869 published in pages 737 of the Fort St. George Gazette dated 24th March 1868 and 673 dated 17th April 1869.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE Madras 11th July 1873

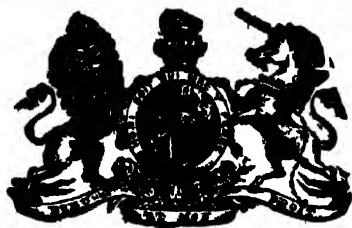
H. GOODRICH Acting Sub Secretary

PUBLISHED for general information

By order of the Member in Charge,

BOARD OF REVENUE L. P., Port William, the 7th August 1873

L. B. LANE, Secretary



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1873

PART II

Advertisements

[N B—Advertisements Notices &c intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette cannot be received after Noon on Monday]

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of lands no longer required by the Government situated in the district of Beerbhoom, will be put up to sale at the Railway Deputy Collector's Office at Cyntheea, adjoining the East Indian Railway Station, at 11 A M, on Monday, the 1st day of September 1870 corresponding with 17th Bhaddur 1280, F S

The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions —

1st —If the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rs 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once

2nd —If the amount of purchase money exceeds Rs 100 one fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale

3rd —The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders

4th —The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings

Consent to Lot Number	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of nile in which the land is situated	Situated in which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in bighas and acres		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot
					B C Ch	A R P	Rent reserved for exclusion	A R P		
1	Beerbhoom	Pergunnah Shoopore Mouzah Obecrampore	96 & 97	West	13 8 15	4 1 3	Occupied by a pathway	0 0 15	Commence on 5200 feet of the 96 and terminate 1240 feet of the 97th mile	North—By a pathway South—By land retained permanently by the Railway Company East—By the Railway Company West—Zemindaree land
2	ditto	ditto	96 & 97	East	15 0 0	4 3 31	ditto	0 0 15	ditto ditto	North—By the pathway common to lot N 4 South—Land retained permanently by the Railway Company East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
3	ditto	Pergunnah Shoopore Mouzah Obecramjore and Rajutpore	97	West	15 13 7	5 0 28			Commence on 1265 feet of the 97th mile and terminate 265 feet of the same	North—By the southern boundary of lot N 6 South—By the pathway common to lot No 1 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
4	ditto	ditto	9	East	15 9 0	5 0 17			ditto ditto	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 6 South—Railway common to lot N 3 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah	Pargunnah and Mouzah	Number of the lot in which the land is situated	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in bighas and acres		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot
					B	O C h A R I	Reasons for exclusion	A R P		
5	Beerbhoom	Pargunnah Shoopore Mouzah Narampor	97	West	18	11 0 6 0 21	..		Commence on 2 655 feet of the 97th mile and terminate on 4 020 feet of the same	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 7 South—By the northern boundary of lot No 8 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
6	ditto	ditto	97	East	19	6 0 6 1 21			ditto ditto	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 8 South—Northern boundary of lot No 4 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
7	ditto	ditto	97	West	17	19 6 5 3 31			Commences on 4 020 feet of the 97th mile and terminate at the end of the same as per plan	North—By end of mile 97 as per plan South—Northern boundary of lot No 8 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
8	ditto	ditto	97	East	18	8 4 6 0 14			ditto ditto	North—By end of mile 97 as per plan South—Northern boundary of lot No 6 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
9	ditto	Pargunnah Shoopore Mouzah Bolepore	98	West	18	17 0 6 0 39			Commence on 98th mile as per plan and terminate on 1 270 feet of the same	North—By a road to Scory South—End of mile 97 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
10	ditto	ditto	98	East	18	3 1 6 0 0			ditto ditto	North—By a road to Scory South—End of mile 97 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
11	ditto	ditto	98	West	17	13 11 5 3 15			Commence on 1 095 feet of the 98th mile as per plan and terminate on 2 835 feet of the same	North—Partly by southern boundary of lot No 13 and partly by zemindaree land South—Road to Scory common to lots 9 and 11 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
12	ditto	ditto	98	East	17	0 11 5 2 21			ditto ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 14 South—Road to Scory East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
13	ditto	ditto	98	West	8	9 5 2 3 8			Commence on 2 835 feet of the 98th mile as per plan and terminate at 4 130 feet of the same	North—Partly by southern boundary of lot No 15 and partly by zemindaree land South—By the northern boundary of lot No 11 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
14	ditto	ditto	98	East	19	16 13 6 2 9			ditto ditto	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 16 South—Northern boundary of lot No 12 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
15	ditto	ditto	98	West	5	0 7 1 2 26			Commences on 4 135 feet of mile No 98 and terminate at the end of the same mile as per plan	North—By end of mile 98 as per plan South—Northern boundary of lot No 13 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
16	ditto	ditto	98	East	9	13 6 3 0 32			Commences on 4 135 feet of mile No 98 as per plan and terminate at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 98 as per plan South—Northern boundary of lot No 14 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
17	ditto	ditto	99	West	3	14 2 1 0 36			Commences at mile 99 and terminates on the permanent boundary of Station Bolepore	North—By boundary of Station Bolepore South—End of mile 98 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
18	ditto	ditto	99	East	2	7 3 0 3 5			Commences at mile 99 as per plan and terminates on the permanent boundary of Station Bolepore	North—By boundary of Station Bolepore South—End of mile 98 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of lots in which this is situated	Situated with reference to the Railway	Approximate area of lot in bigha and acre		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot
					B C	A R P	It is a	A R P		
19	Bearbhoom	Pergunnah Sanbhram Mouzah Bolepore	99	West	4 1 7	1 1 15			Commences at boundary of Belpore Station and terminates at the boundary of Belpore Station	North—By the compound of Railway Inspector's Bungalow South—Boundary of Belpore Station East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
20	ditto	ditto	99	East	5 10 2	1 3 35			Commences at boundary of Belpore Station and terminates at the boundary of mile 99 as per plan	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 22 East—Boundary of Station Bolepore West—Zemindaree land South—Railway fencing
21	ditto	ditto	99	West	2 14 8	0 3 24			Commences on 4170 feet of mile 99 as per plan and terminates at end of the same	North—By the compound of the property of the same East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land South—Boundary of mile 99
22	ditto	ditto	99	East	2 14 8	0 3 24			ditto	South—Boundary of mile 99 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—By the compound of the property of the same
23	ditto	Pergunnah Sanbhram Mouzah Bolepore and Kusanoolyanpore	100	West	4 3 10	1 1 21			Commences at end of mile 99 and terminates at 1374 feet of mile 100 as per plan	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 25 East—Boundary of mile 99 West—Railway fencing South—Zemindaree land
24	ditto	Pergunnah Sanbhram Mouzah Kusanoolyanpore and Bolepore	100	East	4 3 10	1 1 21			Commences at end of mile 99 and terminates at 1374 feet of mile 100	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 26 East—Boundary of mile 99 West—Zemindaree land South—Railway fencing
25	ditto	Pergunnah Sanbhram Mouzah Bolepore and Kusanoolyanpore	100	West	6 0 13	2 0 0			Commences on 1754 feet of mile 100 as per plan and terminates at 1374 feet of mile 100	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 27 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land South—By the northern boundary of lot No 28
26	ditto	ditto	100	East	6 0 13	2 0 0			ditto	North—By the northern boundary of lot No 28 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land South—By the southern boundary of lot No 29
27	ditto	Pergunnah Sanbhram Mouzah Bolepore and Kusanoolyanpore	100	West	9 9 8	3 0 1			Commences on 2898 feet of mile 100 and terminates at 4042 feet of the same	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 29 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land South—By the northern boundary of lot No 30
28	ditto	Pergunnah Sanbhram Mouzah Bolepore and Kusanoolyanpore	100	East	9 9 8	3 0 1			ditto	North—By the northern boundary of lot No 30 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land South—By the southern boundary of lot No 31
29	ditto	ditto	100	West	9 15 15	3 0 38			Commences on 4042 feet of mile 100 as per plan and terminates at end of mile	North—By the northern boundary of lot No 31 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land South—By the southern boundary of lot No 32
30	ditto	ditto	100	East	9 13 1	3 0 31			ditto	North—By the northern boundary of lot No 32 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land South—By the southern boundary of lot No 33
31	ditto	ditto	100	West	1 11 6	4 0 0			Commences at end of mile 100 as per plan and terminates at 1376 feet of mile 101	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 33 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land South—By the northern boundary of lot No 34
32	ditto	ditto	101	East	12 5 14	4 0 11			ditto	North—By the northern boundary of lot No 34 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land South—By the southern boundary of lot No 35
33	ditto	ditto	101	West	11 12 9	3 3 15			Commences on 1376 feet of mile 101 as per plan and terminates on 2752 feet of the same	North—By the northern boundary of lot No 35 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land South—By the southern boundary of lot No 36

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah	Pergunah and Muzah	Number of lots in which the land is situated	Situated on which side of the railway	Approximate area of lot in bighas and acres		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot
					B O Ch	A R P	Reasons for exclusion	A R I		
34	Beerloom	Pergunah Barluk Sing Moahalia	101	East	11 12 0	3 3 15			Commences on 1376 feet of mile 101 as per plan and terminates on 2753 feet of the same	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 38 South—By the northern boundary of lot No 32 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
35	ditto	ditto	101	West	8 18 0	2 3 31			Commence on 27 2 feet of mile 101 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 101 as per plan South—Northern boundary of lot No 38 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
36	ditto	ditto	101	East	8 9 4	2 3 8			ditto	North—By end of mile 101 as per plan South—Northern boundary of lot No 34 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
37	ditto	ditto	102	West	9 19 8	3 1 8			Commences at end of mile 101 and terminates on 1350 feet of mile 102 as per plan	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 39 South—End of mile 101 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
38	ditto	ditto	102	East	10 0 7	3 1 10			Commences at end of mile 101 as per plan and terminates on 1350 feet of mile 10	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 40 South—End of mile 101 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
39	ditto	ditto	102	West	13 14 5	4 2 5			Commence on 1350 feet of mile 10 as per plan and terminates on 2630 feet of the same	North—By a village road South—Northern boundary of lot No 37 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
40	ditto	ditto	102	East	14 11 8	4 3 11			ditto	North—By a village road South—By the northern boundary of lot No 38 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
41	ditto	ditto	12	West	13 14 7	4 2 6	Occupied by a path way	0 1 38	Commences on 2650 feet of mile 102 as per plan and terminates on 3730 feet of the same	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 43 South—By village road commencing at lot No 39 East—Railway fencing West—Partly by village road and partly by zemindaree land
42	ditto	ditto	102	East	14 18 2	4 3 30	ditto	0 0 14	Commences on 2650 feet of mile 102 and terminates on 3730 feet of the same as per plan	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 44 South—By a village road commencing at lot No 40 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
43	ditto	ditto	102	West	1 2 4	5 0 0			Commences on 3730 feet of mile 10 as per plan and terminates on 4730 feet of the same	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 41 South—Northern boundary of lot No 41 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
44	ditto	ditto	103	East	15 0 4	5 0 18			ditto	North—By the northern boundary of lot No 43 South—By the northern boundary of lot No 43 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
45	ditto	Pergunah Burki d Muzah Sca la and Mosadell	103	West	39 18 12	13 0 33	Occupied by a Nullah	4 0 0	Commences on the permanent boundary of Railway land opposite the west facing of the Old bridge and extends in a curve on either side of the new channel up to the old	North and South—By zemindaree lands East—Railway permanent lands West—Old channel of the Cossai Nullah
46	ditto	ditto	103	East	18 4 5	6 0 3	ditto	4 0 0	Situate on the east of the Railway permanent land facing the Cossai Nullah	North and East—Zemindaree lands South—Old bed of the Cossai Nullah West—Railway permanent lands
47	ditto	Pergunah Burkhuia Muzah Mosadell	103	West	14 2 5	4 2 27			Commences on 1535 feet of mile 103 as per plan and terminates on 3100 feet of the same	North—By permanent Railway lands South—Ditto ditto East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
48	ditto	ditto	103	East	19 0 0	4 1 8			ditto	North—By permanent Railway land South—Ditto ditto East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of file in which the land is situated	Situated in which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in ligah and acre		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot
					B C C I	A R P	Reason for exclusion	A R P		
49	Beerbhoom	Pergunnah Birbulsee Mouzah Gopinathpore	104	West	3 6 6	1 0 16			Commencement on 1860 feet from 104 a p r plan and termination at 2846 feet of the same	North—By permanent Railway land South—Ditto ditto East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—Hyderabad permanent South—Ditto ditto East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing North—Ditto ditto South—Railway level
50	ditto	ditto	104	East	3 8 5	1 0 21			ditto	ditto
51	ditto	Pergunnah Allnugur Mouzah K roomshur and Cawjore	106	West	8 15 8	2 3 30			Commencement on 360 feet from 106 a p r plan and termination at 107 a p r plan of the same	North—Ditto ditto South—Railway level East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing North—Ditto ditto South—Railway level
52	ditto	ditto	106	East	8 15 3	2 3 3			ditto	ditto
53	ditto	Pergunnah Birbulsee Mouzah K roomshur	107	West	6 14 0	2 0 35			Commencement on 3570 feet from 107 a p r plan and termination at the end of the same	North—Ditto ditto South—Railway level East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing North—Ditto ditto South—Railway level
54	ditto	ditto	107	East	6 3 3	2 0 0			ditto	ditto
55	ditto	Pergunnah Allnugur Mouzah K roomshur	108	West	8 3 9	2 2 33			Commencement on 107 a p r plan and termination at 110 a p r plan of the same	North—Ditto ditto South—Railway level East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing North—Ditto ditto South—Railway level
56	ditto	ditto	108	East	7 18 0	2 2 18			ditto	ditto
57	ditto	ditto	108	West	11 6 0	3 2 38			Commencement on 108 a p r plan and termination at 110 a p r plan of the same	North—Ditto ditto South—Railway level East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing North—Ditto ditto South—Railway level
58	ditto	ditto	108	East	11 2 3	3 2 28			ditto	ditto
59	ditto	ditto	108	West	9 14 13	3 0 35			Commencement on 100 feet from 108 a p r plan and termination at 110 a p r plan of the same	North—Ditto ditto South—Railway level East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing North—Ditto ditto South—Railway level
60	ditto	Pergunnah Allnugur Mouzah K roomshur and Seoor	108	East	10 6 11	3 1 25			ditto	ditto
61	ditto	Pergunnah Allnugur Mouzah K roomshur	108 109	West	47 12 8	15 2 39	Occupied by Nullah	4 1 29	Commencement on the present railway alignment with the Buckingham Canal and termination at the end of the same	North—Ditto ditto South—Railway level East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing North—Ditto ditto South—Railway level
62	ditto	ditto	108 109	East	25 18 1	8 2 12	ditto	1 0 35	ditto	ditto
63	ditto	Pergunnah Allnugur Mouzah K roomshur and Tikedah	109	West	21 17 4	7 0 37			Commencement on 450 feet from 109 a p r plan and termination at 2010 feet of the same as per plan	North—Ditto ditto South—Railway level East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing North—Ditto ditto South—Railway level

Consentive N. m. b.	Vill h	Jorgunal and Mouzah	Nu t le t d	St nt d wl l f Rul y	App. xi ant of l t l h a and ac r		Land excl d from s le f m a h lot		Commencem nt a d t rmination of lot	Boundaries of lot	
					B C Ch	A R I	l x lu n	A R P			
64	Bearloom	Pergunnah All n g r M t l l cor bur & l kodah	109	Last	10 1 7	3 1 13			Commence n 1000 f t of ml 109 an i term n t i 190 f et of ml 109 as per plan	North—Relinquish d Railway C cl s land pr h el by a private al d ul So th—Z i ndaree land k st—D rto d tto W t—l l w y rorma i t l nd	
65	ditto	l e g n l M l i Mou d l l k d h	109	West	12 8 13	4 0 18			Co mences on 2010 f et of ml 109 a l t t t o r 3410 t t t of the ame as per plan	N t l—By the southern b i l a y of lot N 67 S uth—l t tly by the northe b u lary f l t N 63 d p tly l y p r m i t Railway l d	
66	l tto	l tto	109	East	12 13 0	4 0 9			ditto	East—Railway fencing W t—Z i ndaree l d N t l—S uth r i boun l y i l t No 68 S t l—By p r u nent R l w y land f t—l tly by reha l d R l w y C l d l d by G vern e t a i l p r tly by z u l e r land W t—R l w y f e n c i n g N t l—By e n d of mile 100 l e p l i t l t h l f t h m l o a s p e p l n	
67	ditto	l g h M r l Mouz l l k d l a t l l u j t r	109	West	7 1 1	2 4			Commences 3410 f t f l 100 d t i t l t h l f t h m l o a s p e p l n	N t l—By t l o t h r n l u d y l t No 60 L t—R l y f n i n g W t—Z i ndaree l d N t l—By e n d of mile 109 a l plan S t l—By t l r t h e n l n l y l t No 66 l t—Z i l d W t—R l w y f e n c i n g	
68	ditto	ditto	109	East	7 12 1	2 2 4			ditto	Commence at tle nd f l 100 p r i l a l t i 10 f t i m l 110 a p p l n	North—By permanent R l w y l d l l—By e d of ml 109 l t l I t—l l w y f n g W t—f l l nd N t l—By p m a n t l l w y l d S t l—By e n d of mile 109 p p l l t—Z i l e l d W t—R l w y f n g N t l—By a l f m l o 111 p r i l S t l—B l a r of Ah l i t t u n l I t—R l w y f e n c i n g W t—Z i ndaree l d N t l—By e n d of mile 111 l p l n S t l—B d y of Ah m l e s t o l a d E t—Z i l r l i l W t—R l w y f e n c i n g
69	ditto	l r g u n h M h M u l k j t	110	West	1 0	1 3 24			Commence at tle nd f l 100 p r i l a l t i 10 f t i m l 110 a p p l n	North—By permanent R l w y l d l l—By e d of ml 109 l t l I t—l l w y f n g W t—f l l nd N t l—By p m a n t l l w y l d S t l—By e n d of mile 109 p p l l t—Z i l e l d W t—R l w y f n g N t l—By a l f m l o 111 p r i l S t l—B l a r of Ah l i t t u n l I t—R l w y f e n c i n g W t—Z i ndaree l d N t l—By e n d of mile 111 l p l n S t l—B d y of Ah m l e s t o l a d E t—Z i l r l i l W t—R l w y f e n c i n g	
70	ditto	ditto	110	East	6 1 0	1 3 4			ditto	Commence on 840 f et of l 111 l r p l a n t e t t l a n d of t l m	North—By e n d of mile 111 l p l n S t l—B d y of Ah m l e s t o l a d E t—Z i l r l i l W t—R l w y f e n c i n g
71	ditto	l g l M t l l l y M l A l l i l S l h l	111	West	16 6	6 1 23			Commence on 70 f et of l 111 l r p l a n t e t t l a n d of t l m	North—By e n d of mile 111 l p l n S t l—B d y of Ah m l e s t o l a d E t—Z i l r l i l W t—R l w y f e n c i n g	
72	ditto	ditto	111	East	14 4 12	4 2 33			Commence on 840 f et of l 111 l r p l a n t e t t l a n d of t l m	North—By e n d of mile 111 l p l n S t l—B d y of Ah m l e s t o l a d E t—Z i l r l i l W t—R l w y f e n c i n g	
73	ditto	l r g u n d Fult l Shul Mouzah	112	West	8 17 7	2 3 20	Occupied pathway	by 0 0 3	Commences at the end of n le 111 as p r p l a d t i a t n 720 f e t f m l e 112 s p plan	North—By southern bound ry of l t No 75 S t l—By e n d of mile 111 l p l l t—R l w y f n g W t—f l l nd N t l—B s t h r n l u n d y l t No 78 South—By e n d of mile 111 a l plan l a t—Z i l land W t—By a public r d N t l—By s t h e n b u d y of l t N 77 South—By n r t l e r n bound y of lot No 73 L t—Railway f e n c i n g W t—Z i ndaree land N t l—By outh n b u n d y of l t N 78 So th—l tly by nor t h b u n d y f lot N i d l tly by z i ndaree l d W t—Z i ndaree land West—Railway fencing	
74	ditto	ditto	11	East	0 18 7	1 3 34	ditto	1 1 0	ditto	Commence n 75 f et of ml 112 l p l a n t e r m a t s o 3865 f et of the same	
75	ditto	l g l l l t l l h l M u a h	11	East	18 10 0	0 0 10	Occupied Nullah	by 1 0 0	ditto		

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of lots in the block	Situated in the Railway	Appropriated for the benefit of the Government		Land reserved for the Government		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot						
					B	C	R	P			R	A	R	P		
77	Beerbhoom	Pergunnah F. H. Mouzal B. H. B. H.	112	West	13	4	7	4	1	10	Occupied by Nullah	1	3	0	Commence on 396 f t	No 11—By end of mile 11 a p r plan
78	ditto	ditto	110	East	10	14	4	3	2	7					ditto	S 11—By the N 7
79	ditto	Pergunnah Fult Mo B. H. B. H. Cugas	113	West	9	4	0	3	0	7					ditto	W 11—By the N 7
80	ditto	Pergunnah M. B. H. B. H. Cugas	113	East	9	8	0	3	0	17					ditto	N 11—By the N 7
81	ditto	Pergunnah M. B. H. B. H. Cugas	114	West	3	14	1	1	0	36					ditto	W 11—By the N 7
82	ditto	ditto	114	East	3	14	1	1	0	36					ditto	N 11—By the N 7
83	ditto	Pergunnah M. B. H. B. H. Cugas	115	West	8	3	8	2	2	33					ditto	W 11—By the N 7
84	ditto	ditto	115	East	8	3	8	2	2	33					ditto	N 11—By the N 7
85	ditto	Pergunnah Sha B. H. B. H. Cugas	116	West	8	2	15	2	2	31					ditto	W 11—By the N 7
86	ditto	ditto	116	East	8	11	8	2	2	31					ditto	N 11—By the N 7
87	ditto	Pergunnah Sha B. H. B. H. Cugas	116	West	10	6	11	3	1	7					ditto	W 11—By the N 7
88	ditto	ditto	116	East	10	7	11	3	1	20					ditto	N 11—By the N 7
89	ditto	Pergunnah Sha B. H. B. H. Cugas	116	West	11	0	0	3	2	2					ditto	W 11—By the N 7
90	ditto	ditto	116	East	11	0	0	3	2	22					ditto	N 11—By the N 7
91	ditto	ditto	116	West	3	11	7	1	0	9					ditto	W 11—By the N 7

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah	Pargunnah and Muzah	Number of families in which the land is situated	Situation of the land of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in bighas and acres		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot
					B C Ch	A R P	R as ns f r ex l i n	A R P		
9	Beechoom	Irgurah Shalga M lessa M l Chu chr panee	116	East	3 10 6	1 0 28			Commences on 4065 feet of mile 116 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 116 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No 90 East—By midaree land West—Railway fencing
93	ditto	Irgurah Shalga M l Chu chr panee	117	West	10 18 14	3 2 19			Commences at the end of mile 116 as per plan and terminates at the end of mile 117 as per plan	North—By end of mile 117 as per plan South—By end of mile 116 as per plan East—By railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
94	ditto	ditto	117	East	10 18 14	3 2 19			ditto	North—By end of mile 117 as per plan South—By end of mile 116 as per plan East—By railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
95	ditto	Irgurah Shalga M l Chu chr panee	118	West	9 3 12	3 0 6	Occupied by road	0 0 12	Commences at the end of mile 117 as per plan and terminates at the end of mile 118 as per plan	North—By end of mile 117 as per plan South—By end of mile 118 as per plan East—By railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
96	ditto	ditto	118	East	8 16 8	2 3 7	ditto	0 0 11	ditto	North—By end of mile 117 as per plan South—By end of mile 118 as per plan East—By railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
97	ditto	Pargunnah M l Chu chr panee	119	West	8 17 4	2 3 29			Commences on 675 feet of mile 119 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 119 as per plan South—By end of mile 120 as per plan East—By railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
98	ditto	ditto	119	East	8 16 7	2 3 27			ditto	North—By end of mile 119 as per plan South—By end of mile 120 as per plan East—By railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
99	ditto	Pargunnah Shalga M l Chu chr panee	120	West	14 2 14	4 2 28	Occupied by road	0 0 8	Commences on 2615 feet of mile 120 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 120 as per plan South—By end of mile 121 as per plan East—By railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
100	ditto	Pargunnah Shalga M l Chu chr panee	120	East	14 6	4 2 37	ditto	0 0 8	ditto	North—By end of mile 120 as per plan South—By end of mile 121 as per plan East—By railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
101	ditto	Pargunnah Shalga M l Chu chr panee	120	West	7 13	2 2 5	Occupied by a pathway	0 0 8	Commences on 4145 feet of mile 120 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 120 as per plan South—By end of mile 121 as per plan East—By railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
102	ditto	ditto	120	East	7 14 4	2 2 8	ditto	0 0 9	ditto	North—By end of mile 120 as per plan South—By end of mile 121 as per plan East—By railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
103	ditto	ditto	121	West	8 13 4	2 3 18	ditto	0 0 8	Commences at the end of mile 120 as per plan and terminates at the end of mile 121 as per plan	North—By end of mile 120 as per plan South—By end of mile 121 as per plan East—By railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
104	ditto	ditto	121	East	8 18 14	2 3 33	ditto	0 0 8	ditto	North—By end of mile 120 as per plan South—By end of mile 121 as per plan East—By railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
105	ditto	ditto	121	West	8 6 5	2 3 0			Commences on 130 feet of mile 121 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 120 as per plan South—By end of mile 121 as per plan East—By railway fencing West—Zemindaree land

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of miles in which the land is situated	Situated on which side of the railway	Approximate area of lot in bighas and acres		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot
					B C Ch	A R P	Reasons for exclusion	A R P		
106	Boerbhoom	Pergunnah Sha big Mole su Mouzah Bar coond	121	East	8 11 8	2 3 14			Commence n 130 feet f n l 121 a per plan a l t m nate on 2075 feet f the same	North—By southe n boundary of lot No 108 South—By northern boundary of lot No 104 East—Zem ndaree land West—Railway fencing
107	ditto	ditto	121	West	8 6 6	2 2 38			Commence n 2075 feet f le 121 a per plan and t at a o 4025 feet of th same	North—By southern boundary of lot N 100 South—By northern boundary of lot N 105 East—Railway fencing West—Zem ndaree land
108	ditto	ditto	121	East	8 6 3	2 37			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot N 110 South—By northern boundary of lot N 108 East—Zem ndaree land West—Railway fencing
109	ditto	Pergunnah Sha big M Messur Mouzah Jung lura	121	West	7 2 12	2 1 18			Commence n 4025 feet f n l 111 per plan a d t m t at tl o l f th un	North—By southern boundary of lot N 107 East—Railway fencing West—Zem ndaree land
110	ditto	ditto	121	East	7 8 2	1 17			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot N 108 South—By northern boundary of lot N 108 East—Zem ndaree land West—Railway fencing
111	ditto	ditto	12	West	11 5 2	3 2 30			Commence n at the n l f l 111 per plan a l t m t at a n 2680 f t f m l 122 a p l plan	North—By southern boundary of lot No 113 South—By end of mile 121 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zem ndaree land
112	ditto	ditto	12	East	11 8 8	3 3 4			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 114 South—By end of mile 121 as per plan East—Zem ndaree land West—Railway fencing
113	ditto	Pergunnah Sha big M l ur M a h Jung lura and Paml h	122	West	12 7 0	4 0 13			Commence n 2680 feet f l 12 a p l u l t m t at tl o f tl n	North—By southern boundary of lot No 111 East—Railway fencing West—Zem ndaree land
114	ditto	ditto	123	East	12 4 10	4 0 7			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 112 South—By northern boundary of lot No 112 East—Zem ndaree land West—Railway fencing
115	ditto	Pergunnah Sha big Mole su Mouzah Baj t poro	123	West	7 3 8	2 1 19			Commence n at end of mile 122 as per plan a d t m nate on 1410 f t f rail 1 2 a p pla	North—By southern boundary of lot No 111 East—Railway fencing West—Zem ndaree land
116	ditto	ditto	123	East	7 3 8	2 1 20			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 112 South—By northern boundary of lot No 112 East—Zem ndaree land West—Railway fencing
117	ditto	ditto	123	West	7 19 11	2 2 23			Commence n 1460 feet f l 123 per plan a l t m t at a n 265 f t f th same	North—By southern boundary of lot No 111 East—Railway fencing West—Zem ndaree land
118	ditto	ditto	123	East	7 10 11	2 2 23			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 111 East—Railway fencing West—Zem ndaree land

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah	Pargunnah and Mouzah	Number of miles in which the land is situated	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in bighas and acres		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot
					B C Ch	A R P	Reason for exclusion	A R P		
119	Beerbhoom	Pargunnah Shabg Mla Mouzah Blith r a H ci rge	123	West	6 6 1	2 0 13			Commences on 2995 feet of mile 123 as per plan and terminates on 4165 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No 121 South—By northern boundary of lot No 117 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—By southern boundary of lot No 122 South—By northern boundary of lot No 118 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
120	ditto	ditto	123	East	6 9 14	2 0 8			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 122 South—By northern boundary of lot No 118 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
121	ditto	Pargunnah Shabg Mla Mouzah Blith r a H ci rge	123	West	5 15 0	1 3 26			Commences on 4165 feet of mile 123 as per plan and terminates on 4165 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No 119 South—By northern boundary of lot No 117 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
122	ditto	ditto	123	East	5 11 12	1 3 16			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 123 South—By northern boundary of lot No 120 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
123	ditto	Pargunnah Shabg Mla Mouzah Blith r a H ci rge	123	West	6 1 0	2 0 0			Commences at the end of mile 123 and terminates on 1340 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No 123 South—By northern boundary of lot No 123 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
124	ditto	Pargunnah Shabg Mla Mouzah Blith r a H ci rge	124	East	6 3 1	2 0			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 124 South—By northern boundary of lot No 124 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
125	ditto	Pargunnah Shabg Mla Mouzah Blith r a H ci rge	124	West	6 13 8	0 33			Commences on 1340 feet of mile 124 and terminates on 70 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No 125 South—By northern boundary of lot No 125 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
126	ditto	Pargunnah Shabg Mla Mouzah Blith r a H ci rge	124	East	6 13 8	2 0 33			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 126 South—By northern boundary of lot No 126 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
127	ditto	ditto	124	West	6 1 7	0 33			Commences on 70 feet of mile 124 and terminates on 4080 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No 127 South—By northern boundary of lot No 127 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
128	ditto	ditto	124	East	6 12	0 3			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 128 South—By northern boundary of lot No 128 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
129	ditto	ditto	124	West	5 11 11	1 3 1			Commences on 100 feet of mile 124 and terminates on 124 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No 129 South—By northern boundary of lot No 129 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
130	ditto	ditto	124	East	17 0	1 3 33			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 130 South—By northern boundary of lot No 130 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of mil in which the land is situated	Situated on the Railway	Approximate area of plot in bighas and acres					Land excluded from sale from a c l t		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot
					B	C	Ch	A	R	I	Reason for exclusion		
131	Beerbhorm	Pergunnah Slabig Molesur Mouzah Doomra	125	West	6	18	10	2	1	10		Commenced at the end of nil 124 as per plan of the 12th August 1902	North—By Dwarka River South—By end of mile 124 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zomirdares land
132	ditto	ditto	1	East	0	8	2	1	12			Commenced at the end of nil 124 as per plan of the 12th August 1902	North—By Dwarka River South—By end of mile 124 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zomirdares land
133	ditto	Pergunnah Slabig Molesur Mouzah Kaila	125	West	8	7	3	2	3	2		Commenced at the end of nil 1330 as per plan of the 12th August 1902	North—By Dwarka River South—By end of mile 1330 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zomirdares land
134	ditto	ditto	1	East	7	14	0	2	7			ditto	North—By Dwarka River South—By end of mile 1330 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zomirdares land
135	ditto	ditto	1	West	9	1	3	0	0			Commenced at the end of nil 1370 as per plan of the 12th August 1902	North—By Dwarka River South—By end of mile 1370 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zomirdares land
136	ditto	ditto	1	East	8	1	8	2	3	16		ditto	North—By Dwarka River South—By end of mile 1370 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zomirdares land
137	ditto	ditto	1	West	5	7	1	1	3	1		Commenced at the end of nil 1470 as per plan of the 12th August 1902	North—By Dwarka River South—By end of mile 1470 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zomirdares land
138	ditto	ditto	1	East	5	8	1	1	3	8		ditto	North—By Dwarka River South—By end of mile 1470 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zomirdares land
139	ditto	ditto	126	West	6	11	0	0	3			Commenced at the end of nil 1411 as per plan of the 12th August 1902	North—By Dwarka River South—By end of mile 1411 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zomirdares land
140	ditto	ditto	126	East	6	15	12	2	0	30		ditto	North—By Dwarka River South—By end of mile 1411 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zomirdares land
141	ditto	Pergunnah Molesur Mouzah Kaila	126	West	4	18	2	1	2	19		Commenced at the end of nil 1410 as per plan of the 12th August 1902	North—By Dwarka River South—By end of mile 1410 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zomirdares land
142	ditto	ditto	1	East	4	18	2	1	2	19		ditto	North—By Dwarka River South—By end of mile 1410 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zomirdares land
143	ditto	ditto	126	West	9	12	11	3	0	30		Commenced at the end of nil 1410 as per plan of the 12th August 1902	North—By Dwarka River South—By end of mile 1410 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zomirdares land

Consent re Lot Number	Zilla	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of mile in which the land is situated	Situated in which of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in high and low water		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot
					B C	Ch	A R P	Reasons for exclusion		
144	Beerboom	Pergunnah Molesur Mouzah Purchunpore	126	East	8 18 0	2 3 31	Occupied by Nullah	0 0 8	Commences on 2518 feet of mile 126 as per plan and terminates on 3940 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No 146 South—By a nullah com- mon to lot No 143 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
145	ditto	ditto	126	West	7 0 2	1 4	Occupied by Road	0 0 5	Commences on 3940 feet of mile 126 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 126 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No 143 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
146	ditto	ditto	126	East	6 18	1 5	ditto	0 0 5	ditto	North—By end of mile 126 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No 144 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
147	ditto	Pergunnah Molarpur Mouzah Molarpur Rookpore	127	West	6 8 3	0 19			Commences at the end of mile 126 as per plan and terminates on 1380 feet of mile 127 as per plan	North—By southern boundary of lot No 149 South—By end of mile 126 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
148	ditto	ditto	127	East	6 8 3	0 19			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 150 South—By end of mile 126 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
149	ditto	Pergunnah Molarpur Mouzah Molarpur Rookpore	127	West	6 10 3	2 0 9			Commences on 1350 feet of mile 127 and ter- minates on 2875 feet of the same as per plan	North—By southern boundary of lot No 151 South—By northern boundary of lot No 147 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
150	ditto	ditto	127	East	6 10 3	0 24			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 152 South—By northern boundary of lot No 148 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
151	ditto	ditto	127	West	7 8 0	2 1 3			Commences on 262 feet of mile 127 as per plan and terminates on 4075 feet of the same	North—By a village road South—By northern boundary of lot No 149 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
152	ditto	ditto	127	East	7 8 0	2 1 3			ditto	North—By a village road South—By northern boundary of lot No 150 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
153	ditto	ditto	127	West	5 16 7	1 3 28			Commences on 4100 feet of mile 127 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 127 as per plan South—By a village road common to lot No 157 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
154	ditto	ditto	127	East	18	1 3 33			Commences on 4100 feet of mile 127 and ter- minates at the end of the same as per plan	North—By end of mile 127 as per plan South—By a village road common to lot No 153 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
155	ditto	ditto	128	West	6 4 11	2 0 10			Commences at end of mile 127 as per plan and terminates on 1825 feet of mile 128 as per plan	North—By southern boundary of lot No 157 South—By end of mile 127 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of miles in which the land is situated	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in bighas and aores		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot
					B C Ch	A R P	Item for exclusion	A R P		
166	Beerboom	Pergunnah Mol Jarpore Mouzah Roknupur	128	East	6 13 15	2 0 34			Commences at end of mile 127 as per plan and terminates on 1326 feet of mile 128 as per plan	North—By southern boundary of lot No 158 South—By end of mile 127 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
167	ditto	Pergunnah Mol Jarpore Mouzah Roknupur	128	West	6 8 13	2 0 1			Commences on 1325 feet of mile 128 and terminates on 630 feet of the same as per plan	North—By southern boundary of lot No 159 South—By northern boundary of lot No 155 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
168	ditto	ditto	128	East	6 18 0	2 1 5			Commences on 132 feet of mile 128 and terminates on 2850 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No 160 South—By northern boundary of lot No 160 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
169	ditto	Pergunnah Mol Jarpore Mouzah Roknupur	128	West	6 1 11	2 0 2			Commences on 260 feet of mile 128 and terminates on 380 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No 167 South—By northern boundary of lot No 167 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
170	ditto	ditto	128	East	5 12 8	1 3 18			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 168 South—By northern boundary of lot No 168 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
171	ditto	Pergunnah Mol Jarpore Mouzah Roknupur	129	West	12 9 14	4 0 21			Commences on 2450 feet of mile 129 as per plan and terminates on 4580 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No 171 South—By northern boundary of lot No 171 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
172	ditto	ditto	129	East	13 6 14	4 0 13			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 172 South—By northern boundary of lot No 172 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
173	ditto	Pergunnah Mol Jarpore Mouzah Roknupur	129	West	5 4 8	1 2 37			Commences on 4000 feet of mile 129 and terminates on 4100 feet of the same as per plan	North—By southern boundary of lot No 173 South—By northern boundary of lot No 173 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
174	ditto	ditto	129	East	5 3 14	1 2 35			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 174 South—By northern boundary of lot No 174 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
175	ditto	Pergunnah Mol Jarpore Mouzah Roknupur	130	West	10 1 5	3 1 12			Commences at end of mile 129 as per plan and terminates on 1340 feet of mile 130	North—By southern boundary of lot No 175 South—By northern boundary of lot No 175 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
176	ditto	ditto	130	East	9 13 15	3 0 33			Commences at end of mile 129 and terminates on 1340 feet of mile 130 as per plan	North—By southern boundary of lot No 176 South—By northern boundary of lot No 176 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
177	ditto	Pergunnah Mol Jarpore Mouzah Roknupur	130	West	10 2 12	3 1 16	Occupied by Nullah	0 0 11	Commences on 1340 feet of mile 130 and terminates on 2080 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No 177 South—By northern boundary of lot No 177 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
178	ditto	ditto	130	East	10 7 3	3 1 28	ditto	0 0 14	Commences on 1340 feet of mile 130 and terminates on 2600 feet of the same as per plan	North—By southern boundary of lot No 178 South—By northern boundary of lot No 178 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of miles in which the land is situated	Situated in which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in bigha and acre		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot
					B C Ch	A R P	Reasons for exclusion	A R I		
169	Beerbhoom	Pergunnah Molarpore and Nonce Mouzah Goula	130	West	7 16 13	2 2 15			Commences on 2680 feet of mile 130 and terminates on 3480 feet of the same as per plan	North—By a nullah South—By northern boundary of lot No 167 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
170	ditto	Pergunnah Molarpore and Nonce Mouzah Goula and Kottubpur	130	East	7 8 9	2 1 20			ditto	North—By a nullah South—By northern boundary of lot No 168 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
171	ditto	ditto	130	West	8 4 0	2 2 34			Commences on 3530 feet of mile 130 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 130 as per plan South—By a nullah common to lot No 169 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
172	ditto	Pergunnah Molarpore and Nonce Mouzah Kottubpur	130	East	7 17 14	2 2 18			Commences on 3530 feet of mile 130 and terminates at the end of the same as per plan	North—By end of mile 130 as per plan South—By nullah common to lot No 170 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
173	ditto	Pergunnah Nonce and Bonelut Mouzah Kottubpur	131	West	11 6 0	8 2 8			Commences at end of mile 130 as per plan and terminates on 2600 feet of mile 131	North—Boundary of Zillah Moorshedabad South—By end of mile 130 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
174	ditto	ditto	131	East	10 10 4	3 1 38			Commence at end of mile 130 as per plan and terminates on 575 feet of mile 131	North—Boundary of Zillah Moorshedabad South—By end of mile 130 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing

W HAYSHAM, *Offg Railway Deputy Collector*

CYNTHIA RAILWAY DEPT. COLLECTOR'S OFFICE the 23rd July 1873

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the under mentioned estate, situate in the District of Monghyr, will be put up to sale at the Monghyr Collectorate on Friday, the 19th September 1873, corresponding with 13th Asin 1281, B S

The purchasers of this estate will be subject to the following conditions —

1st — If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once

2nd — If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs 100 one fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale

3rd — The estate will be sold revenue free to the highest bidder above the upset price

Number in state ment of Govern ment estates	Number on the district roll	Name of estate and pergunnah	Approximate area in acres	Upset price	REMARKS
112	4463	Land appertaining to Khana Sakoon at Laldoss Jamadar	A R P 0 0 16	Rs A P 12 0 0	
		Land appertaining to Khana Sakoon at Nandkam Jamadar situated in Inglis Barhea Pergunnah Salimabad	0 0 28 0 1 4		

استہار نڈلام *

بدرجہ اسمکے اطلاع دیجانی ہی کہ حقیقت ملکیت سرکار بہادر محال معصلہ دل واقع صلح مونگیر بنارس
۱ ماہ ستمبر سنہ ۱۸۷۳ ع مطابق ۱۳ ماہ آس سنہ ۱۲۸۱ فصل روز جمعہ کو بھجوری کلکتہ ہی صلح
مدور نڈلام کٹی جائیگی *

حیدرآراں نڈلام نابند سرائے مندرجہ دل کے ہوئے *

۱ اگر زمین موروثی سے راند بھرتوکل رر نڈلامی وب نڈلام کے فوراً داخل کرنا ہوگا *

۲ اگر زمین سو روپہ سے راند ہو تو رر نڈلامی کا چوتھائی حصہ اوسوب فوراً داخل کرنا ہوگا اگر
نامی وینہ نڈلام کے بندرہوں روڑو بھرت کہ اوس میں رر نڈلام بھی محسوب ہوگا یا کہ وہ روز تعطیل
ہوئے سے اوسے بعد حودن کھجری بھلے کہلے اوس دس کے دو بھرت کہ اگر نہ ادا کا حالے تو نڈلام مسفر د کا
خانگا اور ررا صانع صبط سرگا ہو کر بعد احرارے استہار نامی حسب طریقہ نڈلام اول محال مدکور بچواندھی
حیدرآراں بھرتا نڈلام کتا خانگا *

۳ محال مدکو بصوب لاجراح نڈلام ہوگا * اور قسب مظہرہ سرکار سے تڑے کے حوسکھس سب سے
ربادہ ۵ اک بولنگا نڈلام اوسے نام خدم کتا خانگا *

نمبر و درجہ نفسہ ملکیت سرکار	نوع صلح	نام محال و برگہ	تعمینا رینہ اراضے تعمینات انکر	قسب اعارہ اک	کسب
۱۱۲	۴۴۶۳	ارضے منعلہ خانہ سکونے لعلداس جمعدار انصا منعلہ خانہ سکونے ند رام جمعدار واقع انگلش بڑھنا دس برگہ سلمہ آباد	انکر روڈ دول ۱۶	روپہ آہ نا ۱۲	۲۸

LAND SALE NOTICES

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, and Section 11, Act VII (B C) of 1868, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district, on the 18th day of August 1873, for arrears of revenue and other demands which, by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 25th day of May 1873 —

To be sold for Arrears of Government Revenue

Mehal Noabad Mouzah Jahgaon thannah Ramoo No 161 Talook Shibcharan Choudry proprietor Magon Das Choudry, sudder jumma Rs 4 479 11
 Mouzah Masoakhali, thannah Ramoo No 175 Talook Amal Jamal proprietor, Magon Das Choudry, sudder jumma Rs 1,189 1 6
 Mouzah Dholicherra, thannah Ramoo No 176 Talook Magon Das Choudry, proprietor, Magon Das Choudry, sudder jumma, Rs 1 295 10 8
 Mouzah Harbang, thannah Chukeria No 295, Talook Lal Mahomed, darogah proprietor, Lal Mahomed, darogah, sudder jumma, Rs 941 1 9
 Mouzah Chambal, thannah Satkania No 307, Talook Srimotee Tajonipa Choudry, Baboth Talook Aminullah, Karimullah proprietor, Srimotee Tajonepa Choudry sudder jumma Rs 1,193 4 10
 Mouzah South Neela thannah Teknaaf No 460, Talook Khoameh Choudry Srimotee Umare Choudry, Nathon Choudry, Napo Choudry and Napeesoo Choudry, and Srimotee Saimrao Choudry, Baboth Talook Fandoe proprietor themselves sudder jumma, Rs 670 15 road fund Rs 6 12 total Rs 677 11

J C VEASAY, for Offg Collector

NOTICE is hereby given under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 18th day of August 1873 for arrears of revenue and other demands which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 25th day of May 1873 —

FIRST CLASS PERMANENTLY SETTLED ESTATE

To be sold for Arrears of Government Revenue

Mehal Mosalia No 3880 Tiff Obedullah Shek Mohamed Osee and Shek Ahamed Ali proprietors Amona Bibi, Asadali, Bounjan, and Abdulla Khan The entire estate will be sold Sudder jumma, Rs 678 7

CHITTAGONG COLLECTORATE the 19th June 1873

J C VEASAY, for Offg Collector

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6 Act XI of 1859 that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Tipperah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 3rd day of September 1873, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 28th day of June 1873 —

No 562 —Mouzah Hazcepore in 10 *ans* 13 *gds* 1 *c* 1 *kt* hissa of Pergunnah Burdakhat proprietor, Anund Behary Sen, sudder jumma, including road fund, Rs 591, to be sold for arrears of revenue amounting to Rs 110 6 0

Permanently settled Estates to be sold for arrears of revenue

No 758 —Chur Koha No 43, Pergunnah Amerabad, resumed under Regulation II of 1819, proprietors Doorgah Das Bhuttacherjea, guardian of Golam Hyder Meah, Golam Kadir Meah Golam Subdar Meah Golam Rajah Meah, Minors Lolit Chunder Sen Sreemuttee Shrisht Moie, Kali Das Shome, Doorgah Das Shome Mahomed Rajah Chowdry, Azamuddee Surker, Robe Ullah Surker Belu Mejlie Dowlut Surker Shorip Ullah Moonshee Sreemuttee Haju Debi, Sreemuttee Pooni Debi, Sreemuttee Rani Bhobani, Sreemuttee Rani Kumul Koomari, Sreemuttee Kumula, Chundra Nath Sen Nobin Chunder Mojomdar Sudder jumma including road fund, Rs 1,525 13 0 The Estate to be sold for arrears of revenue amounting to Rs 427 6 10

No 1976 —Seven annas five gundas hissa of Pergunnah Narainpore, proprietors Golam Hossain Meah Sreemuttee Sulerennissa Bibi and Golam Kadir Meah, sudder jumma Rs 1 193 10 3 to be sold for arrears of revenue amounting to Rs 553 10 6

TIPPERAH COLLECTORATE, the 18th July 1873

G S PARK, Offg Collector

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, and Section 5 of Act VII of 1864, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Moorsshedabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 27th day of August 1873, for arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of June 1873

No in the rent roll	Class	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs	Proprietors	Government Revenue	REMARKS
9	1st Class	Kismut Pergunnah Kasheepore Pergunnah Kasheepore	Kashee Nath Bhoobunnessuree Shamah Churun Komul Money Surno moyee Bholonath Chunder Mookhee Dossia Tareeneeprosad Mookerjee Eshan Chunder Roy Gones Lall Gooroo-proshad Roghoonath alias Rajaram Roy Shama Soondery Radha churun Sen Khettronath Banerjee Nittyakally Debhya, and Shotichunder Bundopadhya minor	Sudder jumma of the entire mehal is Rs 8074 30 That exclusive of the shares of Radhachurn Sen Nittyakally Debhya (howdhooree Chunder Mookhee Dassie Shotichunder Bundhopadhya Shama Soondary Dassia and Khettronauth Bundopadhya viz Rs 4511 8 5 is Rs 3562 10 7	To be sold exclusive of the separate rate fixed in column 5
120	Ditto	Kismut Pergunnah Chhootypore Pergunnah Oozirabad	Ranee Annund Moyee Ranee Jomooona Koomaree and Ranee Shobhuddra Koomaree mother of Harendra Sing minor	Sudder jumma of the entire mehal is Rs 769 12 10 That exclusive of the 8 annas share of Ranee Jomooona Koomaree and Ranee Shobhuddra Koomaree mother of Harendra Sing minor viz Rs 384 14 5 is Rs 384-14 0	Ditto
225	Ditto	Kismut Mowzah Puddolabpore Pergunnah Oozirabad	Ranee Annund Moyee Muddun Mohun Jovnarain Taraputtee Ramchunder Brinda Debee Cooroo Dassie Joy Doorla Harosoondery Harish Chunder Ramchunder Chowdry Dinobundhoo Haradhonee Bhoobunnessuree Dassia Assootosh Charoo Chunder Bose Ranee Jomooona Ranee Shobhuddra Koomaree mother of Harendra Sing minor Shama churun and Shama Soondery Chowdrany	Sudder jumma of the entire mehal is Rs 1100 9 7 That exclusive of the shares of Ranee Jomooona Koomaree Ranee Shobhuddra Koomaree mother of Harendra Sing minor viz Rs 210 4 1/2 is Rs 1073 15 2 1/2	Ditto
248	Ditto	Kismut Mowzah Panisalah Pergunnah Goyasabad	Premarund Gossamee Chubeelanund Luckhee Narain and Frankrist Bundopadhya	Sudder jumma of the entire mehal is Rs 593 13 0 That exclusive of the 2 annas share of Frankrist Bundopadhya viz Rs 74-3 7 1/2 is Rs 519 4 1/2	Ditto
327	Ditto	Kismut Mowzah Buyeetolee Pergunnah Buyeetolee	Esaur Roghoonath Debthacoor's Sebat Chhaya Koomaree alias Sooburna Koomaree Bhogobuttee Fudden Koomaree Ramlall and Cuetlall Sing	Sudder jumma Rs 2561 11	Entire mehal
508	Ditto	Dihee Achye Pergunnah Sherpore	Horosoondery Chunder Mohinee Dassia Thakomony Dassia mother and guardian of Bissasur Promotho Nath and Kristo Chunder Ghose minors	Sudder jumma of the entire mehal is Rs 349 0 7 That exclusive of the share of Chundromohinee Dassia viz Rs 1739 8 4 is Rs 1798 3	To be sold exclusive of the rate fixed in column 5

No in the rent roll	Class	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs	Proprietors	Government Revenue	REMARKS
521	1st Class	Kismut Furruff Unnoop nuggur Pergunnah Rajshahye	Asma Beebee Asmut Beebee Poromanund Chuckerbutty Bhoorun Beebee Kootoobee Beebe Man Beebe Lootf Ally Ranee Jomoon Kooma ree and Ranee Shoo bhuddra Koomaree mo ther of Harendro Sing minor	Sudder jumma of the entire mehal is Rs 1745 13 11. That exclusive of the 3 annas share of Ranee Jomoon Koomaree and others viz Rs 327 5 7 is Rs 1418 8 4	To be sold ex cept the part here mentioned in column 5
2778	Ditto	Turruff Noor Mohomed pore Pergunnah Ausudnuggur	Narendro Narain Roy and Radha Churun Sen	Sudder jumma Rs 1370 1 7	Entire mehal
2790	Ditto	Turruff Koomrapore Pergunnah Ausudnug gur	Horeck Chand Nowluckho	Sudder jumma Rs 2060 8 9	Ditto

W WAVELL *Officiating Collector*

MOORSHEFDABAD, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 14th July 1873

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Nuddea will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 17th day of September 1873 corresponding with Wednesday the 2nd Assin 1280 (B S) for arrears of revenue and other demands which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 28th day of June 1873

CLASS FIRST—PERMANENTLY SETTLED ESTATES

No 1170—Dehi Chandi Pergunnah Paznour, recorded proprietors John Cockrane, Assignee and others Sudder jumma exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened Rs 5,123 1 4, and Police Rs 64 9 2 This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs 99 7 4 on account of arrears of Government revenue

CLASS SECOND—TEMPORARILY SETTLED ESTATES

No 2179—Chur Shumnuggur Pergunnah Rajpore recorded proprietors J B Mackintosh and others, Sudder jumma Rs 523 9 8 and Road Fund Rs 53 10 This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs 4 4, on account of arrears of Government revenue

No 2254—Chur Shooksagur Pergunnah Paznour recorded proprietor, Rajliso Benerjee and others Sudder jumma Rs 506 3 This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs 37 7 1, on account of arrears of Government revenue

NUDDEA, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 4th August 1873

C C STEVENS, *Offg Collector*

Notice

Is hereby given that the materials of the following buildings situate in Calcutta, and purchased by Government under Act X of 1870 (the Land Acquisition Act), are for sale. Early application should be made to the undersigned

Balakhana Street,	No 5	Part
" "	" 43	The whole
Kaliprossad Dutt's Street,	" 57	Ditto
" "	" 42	Ditto
Rajah Naba Kissan's Street,	" 9	Part
" "	" 10 and 11	Ditto
" "	" 12	Ditto
" "	" 19	Ditto
" "	" 42	Ditto
" "	" 40	Ditto
Rajah Kali Kissan's Lane,	" 1	The whole
" "	" 2	Ditto
" "	" 6	Part
" "	" 11	Ditto
" "	" 18	Ditto
" "	" 19	The whole

W VERNER,

Collector under Act X of 1870 for the Town of Calcutta

20, Raja Kali Kissan's Lane, Calcutta

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta

NOTICE

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B C) OF 1870

*THE following packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned Ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act

Date of removal to Import Warehouse		No Mark and Description	Consignees	Ships
1873				
July	7th	4 Cases, [108] A B & Co	Order	S S Sultan
,	7th	2 Cases 120	"	Ditto
"	7th	5 Cases 121	"	Ditto
"	7th	2 Cases 262	"	Ditto
,	7th	3 Cases 217	"	Ditto
	7th	1 Case, [A L C] A B & Co	"	Ditto
,	7th	1 Case, [194] A B & Co	"	Ditto
,	7th	1 Case [B M] R B	"	Ditto
,	7th	8 Packages [B S & Co]	B Smyth, & Co	Ditto
"	7th	1 Case, addressed	D W Campbell, Locomotive Superintendent E I Railway, Jamalpore	Ditto
"	7th	12 Munn hole, cover C M	Justice of the peace	Ditto
,	7th	1 Case D A B	Order	Ditto
	7th	2 Cases, [194 D] A B & Co	"	Ditto
,	7th	3 Cases, [125] F T B & Co	F T Brooks & Co	Ditto
	7th	2 Cases [G C S]	Order	Ditto
"	7th	1 Cases H M & B D D	"	Ditto
"	7th	1 Case H C	"	Ditto
,	7th	1 Case H K	"	Ditto
	7th	5 Cases H M H & Co	"	Ditto
,	7th	84 Packages [O]	For Oyster Reef Light House, Akyab	Ditto
"	7th	12 Cases, [J D S] L R C	Order	Ditto
,	7th	9 Cases, [J I R]	"	Ditto
,	7th	9 Cases [K]	"	Ditto
,	7th	6 Cases H M's Mess, 109th Regiment	Gundlay & Co	Ditto
"	7th	3 Cases [72] M A E & Co	Order	Ditto
"	7th	1 Case, [M S] A B	"	Ditto
,	7th	61 Cases [W] H B	"	Ditto
"	7th	2 Cases no mark or	Dowell & Co	Ditto
"	7th	6 Packages no mark	Order	Ditto
,	7th	3 Cases O & S	"	Ditto
"	7th	2 Cases [P] C S & Co	"	Ditto
"	7th	1 Case [R & Co]	Ranken & Co	Ditto
,	7th	10 Cases R B	Order	Ditto
,	7th	4 Packages, R D N & Co	"	Ditto
,	7th	2 Packages [R M] C	R & Mavrojani	Ditto
"	7th	2 Cases, R W P	W Knap & Co	Ditto
"	7th	2 Cases, [11] R W	Order	Ditto
"	7th	8 Packages [S]	Suroop Dhur & Sons	Ditto
,	7th	16 Packages S K & Co	S Kilburn & Co	Ditto
,	7th	1 Case S C S	Order	Ditto
"	7th	15 Packages S K	"	Ditto
"	7th	2 Cases [S] or [T J L C]	"	Ditto
"	7th	2 Bales [S] C D T	Steel, McIntosh & Co	Ditto
"	7th	1 Case, T S & L S	Order	Ditto
,	7th	2 Cases T D S	"	Ditto
"	7th	1 Case, [T H A] Madras	"	Ditto
"	7th	41 Packages, addressed	R Williams, Ranee gunge	Ditto
"	7th	2 Packages W N & Co	Order	Ditto
"	7th	14 Packages, W L A & Co	"	Ditto

Date of removal to Import Warehouse		No Mark and Description	Consignees	Ships
1873				
Aug	7th	1 Pattern, [C N R C] M	Order	S S Sultan
"	7th	1 Sample B T B & Z	"	Ditto
"	7th	1 Sample case, [E & C] C	"	Ditto
"	6th	8 Packages [101] A B & Co	"	S S Atholl
"	6th	2 Cases 217	"	Ditto
"	6th	1 Case 200	"	Ditto
"	6th	1 Case, 201	"	Ditto
"	6th	3 Cases, 31	"	Ditto
"	6th	6 Cases 82	"	Ditto
"	6th	3 Cases 210	"	Ditto
"	6th	6 Packages [A M C]	S Kilburn & Co	Ditto
"	6th	2 Pipes, A B	Order	Ditto
"	6th	45 Cases, [B K D]	"	Ditto
"	6th	6 Cases [80 C] A B & Co	"	Ditto
"	6th	1 Case [C M] C	"	Ditto
"	6th	2 Cases [C 71]	"	Ditto
"	6th	2 Packages [C 22]	"	Ditto
"	6th	2 Cases, D & Co, F	"	Ditto
"	6th	1 Case addressed	George Fphgrave, Chincoorie, Cachar	Ditto
"	6th	5 Packages [G F L N]	Order	Ditto
"	6th	40 Cases [G S & S] i	"	Ditto
"	6th	6 Packages, G E H C	Great Eastern Hotel	Ditto
"	6th	1 Package, [N R S & Co,] M C	Order	Ditto
"	6th	1 Bundle, Hoop Iron D C or no mark	"	Ditto
"	6th	1 Case J G C or no mark	"	Ditto
"	6th	1 Case, J S T C	"	Ditto
"	7th	4 Cases [J & Co]	"	Ditto
"	7th	1 Case [L S N]	"	Ditto
"	7th	19 Packages [M] L H	Barham Hill & Co	Ditto
"	7th	4 Cases, [M] B L	M Miel & Co	Ditto
"	7th	1 Case [112] M C C & C	Order	Ditto
"	7th	1 Case addressed	Mess Secretary, 9th Bengal Cavalry	Ditto
"	7th	2 Cases, addressed	Muree Club care of C Cowie & Co	Ditto
"	7th	1 Case, [49] M C & Co	Order	Ditto
"	7th	1 Case 99	"	Ditto
"	7th	5 Cases [M & Co]	Mackilican & Co	Ditto
"	7th	1 Case, [N S] W M	Order	Ditto
"	7th	1 Case Tin no mark	"	Ditto
"	7th	20 Bales O & S C	"	Ditto
"	7th	1 Case Geological Survey	T Oldham Esq	Ditto
"	7th	2 Cases, P B C 62nd Regiment	F T Brooks & Co	Ditto
"	7th	15 Cases, addressed	Captain Roberts	Ditto
"	7th	62 Cases, [11 R or	Order	Ditto
"	7th	1 Case R D D	"	Ditto
"	7th	2 Cases [42] K R M	"	Ditto
"	7th	1 Case [S D]	"	Ditto
"	7th	1 Case, [G W W C]	F T Brooks & Co	Ditto
"	7th	2 Cases addressed	Rev'd H B Winter, Delhie	Ditto
"	7th	1 Case, W W C	W Wilson & Co	Ditto
"	7th	1 Sample Case [C P & C]	Order	Ditto
"	7th	10 Cases [] or no mark	B Laurie, & Co	Ditto
"	4th	2 Cases [209] A B	Order	Saint Monan
"	4th	3 Packages, [230] A B & Co	"	Ditto
"	4th	1 Package, [C 39] F M	"	Ditto
"	4th	1 Case [C 22]	"	Ditto
"	4th	3 Cases, [30] E & Co	"	Ditto
"	4th	7 Cases, [H E] A B	"	Ditto
"	4th	98 Cases H & C	"	Ditto
"	4th	11 Cases [51] M C & Co	"	Ditto
"	4th	3 Bales, [M E S]	"	Ditto

Date of removal to Import Warehouses 1873	No Mark and Description	Consignee	Ships
Aug 4th	1 Case, R C D	Order	Saint Monan
" 4th	1 Case, [209]	"	Ditto
" 7th	1 Bale C & Co	L' Rennie, & Co	S S Sirius
" 7th	5 Bales, K D R B	Order	Ditto
" 7th	5 Bales, [S C M]	"	Ditto
" 7th	2 Bales [200]	Anderson Wright	Ditto
" 4th	2 Cases, D & Co B	Richard Dunlop & Co	Ailsa
" 4th	2 Casks [M] M M	Order	Ditto
" 4th	20 Casks [O C B] K	"	Ditto
" 4th	{ 27 Bundles, Shooks { P P M or } { 90 Loose pieces wood { no mark }	"	Ditto
" 4th	20 Cases [H A D] A B	"	Ditto
" 4th	20 Bundles Shooks, P P M or no mark	"	Ditto
CALCUTTA, the 9th August 1873		(313—1)	W DUFF BRUCE Vice Chairman

NOTICE

List of Unclaimed Packages on the Custom House Wharf

Mark or Number of Packages	Ships
2 Bags, no mark, supposed to be X Y Z C	Java
1 Iron Casting, no mark	City of Glasgow
8 Bundles Rattan, no mark	Historian
<i>N B</i> —The above will be sold if not cleared within the 16th of August 1873	
5 Pieces broken Iron no mark	Dhoolia
1 Drainage Pipe no mark	Ditto

N B—The above landed under the Act will be sold if not cleared within the 13th September 1873

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE the 9th August 1873 J A CRAWFORD Collector of Customs

Jellinghee River

Weekly Report showing the least depth of water from the entrance of the Jellinghee River to Nuddea the week ending on Friday the 1st August 1873

Name of Shoals	Least depth of water Ft In	REMARKS
Entrance	9 3	
Ditto to Jellinghee	10 0	
From Jellinghee to Teakatta	15 0	
" Teakatta to Nuddea	16 0	
Matabhangah River		
Entrance from the Ganges	15 9	
Tatarparah	12 3	
From Tatarparah to Hât Bolia	16 6	
" Hât Bolia to Cut No 1	16 0	
" Cut No 1 to Boalmaree	15 0	
" Boalmaree to Alickdeah	17 0	
" Alickdeah to Kissengunge	17 0	
H T FORBES, Major, R A, Exe Engineer, Nuddea District		
KISHNAGHUR, the 5th August 1873		

Bhaugiruttee River

Weekly Water Report showing the least depth of water in the Bhaugiruttee River for the week ending Friday, 8th August 1873

Names of places &c	Least depth of water Ft In	REMARKS
On the entrance bar below Joyrampore	15 0	
Thence to lower entrance above Geriah, 12 miles	16 3	
Thence to Jungipore 7½ miles	18 3	
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles	21 0	
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles	15 7	
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles	26 6	

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore on the 11th August 1873, above zero, 24 ft 9½ in
BERHAMPORE, the 11th August 1873 T H WICKES, C E, Exe Engr, Moorsshedabad District

Monthly Statement of Traffic passed through the Circular and Eastern Canals from 1st to 31st July 1873

NAMES OF CROCKERS	SALT	SUGAR	TOBACCO	TINNED	P. DDT	PCL E	PEAS	RICE	WHEAT	LENTIL	CRAN	MUSTARD SEED				MUSTARD SEED OIL			
												CHARCOAL	W O O C A L	ICE COOL	PIECE GO DS	HIDES	COTTON	CASIO SEE	CALTO OIL
CALCUTTA CANALS	1	400	184 0 400 300 300 30	18 4 000 800	16 00 11 300 8	1 0	60 60 16 0 10 00 6 10 30	Mustard by canal 											

DRAPPA, TOLL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE
The 5th August 1873

J F GALIFFE
Collector and Superintendent, Calcutta Canals

LOST CURRENCY NOTES

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India Calcutta Circle are stated to have been lost and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers any other person having these Notes in his possession or claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Notes wholly lost or destroyed			
Register No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
5850	A 78944	50	Messrs Gisborne & Co
5870	I 68750	10	M sser Mothoorpersad Chaprasee
5873	A 64331	20	Doorgaprasad Ghose
	I 55584	20	
	I 68958	10	
	I 43325	10	
	L 12388	10	
	I 47824	5	Woomachurn Bose
5878	A 74181	100	
	, 86077	100	
	, 67032	100	
	, 71991	100	
	, 91253	100	
	, 54842	100	
	, 78034	100	
	, 99910	100	
	, 82584	100	
	, 53337	100	
5880	A 84442	1 000	Jctmull Lutchmeeloll
5885	I 84539	20	A Lumsden
5888	A 80583	100	Pary Mohun Som
5889	I 09936	100	Joun Nath Benna
	, 09937	100	
	, 09938	100	
	, 09940	100	
5890	I 45329	100	Bonomally Gangoly
5891	A 86658	100	The Asst Insp'r Genl Govt Ry Police L P, Howrah
5894	A 54933	500	Lalla Dyaram Sarawak
	A 95001	100	
	A 26496	100	
Notes partially lost or destroyed			
5852	70096	20	Tranlokyanath Chakrabarti
	A 12899	20	
	I 76145	20	
	I 59053	10	
	, 42617	10	
	I 42450	10	
	I 95397	10	
	I 20399	10	
	L 20019	5	
	I 19868	5	
	, 20041	5	
5853	A 99379	10	G C Kauntze, Esq
5854	I 39747	20	Lt H A York R E
	, 39746	20	
5855	L 71347	20	E Foster, Esq
5856	A 60339	50	M E Mitchoo
5859	I 18800	20	Messrs P S D Rozario & Co
5861	A 92978	10	G D Blake Esq
5862	I 89355	20	Gunnesh Das
5863	, 72263	20	Johwur Chunder Bhudra
	, 72264	20	
5864	A 67802	20	Brindabun Bose
5866	I 26682	20	Babbur Khan
5867	L 98336	10	Nikomul Chowdhry
5868	A 64926	20	Shama Churn Chuckerabarti

Notes partially lost or destroyed

Register No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
5869	$\frac{A}{86}$ 16557	20	} Narain Sing
	16558	20	
	$\frac{A}{93}$ 50314	20	
	50313	20	
5883	$\frac{L}{11}$ 85662	10	Umesa Chundra Mookerjee
5884	$\frac{L}{11}$ 65949	20	Nilcount Coomar
5886	$\frac{L}{11}$ 27513	20	} Haberally Mollah
	$\frac{A}{80}$ 31302	20	
	$\frac{A}{80}$ 32704	50	
	$\frac{A}{80}$ 81389	50	
5887	$\frac{A}{80}$ 45570	20	H B Urmston
5892	$\frac{A}{80}$ 19758	100	A G Roussac

Wrongly joined

5849	$\frac{A}{80}$ 04724	}	10	Messrs G C Hay & Co
	78445			
5851	$\frac{A}{80}$ 56527	}	10	Modhoosooden Ghosaul
	55548			
5857	$\frac{L}{11}$ 08393	}	20	{ Nauringi L
	08392			{ Jackson & Co
5858	$\frac{A}{80}$ 94952	}	20	Nauringi Lall
	94953			
5860	$\frac{L}{11}$ 35888	}	5	Azimuddin Peon
	35887			
5865	$\frac{L}{11}$ 48094	}	5	Tarucknath Bose
	48093			
5867	$\frac{L}{11}$ 04490	}	10	Laul Chand Paul
	41510			
5876	01142	}	10	C A Haughton, Esq
	01143			
5879	$\frac{A}{80}$ 34057	}	10	W H Pringle, Esq
	34059			
5881	$\frac{L}{11}$ 06870	}	10	} Soonderjee Walljee and Co
	06876			
	$\frac{A}{80}$ 72202	}	10	
	72203			
	$\frac{A}{80}$ 66991	}	10	
	66992			
5882	$\frac{L}{11}$ 78548	}	5	Kalikomul Moitra
	78547			
5893	$\frac{L}{11}$ 73223	}	20	The Chief Paymaster, E I Railway
	73224			

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 4th August 1873

R A STERNDALE,
Asst Commr of Paper Currency

Wanted

A PERSON to manage the estate of Churs Lukhey Bodu, Muhu and Rohim, situate in the Noakhally District, and now under attachment by this Court, in execution of the decree in the case of Conryon V Paxwell

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st September next, on which date the post will be filled up

CHITTAGONG, the 5th August 1873

J P GRANT, *Offg District Judge*

Required

IN the office of the Executive Engineer, Western Survey Division, Dehree on the Sone for a period of 5 months—

One Draughtsman, able to make quick and neat tracings, or simple drawings from sketches

One Estimator, able to take out quantities of earthwork or masonry, and areas of land, correctly

Apply with copies of testimonials, and for the draughtsman, a specimen of tracing or drawing also stating salary required, to the

Exe Engr, Western Survey Divn Dehree on Sone

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th August 1873

LIABILITIES		Rs	A	P	ASSETS		Rs	A	P
Proprietors Capital paid up		20 00 000	0	0	Government Securities		1 71,22 952	2	10
Reserve Fund		15 50 486	8	9	Loans on Government Securities &c at Head Office and Branches		89,66 701	12	7
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	Rs 150 16,290 15 11	8 95 77 071	8	1	Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		15 30 692	9	2
General Treasury Balance at Branches	Rs 240 80 790 8 2				Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		2 28 60 873	13	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		2 76 88 310	15	1	Dead Stock		11,36 655	0	10
Bank Post Bills &c		3 62 376	9	11	Stamps		13 630	2	0
Sundries		6 02 547	13	6	Balance with other Banks		3 51 277	0	8
					Sundries		3 54 794	12	6
					Bullion		5 69 408	8	10
							4 89 06 885	15	1
					Cash and Current Notes at Head Office	Rs 1 13 61 070 10 5	4 28 73 907	8	3
					Cash and Current Notes at Branches	Rs 3 15 12 836 18 10			
							9 17 80 793	7	4

BANK OF BENGAL
Calcutta the 7th August 1873

F A GILLAM
Offg Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary

By order of the Directors

R HARDIE
Secretary and Treasurer
(813—1)

Notice

CERTAIN effects and property of the late Mr Carl Heyne, a native of Germany, and an employé of the Ranigunj Coal Association who died at Nizha in Ranigunj, on the 4th July 1873 are under the custody of this Court, and will be delivered to the party legally entitled to receive the same

ZILIA EAST BURDWAN, JUDGES' OFFICE, the 24th July 1873 (296—3) A T MACLEAN Judge

In the Court of the District Judge of Gya

Notice

CERTAIN effects, the property of Mr J Pouditch a European British subject late an Overseer, Public Works Department at Gya, who died intestate at Jehanabad in this district on the 16th instant are in the custody of this Court and will be made over to any person legally authorized to receive the same

GYA CIVIL COURT the 31st July 1873

(307—3)

E C CRASTER, Judge

Arcuttipore Tea Company Limited

The *ad interim* dividend on crop 1873 of 6 per cent per annum declared at the meeting held on the 8th current, is now payable at this office

7 CHURCH LANE, the 9th August 1873

J MACKILICAN, AND CO, Secretaries and Agents

Muttuck Tea Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, No 9, Dalhousie Square, at 3 P M on Saturday the 30th August next, to confirm the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on the 16th July 1873 for altering the Articles of Association, so that the Annual Meetings of the Company be held in April instead of July

9 DALHOUSIE SQUARE, the 18th July 1873 (283—4) C N KERNOT, M D Managing Director

The Bengal Coal Company Limited

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No 27, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, at 11 o'clock A M, on Saturday, the 22nd November next—By order of the Directors,

CALCUTTA, the 6th August 1873

(305—3)

T M ROBINSON Managing Director

Bank of Bengal

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal General Treasury, and Public Debt Office will be closed on Friday, the 15th August 1878, on account of the Hindoo festival 'Junmo Ostomey,' in conformity with Government Notification No 3464 of the 29th October 1867

By order of the Directors,
 CALCUTTA, the 6th August 1878 (312-1) R HARDIE, *Secy & Treasurer*

Notice

THE Twentieth Half yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Dehra Doon Tea Company ' Limited ' will be held at the Secretary's Office at Mussoorie, at noon, on Thursday, the 28th August 1878 — By order of the Directors

CALCUTTA 22nd July 1878 (291-4) CHAS S REID, *Secy, Dehra Doon Tea Co " Limited "*

Notice

THE interest and responsibility of Mr J H Bandow in our Firm ceased yesterday, and we have this day admitted Mr C F Overbeck and Mr R Zeigler as partners

The 1st August 1878 (302-3) MOHR BROTHERS AND CO
Akyab, Rangoon, Bassora

Notice

Is hereby given that the Interest and Responsibility of the undersigned, in the firm of Messrs Robertson Orr Harriss and Francis, Solicitors, &c, ceased on the first day of March 1871 and that the entry describing him as a member of that firm after that date in Thacker's Bengal Directory and similar publications is incorrect

EDINBURGH the 1st July 1873 (299-3) ROBT ROBERTSON, *Late of Calcutta, Solicitor*

Eaten by White Ants

The undermentioned Government Promissory Notes standing in the name of Nobeebuksh Sheikdar, the proprietor by whom they were never endorsed to any other person Application is shortly to be made to the Bank of Bengal for the issue of duplicate notes in favor of the proprietor —

No 011852 of the 4 per cent loan of 1842 43 for Rs 1,000
 „ 003330 of ditto of 1865 for Rs 2,000
 DACCA, the 31st July 1873 (309-3) NOBEEBUKSH SHEIKDAR

Lost

CERTIFICATES for 20 shares in Tukvar Company, Limited, Nos 3714 to 3721, 1196 to 1200 2637 to 2641 4924 to 4925

CALCUTTA the 21st July 1873 (289-4) H F WILSON

Notice

COPIES of Act VII of 1871, the Indian Emigration Act, in Urdu and Hindee, can be obtained on application at the Bengal Secretariat at 8 annas per copy

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Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected up to 1st June 1873 *Price Rs 2 packing and postage annas 4 payable in advance*

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OFFICERS under the Bengal Government who wish to have copies of the New Criminal Procedure Code *for sale* are requested to apply to the Superintendent of Government Printing Calcutta

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A Report on the Expedition to Western Yunan via Bhamo By John Anderson, M D Medical Officer and Naturalist to the Expedition *Price Rs 8 Apply at the Office of Superintendent Government Printing Calcutta*

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The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing 8 Hastings Street Calcutta

WASTE LAND RULES,

Being Chap XXVI of the Rules of the Board of Revenue

Price 4 annas Packing and postage ha qes nas str

Calcutta Office of Supdt of Government Printing,

No 8 Hastings Street

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THE Acts of the Government of India, and those of the Government of Bengal will, after publication in the *Bengalee Government Gazette* be printed in pamphlet form for sale to the public at a price which will be fixed in each instance to cover the cost of printing and paper The first of the series will be the Criminal Procedure Act now ready, the price of which is Rs 1 4 per copy—Postage 5 annas

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List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 9th July 1873

Atkinson J	Fernandez, Sir J T K S S	Martin, (E
Augur Messrs J	Foulkes Revd T	McMahon F
Barrow, C M	Green, W	Mercers, Mrs G
Bishop, A	Goodall Monsieur, A B	Metcalfe Mrs
Bowhay, C E	Hayes G	Moran, J F
Christie, J	Hay, W	Morsons Mrs A
Clough Revd T	Johanz A	Mouny, Htoon, Win
Codd Mrs D M	Johnstone Mrs	Mullick H R C
Comel, J	Johnstone, Mrs	O Reif, J
Corbett Mr	Khrettry, Messrs D and R	Pebber, Capt
Cotum, J	Lamour J	Pemberton F B
Cowen R	Lewis J A	Pemberton F B
Daniell, N	Locke, Mrs A	Peterson H
Deeds, Mr	Manager of the Mirzapore	Rowe J
Dodgson W	Screwing Companv	Smith, Miss
Dyer, W	Manager of the Mirzapore	V Namasarayum Pilta
(Editor of the Encyclopaedia	Screwing Company	Voice, Mrs
of Noted Thoughts)	Manager Valmiki Press	Wingrove, J
(Editor of the Legal Compan		
ion)		

Letters marked 'Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for'

Armstrong Mrs	G B	Stewart, W
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Hall J L	Massey E R	

E C GEORGE *Offg Post Master of Calcutta*

Insolvency Notice

ZEMINDARY SALE

The right title and interest of Ramsewak Misr Baghoonundun Misr, and Juddoo nundun Misr, Insolvents, in the following valuable zemindaries, situate in the district of Ghazeeপুর in the North West Provinces, now vested in the Official Assignee, will be put up to public sale by the undersigned at 6 o'clock in the morning, on Saturday, the 30th day of August instant near the Collectors Kutchery at Chazeeপুর

Pergunnah	Talooka	Mouzah	Annual jummah or Collections	GOVERNMENT REVENUE			Annual net profit
				Revenue	Acreage	Total	
			Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P
Khanpoor	Noorooddi	Noorooddi poor	3 654 1 9	1 826 9 1	203 1 1	2 029 10 2	1 624 7 7
Shadiabad	Mundra	Humzapoor	352 11 6	154 1 7	22 7 0	176 8 7	176 2 11
		Puttee Oomrao Roy	1 265 7 0	552 1 4	48 3 3	600 4 7	665 2 5
		Puttee Duswunt Roy	730 0 0	220 15 2	26 2 4	247 1 6	482 14 6
		Puttee Keemur Roy	478 6 0	188 14 6	37 3 2	226 1 8	252 4 4
		Puttee Munso Roy	1 089 10 9	291 3 11	34 1 5	326 5 4	764 5 5
		Dhumraon	198 4 0	72 3 0	11 0 1	83 3 1	115 0 11

For conditions of sale and further particulars, apply to

BUXAR, the 1st August 1873 (317—2) PHILIP W CARTER, *Official Assigned's Agent*

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta

In the matter of Dwarkanath Ghose, an Insolvent

NICE is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 2nd day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy three at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, an application will be made to this Court on behalf of the Insolvent above named, for an order that the said Insolvent be at liberty to withdraw his petition of Insolvent filed in this matter, on the 1st day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy three, or that the said petition may be dismissed

(CALCUTTA the 11th August 1873 (316—1) GHOSE AND BOSE, *Insolvents and Attorney*

INSOLVENT NOTICES

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta

In the matter of DWARKANATH GHOSE, an Insolvent
On Tuesday the 29th day of July last it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday the 2nd day of September next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court
Ghose and Bose, *Attorneys*


In the matter of FRANCIS ANTONIO DESILVA an Insolvent
On Tuesday, the 29th day of July last it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday the 2nd day of September next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court
Insolvent in person

In the matter of GILBERT JAMES SCOTT an Insolvent
On Saturday the 19th day of July last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday the 2nd day of September next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court
Robertson and Co *Attorneys*

In the matter of WILLIAM MUSGRAVE and BENJAMIN WILLIAM MUSGRAVE Insolvents
On Monday, the 28th July last it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvents be heard on Saturday, the 11th day of October next, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court
A St John Carruthers, *Attorney*

In the matter of EDWARD LINNOR CANTWELL, an Insolvent
On Wednesday the 23rd day of July last, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday the 11th day of October next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court
S J Leslie *Attorney*
Chief Clerk's Office, the 4th August 1873

In the matter of ROBERT HENRY LOVING an Insolvent
NOTICE that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Tuesday, the 19th day of August instant at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon

 Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid

Insolvent in person
Chief Clerk's Office, the 12th August 1873

For Sale

At the Meteorological Office, No 22 Chowringhee, the following official publications —

			Rs	As
Meteorological Report of 1867			0	12 per copy
Ditto ditto 1868			1	8
Ditto ditto 1869			2	4
Ditto ditto 1870			2	6
Ditto ditto 1871			2	8
Ditto ditto 1872			3	0
Administration Report of 1870 71			0	4
Ditto ditto 1871 72			0	4
Ditto ditto 1872 73			0	4

CALCUTTA,
The 1st August 1873

H F BLANFORD
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of Bengal

BENGAL CIVIL FUND

At a Half yearly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 29th July 1873.

PRESENT —The Hon'ble F L Beaufort Esq The Hon'ble V H Schaleh The Hon'ble L S Jackson The Hon'ble H L Dampier, J A Crawford Esq The Hon'ble Lord H Ulck Browne H A Cockerell Esq H A Mangles, Esq, R V Cockerell Esq W L Heeley Esq B A The Hon'ble C E Bernard T J C Grant Esq J Monro, Esq R H Wilson, Esq B A P D Dickens Esq B A H J Newbery, Esq B A J Westland Esq A Mackenzie Esq B A, T W Gribble Esq, W M Souttar Esq M A E H Ruddock Esq B A C F Magrath Esq B A W H Verner Esq H J S Cotton Esq H Luttman Johnson Esq A Forbes, Esq, B A W H Page Esq L C Abbott, Esq and C R Marindin Esq

The Hon'ble L S Jackson in the chair

The following report by the managers having been circulated before the meeting to all subscribers in Calcutta was taken as read —

"The managers submit their proceedings for the past half year for the consideration and sanction of the meeting"

"Subject to the approval of the subscribers, they have admitted to the benefits of the Fund the following families—

<p>Mrs Crosse £ 400 0 0 Private income 36 5 0 £ 33 15 0</p>	<p>of the late Mr M J T MacMahon a subscriber who died in 1831) has been re admitted under the Old Rules from the date of decease of her third husband viz, 4th December 1871 The private income accruing from the estate of her grandfather is £100 and that of her late husband £266-5-0 or together £366-5-0 She will receive the allowance noted on the margin '</p>
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<p>Mrs Jackson £ 300 Four sons 190 £ 490</p>	<p>The widow and four sons of the late Mr Elphinstone Jackson who died in England on the 3rd February last</p>
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<p>Mrs Clarke £ 300 Three children 260 £ 560</p>	<p>' The widow and three children (one daughter and two sons) of the late Mr H R Clarke who died at Futtehpore on the 13th March last</p>
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"Mrs Dorin applied for admission to the benefits of the Fund as the widow of the late Mr J A Dorin who retired on an annuity on 1st May 1859 and died in England on the 22nd December last At the time of retirement he compounded at married rates for periodical payments of subscription His wife subsequently died and he contracted a second marriage on the 29th April 1864 but made no report of the fact to the Fund Office Had he done so he would have been called upon to pay fresh subscription on account of this second wife or to compound on her account at full rates He would besides have had to pay a fine on account of inequality of age at marriage Mr Dorin, however took no steps whatever to bring this second wife upon the Fund and the managers have informed her that they regret she has no claim upon it for pension

' Mr P A Humphrey has incurred the penalty under Article V (6) of the Rules of exclusion of his daughter from the benefits of the Fund on account of his not having reported her birth within the prescribed six months

Sir G U Yule has also incurred the penalty under Article VI of the Rules of exclusion of his daughter and son from the benefits of the Fund on account of his not having reported their births within six months He urges forgetfulness as his excuse"

The above cases are submitted for the decision of the meeting The managers recommend that the children in both instances be admitted on payment of a fine of Rs 100 together with arrears subscriptions and 8 per cent interest'

'The next question for which the managers must request consideration is that of the admission of native civilians to the benefits of the Fund The managers are very clear on the point that those benefits should not be refused to the native gentlemen now in the service in whose covenants the Secretary of State has, though by admitted oversight inserted the condition of subscription But in view of the fact that these gentlemen are willing to accept conditions of monogamy and so far to put themselves on a par with the Service at large, the managers do in lieu of the rules submitted by them to the meeting of January, propose the adoption of the following addition to Rule II —

Native gentlemen who were members of the Bengal Civil Service on the 15th May 1872 and in whose covenants the condition of subscription to the Fund was inserted before that date shall be admitted as subscribers

ers on the condition that subscriptions shall not at any time be accepted on behalf of a wife married during the life time of another wife or on behalf of a child born of a wife married during the life time of another wife and that such wife and such child shall receive no allowance from the Fund

"Upon the question of the future admission of native civilians to be subscribers to the Fund the managers are divided in opinion. The majority of the present Board are in favor of falling back upon the promise given by the Secretary of State in his despatch of the 15th May 1872 to the effect that—The rule as to subscription to the Widows and Orphans Fund is henceforward to be regarded as cancelled in the case of natives in accordance with the Financial despatch of Sir C Wood of the 30th November No 109 of 1864 addressed to the Government of Bombay' It will accordingly be moved on behalf of the majority of the managers—

That the Service do express its concurrence in the views adopted by the Secretary of State both in 1865 and 1872 as to the inapplicability of the present conditions of the Civil Fund to native government civilians and the expediency of expunging from the covenants of such civilians the engagements relating to the Civil Fund

"The majority of the managers are led to this conclusion by a consideration of the impossibility of allowing natives of India to join the fund on equal terms with Europeans when their conditions of life are so different and when statistics for determining the liabilities thereby incurred are almost wholly wanting

On behalf of the minority of the managers the following resolution will be moved —

"That the Service do express the opinion that—

Natives of India who are or may become members of the Bengal Civil Service may be allowed to subscribe to the Bengal Civil Fund at the rates and upon the conditions now applicable to members who are not natives of India

Provided that subscriptions shall not be accepted on behalf of a wife married during the life time of another wife or on behalf of a child born of a wife married during the life time of another wife and that no such wife or child shall receive any allowance from the Fund

Provided also that if hereafter it be reported after due professional inquiry that it is necessary for the protection of the pecuniary interest of the fund that natives of India should pay higher rates of subscription than other members such higher rates of subscription shall be levied from native members but with protective effect only

To this the majority of the managers object that no data are available for such professional inquiry and that till these are collected in long course of years the capital accumulated by the European subscribers will have to meet any excess of liabilities over assets in the case of the native subscribers'

'The minority on the other hand are of opinion that the risk is so small as to be appreciable and that there are even reasons for thinking that native members may bring upon the Fund a smaller liability than others'

The above proposals were duly notified under Article XVII of the Rules

'The quinquennial valuations have been prepared in the Fund Office and show a large surplus even after providing for the possible claim of Government stated in the Financial Office note and for all present and future deterioration of subscription values. These valuations will be submitted for examination to the actuary together with the various papers on the Fund drawn up by Mr Westland. The various modes of disposing of the surplus which may eventually commend themselves to the sense of the Service will also be referred to him for report and he will at the same time be requested to revise thoroughly the whole of the Fund tables according to the latest data

As there can be no reasonable doubt of the existence of a very considerable surplus—the calculations made by the Financial Office and those of the Fund Office being practically conclusive on this point—the managers had proposed, after leaving a margin to cover deterioration of subscription values and other contingencies to appropriate it once and in anticipation of the actuary's report, some 14 or 15 lakhs of the surplus fund for the following increased benefits —

- | | |
|--|----------|
| (1) —An increase of motherless children's benefits by 20 per cent estimated to cost | 50 000 |
| (2) —An increase of daughters' marriage donations from £300 to £500 estimated to cost | 3 01 000 |
| (3) —An increase of sons' pensions from £100 a year to £150, between the ages of 16 and 21 estimated to cost | 3 81,000 |
| (4) —The abolition of the deduction of one sixth, required in cases where a minimum subscription has not been paid estimated to cost | 4 00,000 |

They had accordingly given notice that they would at this meeting move the following resolutions —

- (1) —That the following clause be added in Article XXIX of the Rules after the words 'or £100 a year in England' and in Article XXX, after the same words "and these allowances shall be increased by one fifth, if, on after, the wife, or widow, of the member shall have died."

- (2) —That in Article XXIX at the end £500 be substituted for £300
- (3) —That in the fourth clause of Article XXX, sixteenth" be substituted for 'twenty first,' and the following clause be added in that Article after the words "or £100 a year in England and after the clause proposed in No (1) above (if adopted) —' From the commencement of the seventeenth to the end of the twenty first year Rs 90 a month in India or £150 a year in England '
- (4) —That Article VII be omitted from the Rules of the Fund, and the words 'VII' and omitted from Article XXV
- (5) —That the above alterations or such of them as are adopted shall have effect from April 1st 1873 and shall be subject to cancelment *without retrospective effect* should the professional actuary to whom the affairs of the Fund are about to be submitted, report that the Fund is not adequate to meet the charges imposed by them

With reference to these proposals a circular bearing the signature of subscribers in different parts of Bengal was within the last week of June circulated to the Service in which objection was taken to the managers suggestions and subscribers were invited to oppose them at the present meeting. The managers consider that the statements made in that circular are based on a general misapprehension of the facts but they have not had time to explain the matter fully to the general body of the Service and they are afraid that many members have in consequence been led to vote against proposals which on a full understanding of the case they would have probably supported. While anxious to have their own views, and the grounds on which they rest, fully understood the managers have no desire to press any subscriber to vote for measures as to the advisability of which he is not convinced. They have therefore, considered it best not to hurry on at this time the discussion of any important proposals regarding which there appears to be difference of opinion and they will refrain from bringing forward the resolutions regarding the surplus of which they had given notice. They do this the more readily because the quinquennial valuations have been completed in time to be laid on the table at this meeting and because it will be necessary, in forwarding these to the actuary to submit the sense of the Service upon all the various ways of utilising the surplus that it may seem advisable to suggest. There is, for instance rather a strong feeling among subscribers at home in favor of the entire exemption of annuitants from subscription. The managers trust that during the next six months the subject may be well ventilated, and they believe that it will be seen to be advisable while so referring the whole matter to the actuary to give immediate effect to some of the propositions (subject to the actuary's eventual approval) in order to avoid useless accumulation of funds for one or two years more. At any rate the managers will shortly address the Service on the various questions requiring consideration and at the January meeting when all branches of the Service are more fully represented than at present, these can be more profitably discussed and settled.

1 It was moved by *Mr H Cockerell* seconded by *Mr Gribble* and carried unanimously —

That the proceedings of the managers in admitting the families of Messrs MacMahon, E Jackson and H R Clarke to Fund benefits, and in rejecting the claim of Mrs Dorin, be confirmed

2 It was moved by *Mr Dukens*, seconded by *Mr Marindin* and carried unanimously —

"That the children of Mr P A Humphrey and Sir G U Yule be brought on the Fund books on payment of a fine of Rs 100 in each case, together with arrear subscriptions and interest at 8 per cent to date of payment

3 It was moved by *Mr Schalck* and seconded by *Mr Westland* on behalf of the managers

That the following addition be made to Article II of the Fund Rules —

Native gentlemen who were members of the Bengal Civil Service on the 15th May 1872 and in whose covenants the condition of subscription to the Fund was inserted before that date shall be admitted as subscribers, on the condition that subscriptions shall not at any time be accepted on behalf of a wife married during the life time of another wife or on behalf of a child born of a wife married during the life time of another wife and that such wife and such child shall receive no allowance from the Fund "

The votes were	{ For the motion—	20 present and 174 proxies—total	194
	{ Against it—	4 present and 47 proxies—total	51

4 It was then moved by *Mr Monro* on behalf of the majority of the managers—

That the Service do express its concurrence in the views adopted by the Secretary of State both in 1865 and 1872 as to the inapplicability of the present conditions of the Civil Fund to native covenanted civilians, and the expediency of expunging from the covenants of such civilians the engagements relating to the Civil Fund

In moving this Resolution, *Mr Monro* remarked—

The grounds on which the majority of managers support this proposal are two one social the other statistical. Much has been said about liberality which we ought to show in dealing with the object and the illiberality which will be displayed, and invidious distinctions which will be drawn by our supporting the proposal. This is, however, really a mere sentimental consideration proper perhaps in our dealing with measures for the advancement of natives at

large, but out of place and not deserving of weight in discussing the present question. All that we have to consider is whether we, as trustees, directors, and members of a social institution like the Fund, are justified, with reference to the interests of past, present, and future contributors in admitting to the benefits of the institution a class for whom it was not originally designed, and to whom the extension of the benefits is, in the opinion of many supporters of the institution considered unadvisable. We protest against the statement that our support of this proposal creates or perpetuates any invidious distinction between native civilians and ourselves. That social differences exist between Natives and Europeans is an admitted fact which we know and recognize, and which every gentleman opposing the present proposal acts on every day of his life. And, therefore I do not see why in recognising these social distinctions which are not of our creating with reference to fund matters we should be considered as drawing any invidious distinction between native civilians and ourselves. So long as the native civilians are under a social system which recognizes and gives legal sanction to such social peculiarities as polygamy notably kulinism with its abominations, seclusion of females, infant marriages, prohibition of re marriage of widows, including infant widows and ten or twelve different kinds of divorce, so long I consider that we are not only justified, but doing nothing more than our duty in holding that native civilians should not be admitted to the Fund. And so long as statistics of native life, both male and female, are practically wanting, and so long as their social life which would enable us to gather some vital statistics is practically unknown to us, so long I consider that we should be acting unwisely and imprudently as men of business in admitting native civilians to the Fund. The argument as to the small amount of damage which admission of natives would do to the Fund is no argument at all. The question is not one of amount, but of principle. Even accepting the argument for what it is worth, I could show if it were worth while that even one or two cases of contested litigation which the Fund might have to conduct would land us in expenses which as trustees of such an institution, we have no right, without the strongest reason, to incur, and which we are bound, if possible, to avoid.

Mr R. Cockerell seconded the motion.

Mr Bernard moved the following amendment on behalf of a minority of the managers.

‘That the Service do express the opinion that—

“Natives of India who are or may become members of the Bengal Civil Service may be allowed to subscribe to the Bengal Civil Fund at the rates and upon the conditions now applicable to members who are not natives of India.

“Provided that subscriptions shall not be accepted on behalf of a wife married during the life time of another wife or on behalf of a child born of a wife married during the life time of another wife, and that no such wife or child shall receive any allowance from the Fund.

“Provided also that if hereafter it be reported, after due professional inquiry, that it is necessary, for the protection of the pecuniary interests of the Fund, that natives of India should pay higher rates of subscription than other members, such higher rates of subscription shall be levied from native members but with prospective effect only.”

In doing so he said—

He was not responsible for the wording of the amendment nor did he agree altogether in its full scope, but he did agree in the principle of the amendment. He thought it was just, and he also thought it was politic to give the native civilians the advantage of feeling that they belonged in all respects to the honorable service they had joined. The feeling that they had the sympathy of the service would help much to keep them straight and upright in all their dealings. *Mr Bernard* did not believe there was any clear ground of expediency for excluding native civilians from the Fund. Bengal civilians as a rule, were blessed with very large families, whereas Bengalees, especially the class from which native civilians came had small, very small families. For the rest, *Mr Bernard* thought that we might provide for striking off the Fund any civilian who committed bigamy, just as the rules struck off from the Fund any wife who committed adultery, we could provide against men marrying infant wives on their death beds, and we could in fact provide fully against all risks. He would therefore ask the Service to support the amendment or any modification thereof which might assert the principle that native civilians were to be allowed to join the Civil Fund.

Mr Heeley seconded the amendment.

Mr Westland made a few remarks to the effect that—

• He wished to take the opportunity of expressing his opinion on the question before the meeting because he was unable entirely to concur with either the motion or the amendment. He did not see any reason for excluding native civilians from the privileges of the Civil Fund, in so far as these privileges were the effect of concessions made by Government to the Fund. But he considered it extremely unadvisable that the liabilities on account of natives should be a charge on that part of the assets which were subscribed by, and had to meet the liabilities on account of Europeans. He would, therefore be inclined to answer Government that there was no objection to the admission of native civilians to the Civil Fund, provided that the assets subscribed by them were separated off into an independent branch which might enjoy the same privileges at the hands of Government as the rest of the Fund, but which would alone be

chargeable with all payments on their account. He did not deem it necessary, however, to make any motion or amendment to this effect.

The *Chairman* said that as a mere matter of business he would decline to admit natives until there were means of estimating the effect of their admission on the Fund.

The amendment was then put to the vote—but as only seven members present voted in its favor it was on a reference to the *Chairman*, decided that under Article XVI (17) of the Rules it was not carried.

The original motion was next put with the following result —

For the motion—	20 present	177 proxies—total	197
Against it—	7 present	39 proxies—total	46

The motion was carried.

The Secretary then made the following statement —

I have now the honor by direction of the managers to lay before you the results of the quinquennial valuations as drawn up in the Fund Office, checked in detail by myself as Secretary and finally revised by Mr Westland and to intimate the course which it is intended to pursue with regard to them. You will have observed from the note by Mr Westland circulated with the Fund Office valuation that even if we substitute for the present subscription values the reduced values found by his new tables the gross surplus of assets is Rs 26 87 226 while according to the actuary's tables the surplus would, of course be considerably greater. Mr Westland refers to a claim of Government against the Fund and after providing for that, states the net surplus at Rs 22 35 172. That claim has not however been actually advanced and I am not sure that if it were advanced it could not be successfully resisted. But to be on the safe side we may be content with assuming that we have a certain surplus of about 22 lakhs of Rupees. This is quite in accordance with the expectations of both the managers and the actuary. At the last quinquennial valuation there was a surplus estimated by Mr Brown, in accordance with the method of valuation which the managers then followed, at about 10 lakhs and the Financial Office note shows that even that surplus was underestimated, and that it was more nearly 15 than 10 lakhs had strictly correct methods of adjustment been then adopted. The only measure taken to dispose of this was a reduction of the rate of subscription for annuitants by 50 per cent and the question of the increase of the benefits to children was, by the actuary's advice, specifically reserved for the present quinquennial valuation.

The managers had, therefore as you are aware, proposed to give immediate effect to some benefits of this character which could safely be estimated to fall within the limit of their surplus and much of which could they found have been covered even by the balance of surplus of 1868. They had no doubt whatever that this was a perfectly safe course to take, and they believed that it was desirable because if it is not adopted the delay in obtaining the actuary's report is certain to involve needless accumulation of funds for at least two years more.

It would seem however, that some members of the service think that the prospects of promotion therein are so gloomy as to make the present tables of subscription value perfectly worthless, and go so far as to refuse to credit the very existence of a surplus unless the actuary declare to them that it exists. Now, speaking for myself only I might be allowed to remind the gentlemen who hold those views, that any new table which the actuary may frame will be based on the data of the past and will estimate for the future solely on those data no actuary will attempt to do more. His tables cannot possibly foresee the state of things ten years hence except so far as probabilities founded on past experience may be a safe guide and as a fact the data now available do not by any means support the theory of our despondent friends to the extent supposed. Desirable as it may be to have the actuary's opinion on other grounds there can be no doubt on the minds of those who know what a valuation is, and what the real facts as to the data for the tables are that the results as found by him can differ very little indeed from those as now presented. I have always held that it was important that the tables should be revised but in the results now laid before you subscriptions had been valued at a very moderate figure. What I urged as necessary last meeting has in effect been done, and though the final opinion of the actuary is required to confirm our valuations, I have little doubt this will come in time. It should be remembered also that five years hence will come another quinquennial period at which you can again test these theories reduce your benefits or increase your subscriptions. You are not stereotyping the Fund Rules for all time by any action you may now take. Your proper course is now, after leaving such a margin as the actuary may think safe, if he does advise a margin at all, to appropriate the remainder of your surplus in ways that commend themselves to the majority of your body.

That some if not all of the benefits proposed by the managers might safely be given in anticipation of the actuary's report, and, subject to his ultimate verdict as to cost, admits I must contend of no reasonable doubt. It is for those who advance the converse to give some reason for the faith that is in them by pointing out some definite flaw in the calculations after mastering the subject. That no general attempt has been made so to master it might perhaps be inferred from the fact that only one complete set of the papers has been applied for at the Fund Office (and that within the last few days) notwithstanding the managers' invitation to inspection and offer of perusal of the few copies they have available.

Thus much I have remarked on my own account. On behalf of the managers, I am to say, that while holding their own views, they have no wish to force them on the Service. They find that a considerable number of members are opposed at present to doing anything without an actuary's formal opinion. The managers desire to have a clear and well considered expression of the wishes of the Service at large on that point and generally on all the modes of utilising the surplus that may be found possible. They will hold themselves bound by the results of such a reference. The proposals already advertised do not moreover it seems, cover sufficient ground, for a very considerable body of subscribers has expressed an opinion in favor of still further relieving annuitants,—as a measure that tells in favor of all classes at last. Others would prefer a bonus to widows. It seems better therefore to lay all these questions deliberately before the Service again, and to have a very full expression of its views before the meeting of January next.

The valuations can meantime go to the actuary for examination of the surplus and with full data for a revision of all the tables. Arrangements are already being made to prepare these data for transmission. A subsequent communication can follow after the January meeting, when the views of the Service as to the disposal of the surplus have been ascertained.

The managers, believing that this course is fair to all—fair to themselves as they have not yet had an opportunity of meeting the allegations in the circular of the 24th June—fair to the Service at large which has not had the whole question properly put before it—fair especially to that large body of subscribers at home about a third of our whole number, who have not even seen the circular of 24th June, and who have as much a right as we to a voice in the matter—the managers, I say, have resolved for the present to withdraw the resolutions of which they had given notice and on their behalf I do now so withdraw them. It is hoped that this being done the gentlemen who had proposed to bind the managers by formal resolution not to do that which it might perhaps be contended, the rules in fact enjoin, will be content to wait till the whole body of subscribers can pass a deliberate judgment on their proposals. The managers pledge themselves to be guided by the wishes of the Service when fully known, and after having met so far the gentlemen who hold these views they invite them now to make a fair and reasonable concession in return.

Mr. Cotton however, rose to move the following resolution —

That no surplus be divided or distributed and that no scheme for increase of benefits or reduction of subscriptions be allowed to come into force until after reference to a professional actuary.

He said —

The circumstances which led to the proposal of this resolution and of another resolution which would presently be proposed, had been detailed in a circular dated the 24th June which had been signed by himself and sixteen other subscribers from different parts of the Presidency and issued to all the members of the Service then in India. Although the managers had withdrawn their own substantive propositions for this meeting there was nothing in their memo dated the 24th July in which that withdrawal was announced nor was there anything in Mr. Mackenzie's present speech which could be said to indicate an acceptance of the principles of his resolution. On the contrary the managers in their memo still directly contemplated "giving immediate effect to some of their propositions." He regretted that this was so, and that the managers had not recognized the wisdom and necessity of the resolutions which in the interest of a very large body of subscribers he considered it his duty to propose. It was well, he thought, for every reason that the managers' own propositions should be withdrawn, but there was no argument that he could see in favor of and much against postponing the amendments that he had notified. The chief point that he would now urge in support of his first resolution was the imprudence and unbusiness like nature of the managers' action in proposing the immediate allotment *at once without waiting for an actuary's advice*, of no less than 14 lakhs and 37 thousand rupees of the assets of the Civil Fund. His second argument consisted in the fact which would be more fully treated in discussing the supplementary resolution, that on the average, the gross salaries of subscribers to the Fund were decreasing in value, and that in consequence of the progressive diminution of salaries and subscriptions, the surplus of the Fund was not so great as the managers supposed.

The whole question should he said be thoroughly investigated professionally before the Service committed itself to a course which we might all some day rue. On a matter of such importance it was indispensable to secure and be guided by the best professional advice. For his own part he felt he could not place absolute reliance on the calculations of the gentlemen to whom the managers had been content to refer the investigation and with whose valuations they were satisfied. He would submit to the meeting some of the discrepancies in estimating the value of the so called surplus that had already been made. In 1870-71 Mr. Westland, in his Financial note, estimated the surplus after all adjustments to amount to something over 18 lakhs. On 25th March 1873, the managers in their circular said that the adjusted surplus would probably be shown by the quinquennial valuations to be well over 20 lakhs, and believed that they might safely reckon on a surplus for disposal of more than 20 lakhs. On May 21st 1873 the managers accepted Mr. Westland's estimate that the adjusted surplus amounted to 26,18,000. Within one month on June 2nd Mr. Westland issued a note estimating the surplus at 23,26,000 reducing his former calculations at a stroke by 2,92,000. On July 15th,

Mr Westland issued a further note, reducing the surplus again to 22,35,172, or Rs 90 828 less than he had estimated it a month previous, and Rs 3,72,828 less than he had estimated it two months previous. It would not be necessary the speaker thought, to refer again to the discrepancies between Mr Westland and Mr Monteath's calculations, amounting to a difference of 8 lakhs out of 19 lakhs in their estimate of the cost of increased benefits, as they had already been exposed to the Service in the circular of the 24th June. But he considered it desirable to pay now a passing notice to the discrepancy which existed between Messrs Westland and Monteath, and between their various calculations of the value of annuitants' subscriptions. The cost of exempting annuitants from their subscriptions was estimated by Mr Monteath at 7½ lakhs. It was estimated by Mr Westland at Rs 12 13 000 and upon this estimation he called upon the members of the Service to pause before they admitted a reduction which involved so very great a loss to the Fund. But in his note of the 23rd of June last Mr Westland recalculates the value of this benefit at Rs 8 98,000. The speaker could desire no more cogent proof of the necessity of entrusting these matters into the hands of more professional persons. It was said moreover that an actuary would be two years before he could complete his calculations, yet the managers were content with calculations which had been worked out in this country within as many months. The accounts upon which they were called upon to vote a surplus had been prepared he would say, with singular precipitation, and he did not hesitate to question their accuracy. He was persuaded that however unworthily he stood there as a representative of all branches of the Service in making his present protest, the scores of letters which he then held in his hand were not necessary to convince him that the common sense and reason of the Service would insist upon a reference to a professional accountant and condemn any anticipatory declaration of surplus far more a distribution of surplus. No change involving pecuniary liabilities should be made in the Fund save under the best professional advice,—that was the key note of his proposal a note struck not by himself but taken up as it died away from the lips of a gentleman who that day six months, as a manager impressed its truth upon the meeting then held in that room, but who as Secretary to the managers, was to day most prominent in advocating the opposite policy.

The managers had said in their last memo that it would be necessary in forwarding the quinquennial valuations to the actuary, to submit with them the sense of the Service upon the various ways of utilizing the surplus. From this way of putting the case he strongly differed. He would say that it was necessary first to have both the amount of the surplus and also the cost of all the proposed benefits estimated by a professional. The Service, in deciding on the merits of the propositions, ought to have the opinion of an actuary before them as to what they will severally cost. At present, as had been amply shown, all was doubt and uncertainty on that point. The managers were driving the Service into what he considered was really a leap in the dark. He feared that the Service would ultimately repent it if his suggestion to make a prior reference of all these points to an actuary was not accepted.

Mr Cotton was then proceeding to state to the meeting what he said were his own views and those of a large body of supporters that whatever benefits it might finally be deemed advisable to distribute should be distributed with retrospective effect from the date of the last quinquennial valuation on the 31st March 1873, when the Chairman remarked that he doubted whether Mr Cotton was in order in proposing his resolution, and as his speech seemed likely to be very lengthy, and would lead to lengthy replies, he would ask Mr Cotton to show him that he was in order before he proceeded, and that his resolution came under Article XVII.

A discussion on this ensued, in which Messrs Wilson, Verner, Magrath, Cotton, and others took part.

By those who supported Mr Cotton it was urged, that the managers' propositions had been duly advertised and that it was unnecessary to advertise resolutions which were an amendment on their propositions. At every meeting of the Civil Fund amendments were proposed it was only at the last meeting that several very important amendments were brought forward and allowed. It was pointed out also that the managers' propositions were not published until the 26th May, and that it was therefore an impossibility to get out a reply which could be duly advertised in the newspapers of all Northern India two months before the date of the present meeting on the 29th July. If Mr Cotton's resolutions were ruled to be out of order it would be impossible ever to carry an amendment against the managers where they might have reason to believe that they were in a minority. It was also shown that in the form of proxy, Form C which had been sent by the managers to all subscribers a N B was added to the effect that — If any subscriber does not wish to support the managers' proposal as a whole, or has any other proposal to bring forward, he can cancel the above or any part of it &c, &c. The Secretary will see that all such proposals are duly laid before the meeting. Under this guarantee it was contended that the managers were bound to see that Mr Cotton's proposals were fairly discussed and disposed of. Lastly it was urged that under Article XVII of the Rules it was quite unnecessary to advertise in detail each proposition in the newspapers, and that certainly under the advertisement of the managers, which was admittedly correct, any member of the Service was at liberty to propose to the meeting any resolution or amendment connected with the surplus of the Fund that he might think fit. The wording of the proxies was very wide in its scope, and would include all such propositions.

On the other hand it appeared that the circular of the 24th June had not been communicated to the Fund Office or to the managers as a body, and it was suggested that the resolution as it stood now, was a substantive motion of a very unusual and sweeping character, such as it had always been held right to advertise. The fact that there had not been time to advertise it was no excuse for breaking the rule, and a special General Meeting might have been called after due notice to meet the case.

The Chairman thought Mr Cotton was out of order. He held that the resolution proposed by Mr Cotton, as tending to fetter the action of the managers prescribed by Articles XLII (43) and XLIII (44), and to place the initiative as to the matters referred to in those articles of the Fund Rules in the hands of the subscribers at a meeting and viewed as an independent proposition, constituted a "new general question" within the meaning of Article XVII (18), and therefore could not be brought forward without the previous notice required by that article.

Mr Dampier hoped that it would be understood that the present question was one entirely between the Chairman and Mr Cotton and his supporters as regards the prerogative of the chair, and not one for which the managers were responsible. Speaking for himself as a manager and he believed for all the managers, he would say that they desired the fullest discussion of the question so that the views of both parties might be placed fully before the subscribers in general. The rules, however, which regulate public meetings must be obeyed and it was a generally accepted rule that the Chairman's decision on such points should be absolute. The managers, however, had no desire to get rid of the discussion on the merits, or to gain any advantage for their views by any *tour de force*, juggles or evasions.

The position taken by the managers was that the questions at issue ought not to be decided until the merits had been so fully placed before the subscribers generally that each might give a vote founded on his own conviction, and this was the real and sincere object with which the managers had taken their present course.

Mr Verner said—that as the Chairman had ruled that Mr Cotton's resolution was out of order inasmuch as it had not been advertised under the seventeenth article of the Civil Fund Rules he would put to the meeting some proposals that had been duly advertised leaving it to the meeting to pass any amendments that might seem advisable. He therefore proposed 'that the following clause be added in Article XXIX of the rules after the words *or £100 a year in England* and in Article XXX after the same words "and these allowances shall be increased by one-fifth if or after the wife or widow of the member shall have died."

The Chairman rose and said that Mr Verner was not in order.

Mr Verner replied that he was at a loss to understand why the Chairman held that he was out of order. The Chairman had refused to allow Mr Cotton's proposition to be put to the meeting because it had not been advertised but no such objection was applicable to the proposal that he had just made. That proposal had been advertised in the prescribed way and, therefore according to the strictest reading of the rules it could be laid before the meeting. He also wished to point out that the transaction of business and the settlement of pending questions must come to a standstill, if at a meeting formally convened like the present one, the managers or any other person could abruptly close the proceedings simply by withdrawing their propositions. The general purport of the question to be considered had been published so as to meet the requirements of the rules and it did not matter one iota whether the managers did or did not withdraw their special recommendations. In the present case the managers had issued their programme barely two months before the date fixed by them for the meeting, so that it was impossible for those who were dissatisfied with that programme to comply with the Chairman's reading of the rules. He earnestly hoped that the Chairman would not put aside the real question at issue. He felt sure the majority of the meeting, including many of those opposed to him on the merits, would consider the contention one which he might almost venture to call a quibble. Such a course once adopted would be likely to lead to the most unhappy results, of which not the least would be the effort of every minority to fight a losing cause by means of technical points of order, to the exclusion of the merits of the case and the opinion of the majority.

The Chairman said, he felt bound to hold that the bringing forward of an advertised resolution by a subscriber who had pledged himself by his signature to oppose it and with the avowed purpose of using it as a means of bringing before the meeting a proposition already declared inadmissible, was a mere evasion of Article XVII (18).

The meeting was then dissolved.

CIVIL FUND OFFICE, }
The 29th July 1873 }

(318—1)

LOUIS S JACKSON,
Chairman



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1873

PART VI

Bills of the Legislative Council of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

[Second Publication]

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th July 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in four months —

No 11 of 1873

THE HIGH COURTS' CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL, 1873

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A Bill to regulate the Procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their Original Criminal Jurisdiction and for other purposes

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their original criminal

jurisdiction and to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of the Police Magistrates and to the Police of the Presidency towns, It is hereby enacted as follows —

CHAPTER I,

PRELIMINARY

1 This Act may be called 'The High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, 1873'

Short title

Local extent

It extends to the whole of British India,

And it shall come into force on the first day of January 1874

Commencement

2 The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said schedule, but not so as to revive any practice thereby abolished

And all rules made under any of the said enactments shall be deemed to have been made under this Act so far as they are consistent herewith

Interpretation clause

3 In this Act—

"High Court" includes all High Courts established or to be established under the twenty fourth and twenty fifth of Victoria (Chapter 104) the Chief Court of the Punjab and such other courts as the Governor General in Council may from time to time declare to be invested with the powers of a High Court under this Act, and

'Chief Justice' includes also the Senior Judge of a Chief Court

Chief Justice

"Clerk of the Crown" includes also a Crown Prosecutor and any officer specially appointed by the Governor General in Council or by the local Government to discharge the functions given by this Act to the Clerk of the Crown in respect of any sittings of a High Court in a place other than its usual place of sitting

'Magistrate' includes also a Police Magistrate in the Presidency towns

Magistrate

CHAPTER II

OF SITTINGS

4 For the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, every High Court shall hold sittings four times at the least in every year on such days and at such convenient intervals of time as the Chief Justice of such Court from time to time appoints

5 The High Court shall ordinarily hold its sittings at the seat of the local Government but it may from time to time,

in the case of the High Court at Fort William, with the consent of the Governor General in Council

in all other cases, with the consent of the local Government,

hold sittings at such other places within the local limits of its appellate jurisdiction as the Chief Justice appoints

Place of holding sittings

Due notice shall be given beforehand in the local Official Gazette of all sittings intended to be held for the exercise of the original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court, and all sittings held in accordance with such notice shall be regular and legal sittings of the High Court

CHAPTER III

OF PROCEDURE ON COMMITMENTS

6 When any person is committed for trial before a High Court, the Clerk of the Crown, or if there be not a Clerk of the Crown a Judge of the High Court shall, on receipt of the charge, peruse and consider it and may, if it appear necessary or expedient so to do, amend alter, or add to the same

The charge, with such amendments alterations, or additions (if any) shall be recorded in the High Court and the person charged shall be entitled to have a copy of such charge, with such amendments alterations, or additions (if any) gratis

7 The person charged shall also be entitled to copies of the examinations of witnesses upon whose depositions he has been committed, on payment of a reasonable sum for the same not exceeding one anna for each folio of ninety words

8 Upon charges recorded as aforesaid persons committed to custody or held to bail shall be deemed to have been brought before the High Court in due course of law, and (subject to the provisions contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure as to the amendment and alteration of charge, and subject also to the provisions of the next following section) shall be tried upon the charges so recorded

9 When any charge recorded as aforesaid appears to the High Court, at any time before the commencement of the trial of the person charged to be clearly unsustainable, an entry to that effect may be made on the charge by a Judge of the Court

Such entry shall have the effect of staying proceedings upon the charge, but shall not operate as an acquittal of the person charged unless and until three years from the time of making the entry have elapsed, at the expiration of which period if no fresh charge has been brought on the same matter, he shall be considered as having been acquitted

10 Pending the directions of the High Court as to the place of trial every person committed for trial before a High Court shall (if not out on bail) be committed by the Magistrate for intermediate custody to the nearest criminal jail in which he can be most conveniently confined

If the trial be directed to be held at the usual place of sitting of the Court, the Magistrate shall bind over the person charged to appear and take his trial at such usual place of sitting, or shall commit him to the jail at such place

If the High Court direct that the person charged be tried elsewhere than at its usual place of sitting the Magistrate shall bind him over to appear and

take his trial at the place directed, or shall if necessary, cause him to be removed to the criminal jail at or nearest to the place at which he is directed to be tried, and the officer in charge of such criminal jail shall keep him in safe custody until discharged in due course of law

10 The High Court may direct that all European British subjects committed or bailed for trial within certain specified districts or during certain specified periods of the year shall be tried at the usual place of sitting of the Court

or direct that they shall be tried at a particular place named, and may also order that such European British subjects shall if not bailed be committed for intermediate custody to a particular jail, being one of the jails appointed by the Government for the reception of such prisoners

CHAPTER IV

OF JURIES

(a) Of Juries generally

12 All trials under this Act shall be by jury
The jury shall consist of twelve persons

If the trial be held in the Towns of Calcutta Madras or Bombay it shall be necessary for a verdict of guilty that such jury be unanimous

If the trial be held elsewhere than in the Towns of Calcutta Madras, or Bombay a majority of not less than nine with the concurrence of the Judge, shall suffice for a verdict of guilty

In default of such unanimity or majority with the concurrence of the Judge, the prisoner shall be acquitted

(b) Of Juries in the Presidency Towns

13 Every person tried in a Presidency Town upon a charge of having committed an offence punishable with death or upon any other charge, shall, if a Judge of the High Court order be tried before a special jury

14 The jurors' book for the year current when this Act comes into force shall be taken as containing a correct general list of persons qualified and liable to serve as jurors under this Act

and those persons whose names are entered in the said jurors' book as being privileged to serve on special juries only shall be deemed to be persons privileged and liable to serve only as special jurors under this Act during the year for which the said list has been prepared

15 The names of not more than two hundred persons shall at any one time be entered in the special jurors' list

16 All persons whose names are entered in the "Special Jurors' List" shall be exempted from serving on any other than special juries but so long only as their names are continued in such special jurors' list

17 The Clerk of the Crown, or such other Officer as the Chief Justice directs, shall, before the first day of April in each year and subject to such rules as the High Court from time to time prescribes, prepare a list of all persons qualified and liable to serve as common jurors, and also a list of persons qualified and liable to serve as special jurors only, regard being had, in the preparation of the latter list to the property character, and education of the persons whose names are entered therein

No person shall be entitled to claim to have his name entered in the special jurors' list merely because he may have been entered in the special jurors' list for a previous year

18 The Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed by the Chief Justice shall, subject to such rules as aforesaid, have full discretion to prepare the said lists as seems to him to be proper and there shall be no appeal from or review of, his decision

19 Preparatory lists of persons qualified or liable to serve as common jurors and as special jurors respectively signed by the officer by whom the same have been prepared shall be published once in the local Official Gazette before the fifteenth day of April next after their preparation

Revised lists of persons qualified or liable to serve as common jurors and special jurors respectively signed as aforesaid shall be published once in the local Official Gazette before the first day of May next after their preparation

Copies of the said lists shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the Court house

20 Out of the names contained in the list aforesaid, there shall be summoned for each sessions thirty six of those who are qualified and liable to serve on special juries, and seventy two of those who are qualified and liable to serve on common juries

(c) Of Challenges of Jurors in Presidency Towns

21 A peremptory challenge to the number of twenty in common juries and ten in special juries shall be allowed

Save as aforesaid, the following and no others shall be good causes of challenge, whether on behalf of the Crown or by the person charged —

(1) Some personal objection such as alienage, infancy old age or deficiency in the qualification required by any law or rule having the force of law for the time being in force

(2) Some presumed or actual partiality in the juror

(3) A previous conviction of the juror under the Indian Penal Code or the criminal law administered in the Supreme Courts of Judicature or the Courts of the East India Company previously to the enactment of such Code

22 The Judge before whom the person charged is about to be tried shall try any challenge, other than a peremptory challenge and if he allow the challenge the juror shall be set aside

23 Save as hereinbefore provided, the High Court shall retain all its present powers respecting the summoning empanelling, qualification challenging, and service of jurors in the Presidency Towns

and shall have power to make such rules on these subjects (consistent with the provisions of this Act) as seem to it to be proper

All such rules now in force in the High Court shall (so far as they are consistent with this Act) remain in full force until repealed or altered by new rules made under this section

(d) Of Jurors in the Mafussil

24 Whenever a High Court has given notice of its intention to hold sittings at any place (other than the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay) for the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, the Court of Session at such place shall take and cause to be taken the measures prescribed by sections four hundred and seven, four hundred and nine four hundred and ten four hundred and eleven, and four hundred and twelve, of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the summoning of jurors

In addition to the persons so summoned as jurors, the said Court of Session shall, if it think needful, after communication with the commanding officer, cause to be summoned such number of commissioned and non commissioned officers in the military service resident within ten miles of its place of sitting as the Court considers to be necessary to make up the juries required for the trial of European British subjects charged with offences before the High Court as aforesaid

All commissioned and non commissioned officers so summoned shall be liable to serve on such juries notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure but no commissioned or non commissioned officer shall be summoned whom his commanding officer desires to have excused on the ground of urgent military duty or for any other special military reason

The juries for the trial of European British subjects as aforesaid shall be formed in the manner required by the Code of Criminal Procedure and by this Act, from the persons summoned under the said sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure and from the commissioned and non commissioned officers summoned as aforesaid, or if no such officers have been summoned, then solely from the persons summoned under the same sections

25 If any European British subject charged as aforesaid so require before the jury is empanelled, the majority of the jurors shall consist of Europeans or Americans, or both Europeans and Americans

26 In any case in which an European British subject is accused jointly with a person not being an European British subject, and such European British subject is committed for trial before a High Court, the persons so jointly accused shall also be committed for trial before such High Court, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in the Code of Criminal Procedure

Such persons may be tried together, and the procedure on the trial shall be the same as it would have been had the European British subject been tried separately

72 In any case before the said High Court in which an European British subject is charged jointly with a person not being an European British subject, and the former, before the jury is empanelled, requires the majority of the jurors to consist of Europeans or Americans, or both Europeans and Americans, the latter person shall be tried together with the former and the procedure on the trial shall be the same as it would have been had the former been tried separately

Provided that, in any such case where the person not an European British subject so requires before the said jury is empanelled, he shall be tried separately by a jury of which at least one half shall consist of persons not being Europeans or Americans

CHAPTER V

GENERAL PROVISIONS

28 The High Courts shall try as Courts of Session all cases committed to them and the provisions of this Act shall be applicable to such trials, except as otherwise provided in this chapter

29 The High Courts are exempt from the operation of sections three hundred and thirty four three hundred and thirty five, three hundred and thirty seven three hundred and thirty eight, three hundred and thirty nine, and three hundred and forty, of the Code of Criminal Procedure

and in any case coming before the Court in the exercise of its ordinary or its extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction, the Judges of such Court shall taken down the evidence, or the substance thereof, in such manner as the Court, by any general rule, from time to time directs

30. So much of section two hundred and eighty seven of the said Code as requires the confirmation by the High Court of sentences of death passed by a Court of Session,

and so much of the same section as requires from the Court a statement of the grounds on which a person convicted of an offence made punishable with death by the Indian Penal Code has been sentenced to a punishment other than death,

shall not apply to sentences by the High Court passed in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction

31 So much of the thirty fourth Chapter of the said Code as requires judgment to be passed by a Criminal Court in any particular form, and as requires that the sentence or finding shall be recorded in any particular form, shall not apply to judgments, sentences, or findings in trials before the High Court acting in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction,

but the High Court shall pass judgment and shall record or cause to be recorded the sentence and finding in such form as it thinks proper

32 When any person has been convicted of an offence before a Judge of the High Court acting in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, the Judge, if he think proper, may reserve for the decision of a Court consisting of such Judge and one or more other Judge or Judges of the High Court, any question of law or of the admissibility of evidence which has arisen in the course of the trial of such person

If the Judge reserve no such question, he shall forward the prisoner, with a copy of his sentence and a warrant for the execution of the same to the Magistrate or other officer in charge of the jail of the district or place in which the trial was held, and on the receipt of the warrant, such Magistrate or other officer shall proceed as provided in the three hundred and fifth section of the Code of Criminal Procedure

If the Judge reserve any question of law or of the admissibility of evidence, and when reserved the person convicted shall, pending the decision thereon, be remanded to jail

If the decision on the question be adverse to the person convicted the Court shall send a copy of its sentence and a warrant for the execution of the same to the Magistrate or other officer in charge of the jail to which the prisoner shall have been remanded, and such Magistrate or other officer shall proceed as provided in the same section

33 Whenever any petition, application, or motion is made in any matter coming before a High Court in the exercise of its criminal jurisdiction, the Court shall have power to award and apportion costs in any manner it may think fit

34 Whenever a High Court requires the statements in support of any such petition, application, or motion to be verified by a declaration in writing, the person making such verification shall if any such statement is false, and if he either knows or believes it to be false or does not believe it to be true be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence in a stage of a judicial proceeding

35 Save as is hereinbefore otherwise provided, the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply to the constitution and formation of juries for the purpose of trials before the High Court acting in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, and to trials before such Court and to sentences by such Court, and to the carrying into execution of such sentences

CHAPTER VI

OF OFFENCES BY EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS

36 If any offence which, by any Act of the Governor General in Council heretofore or hereafter passed, is declared to be punishable upon conviction by a Magistrate, is committed by a European British subject

beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the High Courts, the offender, if not otherwise punishable, shall be liable, upon conviction before one of the said High Courts to the punishment to which by such Act he is declared to be liable upon conviction before a Magistrate

37 If any offence which, by any Act of the Governor General in Council heretofore or hereafter passed, is declared to be punishable upon conviction by a Magistrate, is committed by any person within the local limits of the jurisdiction of a High Court the offender if not otherwise punishable, shall be liable upon conviction before such Court to the punishment to which by such Act he is declared to be liable upon conviction before a Magistrate

38 Nothing in this chapter extends to any case in which jurisdiction is expressly given to a Justice of the Peace to convict the offender

39 Whenever, in any Act heretofore or hereafter passed by the Governor General in Council the word "Magistrate" is declared to include a Justice of the Peace such Justice of the Peace shall not by virtue of such Act be deemed to have jurisdiction to punish any offence unless the name is committed within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of a High Court

CHAPTER VII

OF POLICE MAGISTRATES IN THE PRESIDENCY TOWNS

40 The following parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall apply to the Courts of the Police Magistrates and to the Police of the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, (that is to say)—

Sections three (*Pending cases*) and four (*Definitions*)

Chapter VI (*The place of Inquiry and Trial*), Sections sixty three to seventy both inclusive

Chapter VII (*Of Criminal Jurisdiction over European and British subjects*)

Sections seventy one to seventy five (both inclusive), eighty three, eighty four, eighty five, eighty seven, eighty eight

Chapter IX (*Of Arrest without Warrant*)

Chapter X (*Powers of the Police to investigate*)

Section one hundred and ten the words "and in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, any Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police" being inserted after "Magistrate of the first or second class"

Section one hundred and fourteen, the words "Commissioner of Police" being substituted for the word "Magistrate"

Section one hundred and twenty four, the words "or in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, without the order of a Magistrate or a Commissioner of Police," being inserted in the first paragraph, after the word "Magistrate"

Section one hundred and twenty six

Section one hundred and thirty two, the words "Commissioner of Police" being substituted for "Magistrate of the District"

Chapter XI (*Of Complaints to a Magistrate*), except the second clause of section one hundred and forty four

Chapter XII (*Of the Summons*)

Chapter XIII (*Of the Warrant*)

Chapter XIV (*Preliminary*)

Part V (*Of Inquiries and Trials*)

Chapter XV (*Of Inquiry into Cases triable by the Court of Session or High Court*)

Chapter XVI (*Of the Trial of Summons Cases by Magistrates*)

Chapter XVII (*Of the Trial of Warrant Cases by Magistrates*)

Part VII (*Execution*), Chapter XXIII

Sections three hundred and seven, three hundred and eight, three hundred and nine, three hundred and eleven to three hundred and eighteen (both inclusive) and three hundred and twenty two

Chapter XXIV (*Special Rules of Evidence in Criminal Cases*)

Chapter XXV (*Evidence how Taken*)

Sections three hundred and thirty one, three hundred and forty three hundred and forty two to three hundred and forty five (both inclusive), three hundred and forty seven, and three hundred and forty nine

Chapter XXVI (*Of Securing the Attendance of Witnesses*)

Chapter XXVII (*Of Search Warrants*), except section three hundred and eighty five

Chapter XXVIII (*Bail*), except sections three hundred and eighty eight and three hundred and eighty nine and the last paragraph of section three hundred and ninety eight

Chapter XXX (*Miscellaneous Provisions*)

Chapter XXXI (*Lunatics*)

Chapter XXXII (*Contempts of Court*)

Chapter XXXIII (*Of the Charge*), except section four hundred and fifty one

Chapter XXXIV (*Of the Judgment, Order, and Sentence*) except section four hundred and sixty one

Chapter XXXV (*Prosecutions in Certain Cases*)

Chapter XXXVII (*Of Security for Keeping the Peace*)

Chapter XXXVIII (*Of Security for Good Behaviour*)

Chapter XXXIX (*Local Nuisances*)

Chapter XLI (*Of the Maintenance of Wives and Families*)

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS

41 The Advocate General at the several

Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St George, and Bombay, may exhibit, in behalf of the Secretary of State for India

in Council, to the local High Court, as occasion shall require, against any person subject to the jurisdiction of the said Courts, any information for any breach of the revenue laws or for any fine penalty, forfeiture debt, or sum of money, committed, incurred or due by any such person in respect of any such law

Such proceedings shall be taken upon every such information as may lawfully be taken in case of an information filed by Her Majesty's

Attorney General in the Court of Exchequer in England, for any offence committed against the revenue laws of England, or for any fine, penalty, forfeiture, debt, or sum of money due in respect thereof, so far as the circumstances of the case and the course and practice of proceeding in the said Courts respectively will admit

All fines, penalties, forfeitures, debts, and sums of money, recovered or levied under or by virtue of any such information, shall belong to the Government of India

SCHEDULE

(See section 2)

A ACTS

No and year	Subject or Title	Extent of repeal
XXXI of 1838	Supreme Courts Criminal Law	So much as has not been repealed
XXII of 1839	An Act for enabling persons charged with offences to make their defence more effectually	So much as has not been repealed
XVI of 1852	An Act for further improving the Administration of Criminal Justice in Her Majesty's Colonies of Justice in the territories of the East India Company	So much as has not been repealed
XVIII of 1859	An Act to amend the law relating to offences declared to be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate	The whole
XVIII of 1862	An Act to repeal Act XVI of 1852 in those parts of British India in which the Indian Penal Code is in force and to re-enact some of the provisions thereof with amendments and further to improve the administration of Criminal Justice in Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature	Sections 1 to 46 (both inclusive) and sections 54 to 57 (both inclusive)
XIII of 1865	An Act to amend the procedure of Her Majesty's High Courts of Judicature in the exercise of their original jurisdiction and to provide for the exercise of such jurisdiction at places other than Presidency Towns	So much as has not been repealed
IV of 1866	An Act to amend the constitution of the Chief Court of Judicature in the Panjab and its Dependencies	Sections 20 to 41 (both inclusive)
XVI of 1866	An Act to relieve the Governor General of India in Council of the duty of signing the commissions mentioned in sections 22 and 44 of the High Court Criminal Procedure Amendment Act 1866	The whole
XXIV of 1866	An Act to amend the procedure of the High Court of Judicature for the North Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William	Sections 2 to 17 (both inclusive)
XIII of 1869	An Act further to amend the procedure for the High Court of Judicature for the North Western Provinces	Sections 1 and 2 and so much of sections 3 and 4 as relate to criminal jurisdiction
XXII of 1870	An Act to confirm certain laws affecting European British subjects	Section 3

B STATUTES

No and year	Title	Extent of repeal
13 Geo III c 63	An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better Management of the Affairs of the East India Company as well in India as in Europe	Section 84
33 Geo III c 52	An Act whose title begins with the words An Act for continuing and ending with the words and Bombay	Sections 158 and 159
35 Geo III c 155	An Act whose title begins with the words An Act for continuing and ending with the words Company's Charter	Sections 100 to 109
9 Geo IV c 74	An Act for improving the Administration of Criminal Justice in the East Indies	Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 21, 23, 24, 51 and 5

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Select Committee on the Bill which is now Act X of 1872 (*the Code of Criminal Procedure*), expressed their opinion that it was desirable that the procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction should be regulated by the same law as that which applied to the other Criminal Courts of India. They did not, however, introduce into the Code the requisite provisions on this subject, as it was necessary to obtain the opinions of various authorities before making such a change in the law and this would have delayed the passing of the Code till after Mr. Stephen had left India. These opinions have now been obtained, and the present Bill is an attempt to embody their result.

It will be seen that the Bill does not purport to regulate the practice of the Courts in issuing prerogative writs and other omissions will doubtless be pointed out in the course of the careful scrutiny which, it is hoped, the Bill will undergo. On the other hand, it extends the greater part of the Code to the Courts of the Police Magistrates and to the Police of the Presidency Towns.

The Bill is divided into eight chapters, the first of which, among other things, repeals portions of the four Statutes and eleven Acts in which the criminal practice of the High Courts (which for the purpose of the Bill, includes the Chief Court of the Panjab) is now embodied.

Chapter II deals with Sessions and is founded on 53 Geo III, c 155, s 102, and Act XIII of 1865 s 22, and the like enactments for the High Court of the North Western Provinces and the Chief Court of the Panjab.

Chapter III of procedure on commitments embodies the practice introduced by Act XIII of 1865 sections 4, 5, 6, 8, 27, 28, and 31, and followed in Acts XXIV of 1866 sections 3, 5, 6, 8, 9 and IV of 1866 sections 22, 24, 25, 27, 28.

Chapter IV relates to juries. It maintains the rules requiring twelve as the number of all juries unanimously in the Presidency towns, and, elsewhere, a majority of not less than nine with the concurrence of the Judge (Act XIII of 1865 s 37). The provisions as to common and special juries in the Presidency towns, and as to challenges of jurors in those towns, are taken from

Act XIII of 1865, sections 11 to 21 both inclusive. The clauses relating to juries in the Mofussil correspond with Act XIII of 1865 sections 35, 36. Act IV of 1866 sections 80, 81. Act XXIV of 1866, sections 11, 12, and Act XIII of 1869, section 1.

Chapter V contains sundry general provisions. It declares that the High Courts shall try as Courts of Session all cases committed to them. But it exempts them from the sections of the Code relating to the taking down of evidence. It renders certain provisions of section 287 of the Code, as to the confirmation of sentences of death and the statement of the grounds of conviction, inapplicable to sentences passed by the High Courts. It relieves them from the requirements of Chapter XXXIV of the Code, as to the form of judgment, sentence and finding. The rest of the Chapter gives power to reserve questions of law or of the admissibility of evidence (Act XXIV of 1866 section sixteen), and prescribes the procedure (1) where such questions are, (2) where they are not, reserved. Power is also given to award costs on petitions, &c, made

in matters coming before the High Courts in the exercise of their criminal jurisdiction, and provides a punishment for making false statements in support of such petitions.

Except as otherwise provided by the Bill, the Code will apply to the constitution and formation of juries, to trials, to sentences, and to the execution of sentences.

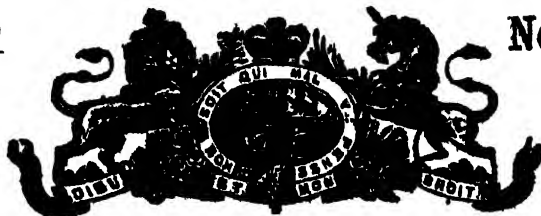
Chapter VI, as to offences by European British subjects, is equivalent to Act XVIII of 1859, as amended by Act XXII of 1870, section three.

Chapter VII extends to the Police Magistrates and the Police of the Presidency Towns, such portions of the Code as seem applicable.

Chapter VIII comprises a single section (equivalent to 53 Geo III, Cap 155, section 100), empowering the Advocate General to exhibit informations to the High Courts in matters of revenue.

SIMLA,
The 12th July 1873

} A HOBHOUSE
WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy to the Govt of India



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1873

OFFICIAL PAPERS

Non Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum for delivery in Calcutta or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post

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PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN THE PATNA DIVISION

[NB—The Government orders on this report were published in last week's *Gazette*, but the Commissioner's report was omitted. The two are now published together to show how far the primary school scheme answers in Behar.]

No AA, dated Bankipore the 17th July 1873

From—S O BAYLEY, Esq. Offg. Commissioner of Patna

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal General Department

In his resolution of 30th September last, the Lieutenant Governor expressed a hope that at the end of the year 1872-73 the district officers would be able to report on the first fruits of the scheme of primary education for which the funds were then granted. The following report, compiled from the periodical reports of the district officers, will show how far our efforts have been successful.

2 I began by issuing a circular summarising the principal points in the new scheme explaining those where I thought difficulty was likely to occur, and inviting co-operation. I venture to quote the following paragraphs from that circular—

'The resolution lays down with all possible distinctness what the object is that Government have in view, viz. by a system of grants to multiply and somewhat improve the existing class of indigenous schools, but not to introduce a new kind of school nor to any extent new subjects of teaching. The great aim and object is to teach reading, writing, and arithmetic in the indigenous language of the province to practise the boys in the native system of accounts, and teach them something of mensuration, and the native system of land survey and the instruments to be used as teachers are men of the indigenous school master class, who will be content with emoluments of Rs 8 or Rs 10 a month and not the higher class of masters hitherto turned out by our training schools who will be content neither with the low wages of gurus nor with the native system of teaching. The conditions to be insisted upon are efficiency according to the native standards, and submission to periodical inspections and examinations by Government officers and on those conditions being agreed to, grants may be given to existing schools to some extent, and should be offered to a much larger extent to persons willing to start fresh schools where they are wanted.

"Grants should in no case exceed Rs 5 a month, and generally should be as low as Rs 2 or Rs 3 a month, which would probably be quite enough to induce the gurus of

existing schools to submit to the conditions to be imposed. The assistance expected by Government from wards' estates and municipalities should not be lost sight of, and you should take full advantage of the Government orders in this respect in the endeavour to establish new schools and to bring the old ones under inspection.

'You will observe that the Lieutenant Governor does not insist on all the old guru mohashoys being brought in for training to a training class, but he thinks that for all the new teachers who may be appointed, and for the younger gurus of existing schools, this should also be made a condition.

As to the nature and standard of teaching which we should aim at I commend to your perusal Mr Clarke's report on indigenous education in Mymensing, which is published as an appendix to the resolution, and I beg that you will bear steadily in mind that existing materials and existing systems are to be made use of as much as possible and that we should not insist on printed books superseding oral repetition and writing paper taking the place of the plantain leaf or dust. Even in such things as regular hours and registers of attendance, we should be very tender to native habits and prejudices. I dwell on this subject, not because it is left out of the resolution but because the subordinate officers of the Education Department who will in this matter serve as your hands and eyes have naturally enough acquired a very marked dislike and contempt for the unmethodical and primitive methods of indigenous teaching and contrasting it with the improved system under which they have been taught will unless carefully checked endeavour to substitute for it something better perhaps but wholly different and acceptable neither to the habits nor the means of the class we wish to reach.

You should, therefore draw out a very simple list of the conditions on which grants are to be given, excluding where you think fit, in the case of old gurus or meajees the enforced attendance for a few months at a training class. You will observe that during this attendance at the training class the guru will continue to draw the Government grant, though he must provide a substitute for his school."

Having drawn out these conditions, you should I think circulate them as widely as possible during your approaching tour on which you should be accompanied by the Deputy Inspector of your district and you should make it your special object to select old schools and establish new ones as you move about, and then and there commence the system of grants which Government wish to introduce. You should direct your sub divisional officers to assist you in thus carrying out these instructions so far as applicable during their tours, and reporting to you week by week what progress they make and I request that you will furnish me similarly with monthly reports of the action taken by you to carry out the orders of Government.

3 Besides this I consulted Dr Fallon on several subsidiary points which will be discussed in a later portion of this report.

4 The Magistrates commenced operations generally in December and the few reports I got at the end of that month showed fair progress which my cold weather tour confirmed. This has continued throughout the succeeding months and the warm interest taken in the scheme by almost all the local officers is exhibited in the results which, fairly successful as they appear in figures give a very inadequate idea of the difficulties to be overcome in attaining any practical result.

5 The following table shows the total grant given to each district (including the previous grant of July), the number of schools which the grant was expected to aid in each district and the number actually brought on our books at the end of the year —

District	Total grant for 1873 and 1874	Approximate number of schools expected	Number of schools actually brought on our books
Patna	9 600	163 + 30 = 193	182
Gya	12,000	200 + 38 = 238	369
Shahabad	11 200	190 + 30 = 220	216
Tirhoot	24 000	400 + 70 = 470	418
Sarun	12 000	200 + 30 = 230	269
Chumparun	8,800	150 + 0 = 150	65
	77,600	1 303 + 198 = 1 501	1 519

6 The return shows a total of 18 more than the estimate. The number started in each district is as follows —

In Patna	182
, Gya	369
, Shahabad	216
, Tirhoot	418
, Sarun	269
, Chumparun	65

Total 1 519

7 I have no figures of the exact number of pupils except for Tirhoot There the average is 18, but generally I should incline to put it somewhat lower, say 16 per school, which gives a total of 24,304 boys receiving primary instruction

8 I proceed now to note how the orders have been carried out in each district

9 *Patna*—In the beginning of the year 1872-73 there were in this district four Government primary schools which, with those subsequently opened or aided makes a total of 186 Of these 58 are in the sudder sub division 38 in Dinapore, 40 in Barh, and 50 in Behar, receiving from the State Rs 178 8 Rs 127 Rs 143 8, and Rs 143, respectively aggregating Rs 592 per mensem or an average of about Rs 318 per each school Of the total number of schools subsidized in Patna five are mukhtubs There are no wards' estates from which assistance is possible in this district and no arrangements have yet been made in regard to Government estates

10 The unexpended balance in the hands of the Magistrate amounts to Rs 2 634, and with this sum it is his intention 'to start training classes for the Sudder and Dinapore sub divisions at an annual cost of Rs 420 at Barh and Behar at a cost of Rs 240 each and also to start or give aid to 30 mukhtubs on the meajres agreeing to learn arithmetic and mensuration at a cost of Rs 1 440, thus leaving a sum of Rs 294 to meet printing stationery, and other unforeseen expenses' I have approved of this proposal for utilizing the unexpended balance

11 *Gya*—The schools opened in this district are as follows —

In head quarters sub division	88
„ Nowada ditto	111
„ Jehanabad ditto	86
„ Aurungabad ditto	46

aggregating 369 schools, or 131 in excess of the number expected

12 Of the number of schools at Nowada and Jehanabad as indicated above four are on Government estates namely two at Nowada and two at Jehanabad Moreover, nine of the schools in the former sub division have been established against a fund arising from a contribution of Rs 37 per mensem, made by eight of the principal zemindars of the place From the same fund the Magistrate hopes to be enabled to open half a dozen more schools or raise the pay of some of the gurus, if the contributors do not object to the money being so appropriated In Jehanabad two zemindars have come forward with an annual subscription of Rs 30 each but it has not yet been reported how this sum has been disposed of I have drawn the attention of the Magistrate to clause 3 paragraph 11 of the Government resolution of the 30th September last, in connection with the management of schools maintained from the contributions of the zemindars and also informed him that such schools, if possible, should be opened on the estates of the zemindars contributing

13 The greater number of the schools at Gya are old patshalas and of the total number (331) opened or aided under the September grant eight are mukhtubs

14 The monthly cost to Government of these 331 schools is Rs 730 per mensem or less than Rs 2 5 per each school on an average The highest grant allowed to old schools is Rs 2 and that to new schools Rs 2 9 By thus economizing the resources at his disposal, the Magistrate has been enabled to establish a considerable number of schools in addition to the number sanctioned and to provide every village of any pretensions with the means of primary education' The Magistrate adds that 'the Government grants, however small, are, so far as he has been able to ascertain, looked on by the gurus as no insignificant addition to their income and consequently worth contending for'

15 Mr Palmer has issued instructions to the Deputy Magistrate of Aurungabad to establish a patshala at Pachokhur the only village in the Pachokhur Court of Wards where a patshala ought to exist"

16 Rs 120 are in the hands of the Magistrate from the Government Estates Improvement Fund for expenditure in furtherance of mass education He has as yet established four patshalas on the Government estates in his district of which he has given full particulars —

Names of patshalas	Number of pupils now attending	Hindooes	Mahomedans	Amount of Government aid	REMARKS
				Rs A	
Phoordih	17	6	11	2 8	The 6 schools have only just been established and a much larger attendance is expected here after
Toonsihary	12	4	8	2 8	
Takra	11	11		2 8	
Bimalpore	3	3		2 8	

17 Mr Palmer states that the inspection reports of his Sub Inspectors are not very intelligent or satisfactory but so far as they go they show that real progress is being made, and he is satisfied with the working of the schools on the whole

18 *Shahabad*—The aggregate number of schools opened or subsidized in this district is 216, and includes 17 mukhtubs. The schools are distributed in the four sub divisions of the zillah as follows —

Arrah	73
Sasseerm	56
Buxar	51
Bhuboia	36

19 In regard to mukhtubs, the Magistrate in one of his reports stated that he feared little has been done either in the way of giving Government aid to existing mukhtubs or in establishing new ones the chief reasons being that so few institutions of this kind are to be met with in the interior, in which more than ten Mahomedans receive education, or in which the *mejaees* are capable of giving instructions in arithmetic, mensuration, and the vernacular

20 In reply I gave the Magistrate to understand that I do not want the conditions of giving grants to mukhtubs to be fixed and invariable in the beginning. The object in fixing the conditions is to show the standard which we should work up to, but they need not be insisted upon as necessary preliminaries to a grant in every case

21 The zemindars in this district have not afforded any pecuniary assistance although a few of them have promised to do so. They have, however, in most cases willingly allowed the use of houses for schools where *their* villages have been selected for the establishment of these institutions

22 Mr Alexander, however, entrusted in a large measure to the zemindars and head villagers the power of nominating teachers, a plan which I do not think was followed in other districts. The qualifications of the nominees of course had to be tested by the Deputy Inspectors

23 The maximum stipend of Rs 5 a month has been given only to those teachers who are fully qualified to teach in the Nagree and Kaithie character, and who also possess a fair knowledge of arithmetic and mensuration

24 The average stipend of the teacher has been from Rs 2 8 to Rs 3 a month

25 It was arranged on Mr Alexander's suggestion that lest the receipt of a Government stipend should induce the gurus to wax careless of their duties towards their pupils, that stipends should be raised and lowered according to results, and the Sub Inspectors were expected to keep a register with a page to each guru's name noting therein the result of their inspections by way of guiding the Magistrate in raising and reducing the stipends

26 *Tirhoot*—Mr Halliday has furnished a concise report of what has been done by him in furtherance of the scheme, and has assisted me materially with the suggestions made by Mr Gordon the Secretary to the District Committee in regard to some of the subsidiary points which are discussed at the end of this report

27 His results have for convenience of inspection been tabulated in the annexed statement —

Name of Sub divisions	Old schools old			New schools opened			Total number of old and new schools			Total number of boys attending the schools			Total monthly cost of the schools to Government	Number of teachers employed		
	No of pathshalas	No of mukhtubs	Total	No of pathshalas	No of mukhtubs	Total	No of pathshalas	No of mukhtubs	Total	Hindus	Mahomedans	Total		Hindus	Mahomedans	Total
Sudder	36	15	51	30	16	46	66	31	97	1642	142	1784	Rs 322 0 0	71	28	97
Meerut	18	12	30	51	15	66	60	27	87			1856	295 8 0	70	28	98
Hajipur	19	13	32	24	20	44	43	53	96	1242	155	1397	308 14 11	55	21	76
Aligarh	2	1	3	25	7	32	17	8	25	510	120	630	79 4 0	27	8	35
Durbhanga	17	13	30	28	15	43	45	28	73	925	100	1025	173 9 3	43	30	73
Mithun				6	35	41	6	35	41	304	516	820	158 15 3	11	30	41
Total	90	54	144	104	108	212	56	162	218	4023	1003	5026	1338 3 6	277	141	418

Average is nearly Rs 3 3

The number appearing to be rather too large with regard to the proportion of Hindus to Mahomedans the Magistrate has called for an explanation from the sub divisional officer

28 This statement shows an average attendance of nearly eighteen pupils to each school, and a monthly cost on account of each Rs 3 3 to the State

29 The most remarkable feature of this table is the number of mukhtubs, and for this I am unable to account except by a reference to the number actually in existence before the scheme commenced to work. It will be seen that Mr Halliday has started new ones in but slightly larger proportion than those he found already existing though out of all proportion to the numbers of Mahomedans to Hindus. I was rather afraid in the first instance of the interest of the poorer Mahomedans being altogether overlooked, and requested special attention to their requirements, but in Tirhoot this was scarcely necessary. In sanctioning the course Mr Halliday adopted in giving the maximum grant to *mejaees* I stipulated for some guarantee of improved teaching on their part, and Mr Halliday has directed that besides reading and writing they should, in order to retain the grant teach arithmetic simple mensuration, and zemindaree accounts. It is very noticeable how large a number of the pupils in the primary schools of the district are Mahomedans and another point which comes out with special clearness in the reports is the general opposition shown by the Brahmmins, Bahbuns, and higher castes generally of Tirhoot to these schools.

30 Another point worth noticing is the great difference between neighbouring sub divisions in the success with which this scheme has been introduced. Hajipur has 76 schools for instance against 35 in Tajpur, Seetamaree, too shows ninety six schools and 1,846 pupils, while the neighbouring sub division of Modhubuny shows only 41 schools and 820 pupils. No doubt the Brahmmins in the east of Tirhoot are particularly hard to deal with, but I think the personal energy and influence of the sub divisional officer has a good deal to do with it and of all the officers of this division I think Mr O'Reilly of Seetamaree has taken the most pains and had the most promising results to show. His constant intercourse with the natives, and his ready sympathy with them has gone a long way towards this result, and by continual visits and personal explanations he has, I hope raised an interest which will give permanent efficacy to his work.

31 In the Sudder, Seetamaree, and Hajipur sub divisions, Mr Halliday reports the maliks have erected or are erecting huts or sheds for the schools. He has not received any definite reports on this point from the officers in charge of the other sub divisions.

32 Apart from the schools enumerated in the table given in paragraph 27 there are in this district 22 primary schools supported entirely by the Durbhanganah Raj. These schools are established in or near the Raj villages and educate about 700 boys in Hindustani and Hindi, since the latter part of the last official year a Deputy Inspector has been appointed by the Raj to supervise them and the cost to the Raj of maintaining these institutions during that year was about Rs 7,627.

33 Sarun.—Most of the schools opened in this district are new ones no less than 269 have been set up or aided as marginally noted, being 39 in excess of the expected number. Previous to the introduction of the present scheme there existed two Government patshalas in this district, which, with those established under recent orders makes a total of 271 schools.

In the sudder sub division	185	
Sewan	84	
Total	269	

34 The aggregate monthly cost to Government on account of these schools amounts to Rs 800, or Rs 9,600 per annum, being Rs 600 over and above the amount of grant sanctioned for the current official year. Taking, however, the grant for 1872-73 and 1873-74 together Mr Drummond calculates on a surplus of Rs 2,139 which he proposes to expend partly in new schools and partly in providing house accommodation books maps and furniture where necessary for the schools already set up as well as in granting rewards in accordance with the suggestions contained in Government order No 1091, dated 11th March 1873. I see no objection to accede to the proposal of the Magistrate but I notice that if he carries out his plans in full a Government grant of Rs 12,000 would be required annually to keep up the present rate of contribution.

35 Of the total number of schools established in Sarun 15 are mukhtubs.

36 The total sum available from Government and Wards estates for the object of diffusing primary education in this district amounts to Rs 236, and from this fund the Magistrate has been instructed to establish 10 or 12 schools.

37 The Court of Wards has sanctioned a special grant of Rs 4,692 from the assets of the Hutwa Raj for opening 31 schools in the estates of the Raj. Of these 30 have been opened, and are included in the number (84) exhibited against Sewan.

38 Mr Drummond, in consultation with the manager, decided however that the total cost of these schools should not fall on the Raj, and has subsidized them with a Government grant of Rs 1,100. The object of this was by no means to save the Raj money but that by associating the Government as a joint contributor with the Rajah the chance of the latter discontinuing his subscriptions hereafter should be reduced to a minimum.

39 At the recommendation of the manager of the Hutwa estate a number of scholarships (4 or 5) of about Re 1 each has been sanctioned for each of the Raj schools at an annual outlay of Rs 1,000 in order to enable the children of poor parents, who otherwise cannot dispense with their childrens' earnings, to attend school.

40 *Chumparun*—This is a very backward district, of the 150 schools assigned for it only 65 have been started viz—

In the Sudder sub division
Bettiah

	40
	25
Total	65

41 The aid given to the schools vary from Rs 2 to Rs 5 per mensem The only report received from the Magistrate scarcely furnishes any further particulars than those mentioned above

42 There are no Government or Wards estates in this district

43 In the selection of teachers as well as villages for opening new schools or aiding existing ones the district and local officers have been guided generally by the spirit of the instructions contained in paragraph 11 of the Government Resolution of the 30th September

44 I have only in one instance come across a man combining the profession of putwaree with that of guru but very many of the gurus are of that class, potential but not actual putwarees

45 One of the great difficulties which in some places we have had to contend with has been the selection of good gurus One sub divisional officer reported that the applicants whom he had examined could scarcely write their own names and could not read three lines of print correctly One sub divisional officer was induced by this difficulty to employ the police in hunting up candidates for him The result was as may be imagined not successful

46 It has been arranged as I have before mentioned that a register should be kept in the Deputy Inspector's office in every district with a page to each teacher's name wherein the result of the Deputy Inspector's visit to a school is to be entered and that the Magistrates should send for and examine this frequently especially when questions of revising the Government grant come up I have at the same time distinctly authorized reductions to be made in the stipends of the teachers whenever a falling off in their work is perceptible This system of paying by results will I trust prevent from sliding into laziness or a wilful neglect of their duties This is one possible result of the Government grants Another actual and very general result I am sorry to say has been the refusal of the pupils' parents to contribute any longer The argument would seem to be that Government pays the guru, why should we pay him The guru is helpless he must keep a certain number of boys together to get Government grant even if he teach them gratis

47 By not assigning a larger grant than Rs 2 or Rs 2 4 and by continual explanations on the part of Sub Inspectors and sub divisional officers I trust that this may be overcome it is however a serious difficulty to have to deal with at first starting More than all other difficulties however, that district officers have had to contend with they complain of the obstinate incredulity of the people as to any disinterested benefit coming from Government and their wild credulity as to the motives which actuate us The state of things is not a happy comment on our rule but so it is I quote the following remarks of the district officers

48 The Magistrate of Patna in his report No 99 dated 14th February last, paragraph 4 states—

There has been one instance in which the boys attending a school all left because a stupid report got about as to why they were being taught viz that they were to be shipped off to the Mauritius when they could read and write in another, the Inspector of Schools, Mr Fallon told me he could not get a single boy in a village in which one of these schools had been started to come anywhere near him till an enlightened Mahomedan who had been in Government service brought up his son to lead the way when the others followed—and all because an equally stupid rumour had been circulated in a third an old guru who had been established in his village for years as schoolmaster returned his first month's salary of Rs 5 by the person who took it and decamped to another village leaving the school to look after itself why or wherefore I have not yet been able to ascertain and the school is now flourishing under the management of another competent man, but these are all incidents which lead me to think that it is not advisable to push on the work of introduction too rapidly

49 The same officer in his letter, dated 13th May last, No 13, paragraph 2, also states—

In addition to the rumours which have for some time past been going the round of the district that all those learning up to a certain standard will be shipped off to the colonies whether they wish it or not another idea has now taken hold of the people which has been started through the circulation of the returns to be filled up by the different gurus which requires their furnishing information regarding the position in life of their pupils and the means of their parents which is, that the gurus are nothing more or less than paid spies of the Government placed all over the country to acquire information which will allow of Government introducing some new tax I believe this idea to be distressingly common

50 The Magistrate of Shahabad in paragraph 7 of his letter No 846, dated 27th March, remarks—

“Zemindars and their ryots as a body cannot quite understand why Government should expend so much money without the ulterior object of securing benefit to itself in some way, some zemindars think the people are only to be educated in order that when they have acquired a certain amount of knowledge and have so far become useful, they may be taken away from their village and employed elsewhere by Government, others that the village teachers are really entertained as a means of espionage in regard to what goes on in the village”

51 In paragraph 8 of his letter No 141, dated 22nd May 1873 addressed to the Magistrate of Tirhoot, the Assistant Magistrate in charge of the Modhubuny sub division observes—

“I beg to say that his (Sub Inspector’s) representation to me of his difficulties are stronger than what I put forward in my letter he says he was everywhere received with distrust on the ground that it was incredible that Government should give Rs 5 and Rs 3 a month gratuitously there must be some object And villagers persisted in believing that their children, if sent to such schools, would be transferred to Patna or Calcutta, chiefly as army recruits and would be obliged to give up their religion”

52 Other Magistrates have spoken of the same things in more general terms

53 The moral I draw from all this is not that the scheme should be abandoned but that it should be persisted in and introduced more extensively—only gradually and above all, patiently I refer to this universal distrust to show that the introduction of the scheme was by no means altogether plain sailing to the district officers and their subordinates

54 It is difficult to specify among the district officers any one more deserving of praise than another They have all (with the single exception of the Magistrate of Chumparun, for whom there were special excuses) taken up the subject with all possible zeal and earnestness, and devoted the early months of the year to this special work and as I venture to submit with a remarkable degree of success Of the sub divisional officers, I would bring specially to notice—

Mr O Reilly
Babu Bimolachurn Bhuttacharjee
Mr Tyre
Syud Amir Hossain

Sectamarce
Behar
Sasseeram
Nowada

Other sub divisional officers may have done as well as these but I have been specially struck by a perusal of their diaries &c, with the energy and intelligence brought to bear on the subject by these officers

55 There are some subsidiary points about which correspondence has been and still is going on, which deserve a brief mention here These are—

56 I—*Indigenous teaching for Mahomedans*—As regards this point I agree with Dr Fallon in thinking that simple Hindustani in the Persian character may be used, as the vehicle for conveying primary instruction in the mukhtubs without infringing any of the rules laid down by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor The language being one and the same, the only question is whether Mahomedan boys may be taught the Persian character The prejudice against their learning the Nagri without learning the Persian character also is much stronger than I had any idea of and I recently heard one of the wisest and most enlightened Mahomedans of the day (Syud Ahmud of Benares) at a public meeting of Mahomedans emphatically repudiate on their part the notion that they would ever consent that their children should be educated in Hindu schools, and through the medium of the Nagri character I have accordingly authorized the Magistrates to give small grants from Rs 3 to Rs 5 to mukhtubs teaching more than 10 boys on condition of the meajees learning and introducing into their schools arithmetic mensuration and the vernacular as defined above, without at the same time being too strict in the beginning in enforcing the conditions required

57 II—*Training of Gurus*—In regard to the training of gurus a beginning has been made in Patna, I believe, and in Chuprah But so long ago as January last, I raised the whole question of the status on which our model and training schools should be kept up, but have hitherto received no reply and till that is settled it is most difficult to organize any general scheme There is some difficulty in getting the gurus in apart from their natural antipathy to leaving their houses and going to school for three or six months, in the fact that though they get the Government stipend their substitutes get scarcely any fees and will not stay I am not anxious to force on this training too vigorously I would get in the present men where I can but I would look more to training classes for young men, and to substituting these by degrees for the older set as they fall behind and are weeded out This is Mr Gordon’s view, and I have no doubt it is a sound one

58 III—*Education Census*—I have directed an educational census to be taken in two or three representative villages in each sub division on the basis of the late census papers There will be no difficulty in this, and it will afford a fair standard of present comparison and future progress I hope soon to hear the results of this

59 IV — *Examination Centres* — Dr Fallon has proposed, in order to facilitate the inspection of these numerous schools, that certain centres should be fixed, at which all pathshalas at a convenient distance say within a radius of six miles may be assembled on certain dates previously notified for the purpose of undergoing common examination* by the Deputy or Sub Inspector or by sub divisional or district officer

60 I have consulted the Magistrates on this point and all who have reported are agreed that it would be a mistake. It would entail toil and trouble on the masters as well as the students and in consequence prove particularly distasteful to them. It would lose the great advantage of inspection on the spot and the subsidiary advantage of explaining matters to the parents and encouraging the villagers.

61 Mr Gordon remarks that an examination carefully conducted under the existing system is likely to leave a wholesome impression on the minds of the pupils as well as of their relatives and local visits of officials repeated as often as possible would help not a little in wiping off the misconceptions and prejudices which are still rife among the people in respect to the new scheme of popular education.

62 V — *Education Durbar* — Another suggestion which Dr Fallon has made is the institution of an educational durbar. As connected specially with primary education, this would I submit be a mistake and is if suitable at all only suitable when we come to deal with the higher education but apart from this I am always afraid of such things becoming mere shams which, instead of commanding respect, would only be a subject of ridicule.

63 I extract a portion from a note by Mr Gordon on this subject which I think is valuable —

‘ With reference to the third point the institution of an educational durbar the idea seems to me rather a foolish one so far as regards primary education is concerned. If its objects were only to promote higher education something perhaps might be said in its favor, but I am confident that such an institution would, practically speaking confer no benefit whatever on the masses and do no good towards the furtherance of elementary education. It is not to be supposed that the half clad boys of primitive pathshalas and mukhtabs with their teachers would attend in these durbars or if they did would be at all benefited thereby. An assembly of this kind would perhaps be one of the most extraordinary ever seen in India, and as for rewarding in this manner the few philanthropic landholders who may have given Rs 2 or 3 a month and built a shed for the school why there are many other ways open to Government of expressing approval of their conduct. Durbars are liked by those native gentlemen who go in for establishing societies all over the country, who have a taste for pomp and ceremony who look forward to the robe or title of honor as a reward for their philanthropic exertions. The bestowal of a khilat or title of honor or distinction, on such persons may be a fitting way of recognizing the great good they have done to their country, but these are not the men who would go among their villagers and point out to them the advantage they will gain by sending their boys to these elementary schools, nay, I believe they would probably rather discourage than encourage them to do so.

‘ I have pointed out above what I consider the best way of advancing primary education among the masses. Frequent visits to and converse with the people will do much good than holding hundreds of durbars. The idea is a delusion and a snare.

64 One other point only remains which I have had a good deal of discussion about that is, the means of conveying their pay to the gurus. I called for opinions from the Magistrates to whom the matter is left by Government and after considering them, I issued the following brief circular which conveys my own opinions on the matter. I observe that the question of paying their stipends to the gurus and macees under the new scheme of primary education is left mainly to the discretion of the Magistrates. After consulting the Magistrates of this division, I find that they are unanimous in desiring a monthly, and not a quarterly, payment. It is also tolerably clear from their answers that the existing staff of Sub Inspectors is utterly insufficient to undertake the duty of making regular payments month by month to each school and if a system of circles be devised so as to bring a number of gurus together on a fixed day to meet him, the plan involves a loss of time both to him and to the gurus. I should have liked it to be arranged, wherever possible, that the gurus should come in to the sub divisional head quarters to receive their pay so as to give the sub divisional officer an opportunity of seeing and speaking with them, and thus tightening their connection with the Government, and for this object I think the loss of two or three days work in the month would be cheaply purchased. But it seems clear that this plan cannot be carried out universally and though I hope the Magistrates may adopt it for those schools that are within easy reach for all others they have apparently to choose between two alternatives either to let the gurus receive their pay from the thannah or to adopt the system of circles by which a Sub Inspector might meet and pay a certain number of gurus on a certain day. If the money were deposited at the thannahs and the Sub Inspector was to fix a day for paying all the gurus in the jurisdiction at the thannah as often as he could come and let the police do it when he was unable, it would combine the advantages of both systems and save the Sub Inspector from travelling about with large sums of money.”

65 I must apologize for the delay in sending in this report and for the length to which it has reached

No 2751 dated Calcutta, the 2nd August 1873

From—C BERNARD Esq Offg Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the
• General Department

To—The Commissioner of Patna

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No AA, dated 17th July 1873, and to say that the Lieutenant Governor thanks you much for the report on primary schools submitted therewith His Honor has perused it with much gratification as showing that the Government orders have been carried out and carried out successfully, in your division

2 The Lieutenant Governor is glad to observe the high terms in which you have been able to speak of your district officers except the district officer of Chumparun, and I am to say that he has specially noticed the testimony borne by you to the zeal and energy of the sub divisional officers noted in the margin

Mr O'Reilly Sectimaree Bihn
Bimolachurn Bhutta herjee Bchar
Mr Kyra Sasceram Syud Ameer
Hossein Nowala

3 All districts except Chumparun have done very successfully The Gya results are especially good in several particulars The Lieutenant Governor hopes Chumparun will make up way in future

4 The Lieutenant Governor is of opinion that the orders you issued were excellent and judicious, as your orders generally are and fully carry out the views of Government It must be expected that there will be difficulties and misconstructions as to anything new in this country, but they soon pass over, and the practical result shows that they have been conquered in this matter so far as to enable the Government to make a good start, that this once done, progress may be as fast as funds and means admit, though neither the funds nor the machinery admit of too rapid a progress, and it might not be politic to attempt to do too much It may be well to give up for the time any inquiries with a view to classification of parents which excite special suspicions, the simple return recently prescribed for primary schools does not require this kind of information We must not exaggerate the ignorance of village gurus who cannot read print,—they are not accustomed to read print, and a man not so accustomed may not be able to read it, though really acute in his own way He will be able to learn the printed character in a week The gurus are probably not now very good, but if officers steadily enlist all the available resources of the country, make friends instead of enemies of the Brahmins (as they well may) in this enterprise and improve the material they find, the materials for simple village schoolmasters will, the Lieutenant Governor thinks, be forthcoming in Bchar

5 Orders have been passed and are about to issue regarding normal schools, securing one for every district His Honor has not yet attempted regular training schools at sub divisions, but will not interfere with the temporary arrangements of that kind which you have made to set the new school masters going

6 The Lieutenant Governor is very glad to say that the Government of India have now sanctioned a liberal percentage on the revenue of Government estates being devoted to schools, roads, and local improvements He trusts that by this grant the Government will be enabled to do its duty as an improving landlord, and to set a sufficient example to others

7 The number of primary schools mentioned as kept up by the great Durbhangah estate is hardly so many as the Lieutenant Governor could have hoped, but attention seems to be directed to the subject in wards' estates, and His Honor hopes this will be fully kept in view in their management

8 In Gya and some other places, the zemindars seem to contribute fairly, and His Honor trusts that they will be induced to do so more and more, sub holders, proprietary communities, and village headmen should also be engaged to assist as much as possible

9 As regards the complaint that parents will not pay teachers when the State does, that is a complaint in many parts of the world Probably the schoolmasters are very prone to make the most of and exaggerate complaints of this kind Though the tendency must to some extent be in the direction stated, the Lieutenant Governor thinks that, if the schoolmasters get the aid Government can give, and are left to claim and levy the old fashioned fees in their own way for their own profit, they will

probably manage it. At any rate, every effort should be made to carry out the system with fees, such as goorooos usually levy, or by voluntary contributions, or by self assessment, so as to avoid the necessity of resorting to a compulsory assessment as long as possible.

10 The Lieutenant Governor approves of payment by results in Shahabad, as mentioned in paragraph 25 of your report, and hopes that it will be tried elsewhere.

11 His Honor will not now go into details of each district, preferring to let you carry out your plans as you so well can. But there are some peculiarities in what you say regarding Tirhoot, which must be noticed.

The large proportion of Mahomedan schools in a part of the country where the proportion of Mahomedan population is comparatively so small (say one eighth) is a surprise, and it is more so when we see the contrast in this respect between Tirhoot and all the surrounding districts with apparently similar populations. His Honor would like to know the result of further inquiries on this subject. It should be ascertained whether the facts are spontaneous, or whether the results are influenced by any personal proclivities of our officers. The Lieutenant Governor thinks Mr. Halliday is wrong in giving the maximum grant to Mahomedan mulhtubs generally in Tirhoot when he does not do so to other schools if that is what is to be understood. In many parts of the country the Mahomedans are at present markedly at a disadvantage, and any reasonable special assistance to bring them forward is most desirable. But in Behar it is not so. They have there a share of education and office more than in proportion to their numbers, and in Tirhoot, especially it seems very far from being so. Where the Mahomedans are already as well off or better off than other people in respect of education, there is no reason for specially favoring them or giving them larger grants than others. In Bengal the Lieutenant Governor might not have objected to such an arrangement, in Behar he does.

12 His Honor will also be anxious to know that the large number of Mahomedan schools thus aided are really, or are in process of being made, useful primary schools, and that middle class schools or mere mosque religious recitations are not made recipients of primary school funds to too great an extent. His Honor knows that at many mosques boys are well taught, and wherever it be so, if they are well taught, the Government is thoroughly content, whoever the boys be, and whoever teaches them, but we must see that there is practical teaching.

13 Wherever it is the habit of the Mahomedans, the Persian character must be recognised as a vehicle of primary instruction among them, and the Lieutenant Governor believes it really is so to a great extent in Behar, which differs from Bengal in that respect. But if the Persian or Arabic characters be admitted, there is more need for seeing carefully that the schools receiving grants really are useful primary schools. Also, Hindoos seeking to become lawyers or clerks must not be taught Persian at primary schools, as that is not the Government object. For Hindus of Behar, Hindi only can be admitted to be the primary vernacular.

14 The Lieutenant Governor is constrained to notice again, as he has noticed in another place, what is said of the hostility of Brahmins and Bahbuns. This seems especially strange with respect to the education we are now seeking to give. All over India the Brahmins are not the enemies of education, and are seldom intractable or sulky people, but just the contrary. In Hindustan proper, no doubt, they have lost their ancient position as the clerical monopolists of written power. His Honor believes that is principally because Persian was made the language of business under the Mahomedans, and they have never taken to that foreign tongue and character. But surely the establishment of Hindoo school, and the invitation to Brahmins and other literate castes to take pay as schoolmasters, is not calculated to excite their hostility. The Bahbuns, again, not unfrequently are educated and ambitious. And in Behar both Bahbuns and Brahmins are just the people who desire to be village headmen, *jeet* ryots, or putwarces, and to whom good primary education is especially serviceable. His Honor much trusts soon to hear that these classes, instead of being opposed, are wholly on our side, in this matter of primary education at least.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,--BENGAL

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT—No 292—The 11th August 1813

Statement showing heights of water level and water on Rivers Ganges Bhagirathi and Brahmapootra during the month of July 1973

[illegible]

J E T NICOLLS Colonel RE,
Secretary to the Govt of Bengal P W Department

Prices Current of Food grains and Salt in the undermentioned

DIVISIONS	DISTRICTS	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE															
		WHEAT				BARLEY				RICE BEST SORT				RICE COMMON			
		Present	Preceding year	Current year	Return	Present	Preceding year	Current year	Return	Present	Preceding year	Current year	Return	Present	Preceding year	Current year	Return
BENGAL																	
Western Districts																	
BURDWAN	1	Burid	13 0	13 8	17 0	5 0	0	1 8	16 0	16 0	0 0	17 0	17 0	1 0			
	2	Burid	13 0	13 9	14 1	0	8	0 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	16 1	16 0	14 12			
	3	Burid	14 8	14 0	17 0	10 0			18 0	17 0	4 0	8 18	0	10 8			
	4	Md p	1 0	11 8	13 0				10 0	0	17 0	1	0	21 0			
	5	Hilly	13 0	13 0	1 0				11 0	10 0	13 0	19 0	18 8	20 0			
		Hilly	1 0	1 0	15 0	0	0	0	1 8	1 8	16 0	0 0	0 0	20 0			
Central Districts																	
PRESENY	6	Persiana	1 1	12 5	13 5	2 8	0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 6	0 0	18 1	20 0			
	7	Nil	14 8	14 8	16 13	3	0	3 0	16 0	16 0	16 13	17 1	17 12	19 6			
	8	J r	4 0	14 0	18 0				19 0	18 0	18 0	0	8	18 0			
RAJSHAHY	9	Molalal	17 0	16 0	0 0				14 8	1 0	18 8	17 0	19 0	18 0			
	10	D g l	14 0	14 0	14 0	8		21 0	14 0	0 0	3 0	1 0	4 0	9 0			
	11	M l l	17 0	17 0	19 0	3	0	3 0	18 0	19 0	3 0	19 0	20 0	24 0			
	12	Rajshahy	1 0	1 0	16 8	30	0	37 8	16 0	17 0	1 0	19 11	1 0	1 9			
	13	Rajshahy	1 0	15 0	16 7				1 1	14 1	14 0	18 0	7 14	1 6			
COOCH BEHAR	14	B g l	12 0	16 1	19 8				15 1	1 1	19 8	1 0	6 4	30 0			
	1	I bna	0 0	0 0	4 0				1 0	1 0	15 0	1 0	26 4	28 2			
	16	Darjeeling	5 0	5 0	8 0	10	0	10 0	14 0	5 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	18 0			
	17	Cooch Behar	1 0	1 0					15 0			0 0	20 0				
Eastern Districts																	
DACCA	18	D c	13 8	13 8	16 0	6 8	23 0	6 10	21 0	2 0	1 0	8 0	8 0	30 0			
	19	F l p c	0 0	0 0	6 0				10 0	10 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	26 0			
	20	B k g g e	13 0	13 0	13 0				13 0	13 0	18 0	7 8	6 0	26 0			
	1	M l l	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	0 0	24 0	0 0	7 8	30 0	12 0			
	2	Sylhet	0	8 11	10 0				1 10	21 0	6 10	20 1	29 1	32 0			
CHITTAGONG	23	Ca har	9 0	11 0	14 0				16 0	16 0	17 0	3 0	4 0	23 0			
	4	Cl ttag g	1 0	11 8	13 0				17 0	18 0	18 0	4 0	6 0	27 0			
	25	N k l l y	10 6	10 6	11 4				0 0	0 0	0 0	9 0	9 0	32 8			
	6	I l l	1 0	11 8	13 0				13 0	13 0	13 5	17 8	17 8	17 8			
	27	Chittagong Hill	10 6	10 6	11 4				20 0	0 0	0 0	23 7	26 6	40 0			
BEHAR																	
PATNA	28	Patna	17 0	16 0	24 0	30	0	28 0	31 4	17 0	16 0	18 0	17 8	21 0			
	29	Gya	14 8	14 0	17 0	2 0		8 31	0	4 1	0	12 0	1 0	17 0	18 0		
	30	Sh l l l	14 0	11 0	18 0	2 0	23 0	8 0	13 8	13 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	18 0			
	31	I l l t	13 0	13 0	16 0	0		0 0	17 0	16 8	13 0	18 0	18 8	15 0			
	32	Sun	14 0	14 0	16 0	5 0	3 0	4 0	1 8	12 8	11 0	16 8	16 8	18 0			
BHAUGUIPORE	33	Chu p r	15 0	16 0	13 0	3 0	33 0	8 0	11 0	1 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	17 0			
	34	Monghyr	17 8	17 3	19 9	19 4	31 5	31 5	19 6	1 6	14 0	16 8	16 8	18 3			
	35	Bhugui	16 6	15 1	17 11	27 1	7 12	30 4	1 0	1 2	16 1	16 6	17 0	19 9			
	36	I l l	14 0	13 0	1 0	6 0	6 0	40 0	17 0	18 0	0	18 5	19 0	31 0			
	37	S th l l c l s	14 0	14 0	15 0				14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0			
ORISSA																	
ORISSA	38	Cuttack	10 11	15 12	15 12				8 10	3 10	14 0	31 8	8 11	17 5			
	39	I eo	13 1	13 12	14 7				19 11	1 0	17 1	34 0	34 2	23 10			
	40	Balasore	1 0	1 0					16 0	16 0		38 0	38 0				
(CHOTA NAGPORE)																	
South Western Frontier Agency																	
CHOTA NAGPORE	41	Hazrel gh	13 0	13 8	16 17	18 0	0 0	3 4	10 0	10 0	1 0	14 8	14 0	18 4			
	42	I harl gg	1 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	1 0	4 0	14 0	1 0	0 0	15 0	18 0	4 0			
	43	Singbom	18 0	18 0	0 4	0	1 0	0 0	18 0	18 0	37 0	1 0	24 0	40 0			
	44	Maunb m	12 0	13 0	16 0			24 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0			
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS																	
ASSAM	45	C w lara	30 0	35 0	4 0				16 0	16 0	18 0	7 0	5 0	0 0			
	46	K ool	13 0	13 0	20 0				11 0	16 0	10 0	0 0	2 0	6 0			
	47	I g	10 0	10 0	0				10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0			
	48	N g l	16 0	16 0	16 0				12 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	18 0			
	49	S b aug r	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	10 0	13 0	16 0			
	0	L k h n p r	0 0	9 0	10 0				8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	16 0			
	51	N g h l l s															
	52	K l l l Jynteah Hills							10 8	10 0	11 0	13 8	12 8	13 8			
	53	G l l l															
	54	G l l l															

* Return not received

Districts of Bengal on the 31st July 1873

BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS

BAJRA			JOWAR.			GRAM			RAGI OR MURWA			MAISE OR INDIAN CORN			SALT			REMARKS
Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	
S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	
25 0	25 0	24 0	33 0	34 0	34 8	20 0	20 0	22 4							9 0	8 4	9 0	
						21 0	21 0	18 8							7 14	7 12	8 12	
						22 0	21 8	22 8							8 12	8 12	8 0	
						18 0	18 0	18 0							8 0	8 0	8 8	
						0 0	20 0	21 4							0 0	9 0	8 8	
						20 0	20 0	20 0				19 0	19 0		9 0	9 0	9 0	
						18 8	20 0	20 0							8 10	8 8	8 12	
						1 5	28 11	28 10							8 10	8 10	8 10	
						20 0	20 0	22 0							8 0	8 0	8 0	
						24 0	24 0	27 0							9 0	9 0	8 8	
						18 12	18 12	20 0							0 8	6 0	6 8	
						22 0	24 0	23 0							7 4	7 4	8 0	
						24 0	4 6					20 0	30 0		7 14	7 8		
						16 5	15 0	15 0							6 4	6 12	7 8	
						15 0	15 0	18 12							6 10	6 12	8 0	
						24 0	28 4	32 0							8 0	8 0	8 4	
						9 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	
						14 0	14 0								6 0	6 0		
						20 0	20 0	22 14							8 0	8 0	8 14	
						20 0	20 0	25 0							7 8	7 8	7 12	
															8 4	8 0	8 0	
						18 0	18 0	13 4							7 8	7 8	8 4	
						17 4	16 0	16 0							8 0	7 10	9 1	
						13 5	13 5	16 0							6 15	6 15	8 0	
						11 0	11 0	8 0							7 8	7 8	7 8	
						16 0	16 0	14 0							7 8	7 8	8 0	
						16 0	16 0	18 0							8 0	8 0	9 0	
						11 4	11 4	11 2							6 10	6 10	6 4	
															7 2	7 2	8 0	
						26 8	26 0	34 8							8 0	8 0	8 0	
						19 0	19 8	22 0							7 4	7 0	7 8	
						4 0	23 0	28 0	18 0	18 0		18 0	18 0		8 0	8 0	8 0	
						2 0	21 0	2 0	28 0	27 0		38 0	27 0		7 0	7 0	7 4	
						2 0	23 0	4 0	30 0	30 0		33 0	34 0		7 4	7 4	8 0	
						28 0	5 0	4 0							6 8	6 8	7 0	
						7 3	6 1	28 4				27 8	8 3	21 0	7 5	7 5	7 8	
						4 4	4 4	4 10							7 9	7 9	7 14	
						3 0	23 0	30 0							6 5	6 5	7 5	
28 0	28 0	33 0				20 0	20 0	19 0				8 0	8 0	31 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
						24 15	24 15	20 10							9 24	9 24	7 14	
						22 5	3 10	18 8							9 8	9 0	6 10	
						10 0	10 0								7 0	7 0		
						16 0	14 0	16 4	25 0	24 7	27 0	20 0	0 0	27 8	6 10	6 2	6 10	
						14 0	14 8	14 0	37 0	36 0		23 0	20 0	16 0	6 4	6 0	6 8	
						18 0	18 0	22 0							5 12	6 0	6 0	
						19 0	20 0	16 0							7 0	7 4	7 4	
						13 0	16 0	0 0							7 8	6 0	8 0	
						9 0	10 0	9 0							6 8	7 4	8 0	
						8 0	8 0	10 0							6 8	6 8	6 8	
						8 0	8 0	10 0							6 8	6 8	7 0	
						10 0	8 0	8 0							6 4	5 0	6 0	
						10 0	12 0	14 0	4 0	4 0		13 0	13 0		5 8	5 8	7 0	
						8 0	8 0	7 0							4 8	4 12	4 8	

Published for general information

R. KNIGHT,

Asst Secy to the Govt of Bengal

Rainfall Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops

Statement showing Rainfall Weather State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 9th August 1873

No	District	Date of report from each district	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather in the district as far as known	State and prospects of the crops at date	REMARKS.
BENGAL						
<i>Western Districts</i>		1873				
BURDWAN DIVISION	1 Burdwan	Aug 12th*	7 50	Weather cloudy and rainy	The late rain has done much good to crops Grain dearer	Fever prevalent
	2 Bancoorah	9th	2 74	Showery	Generally good	Cholera not yet disappeared, but fever cases have been reported
	3 Beerbhoom	9th	3 18	Showery Heavy rains on Friday night and Saturday morning	Prospects generally favorable. Some local damage to dhan from inundation in eastern part of district	No increase in fever small pox or cholera sporadic cases of the latter two diseases continue to occur
	4 Midnapore	9th	2 12	Rainy and cloudy	The rain is said to have been too much for the indigo and it has been impossible up to latest information to close one of the worst breaches in the Cossyeem bankment through which water still flows otherwise the general prospect is encouraging	
	5 Hooghly	9th	1 02	Cloudy Occasional light rains.	The prospects of the crops are the same as they were last week—on the whole satisfactory	
	Howrah	9th	1 13	Rain during the first four days of the week though in the latter part of the week the weather cool	Transplantation of amun rice crop is being carried on throughout the district and in some places it is nearly finished The jute and sugarcane are good	
<i>Central Districts</i>						
PRESDENCY DIVISION	6 24 Pergunnahs	12th	0 85	Weather warm and close Light rains with occasional heavy showers during first four days of the week	Transplantation of amun progressing rapidly prospects of all crops good but more rain is still wanted in Barnaset	Fever peculiar to this season prevailing at Sikkhara and Barripore One case of cholera reported at Barrackpore
	7 Nuddea	9th	3 84	The rainfall has been scanty	The aus dhan and the indigo in the northern part of the district have not been at all good In the southern and eastern part they have been better The prospects of amun dhan have much improved More rain is required all over the district	
	8 Jessore	9th	1 37	Cloudy and clear alternately; not very much rain	Generally good Transplantation of amun going on rapidly	
PAISHAWE DIVISION	9 Moorshedabad	9th	3 44	Cloudy and close with frequent showers of rain	The prospects of bhadai continue to improve but the outturn will be scanty More rain wanted for amun in the west of the district Mulberry and sugarcane doing well Rivers very full and inundating crops but no water standing on the field	
	10 Dinagepore	9th	3 19	Tolerably heavy showers throughout the district	The rain which has fallen has been of great benefit but more is still required especially in the south-east portion where from want of rain scarcely any cultivation has yet taken place More rain wanted throughout the district for amun crops	

* Telegram of the 12th August received on the same day

No	District	Date of return from each district	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date	REMARKS.
BENGAL —(Contd)						
Central Districts — (Contd)		1873				
11	Maldah	Aug 9th	2.29	Hot and sultry at first, cloudy and rainy afterwards, with strong easterly winds.	There has been steady and plentiful rain during the week which will much benefit the paddy crops.	
12	Rajshahye	9th	3.56	Moderate rain throughout the district during the past week.	Prospects of rupa dhan unfavorable in consequence of deficiency of rain that which is sown broad cast and the aus dhan are in a more hopeful condition. In some places the latter is being cut. In parts of the Barondra (high land) in the west of the district want of rain has prevented any transplanting of rice and in some parts the young plants have dried up before transplantation. Mulberry sugarcane urhur and jute are thriving.	A few cases of small pox reported from Natore.
RAJSHAHY DIVISION — (Contd)						
13	Rungpore	9th	0.78	Cloudy with thunder but very slight showers.	The spring crop is nearly cut the outturn will be from 6 to 8 annas only. Very little winter rice has been planted out for want of rain and the prospects of the crop are very bad.	
14	Bograh	9th	2.19	More rain has fallen weather cooler.	The transplanting of amun crop has continued but much more rain is wanted.	
15	Pubna	9th	0.71	Weather cool with small showers of rain.	The prospect of amun crop is good more rain is wanted. Aus is being cut.	
16	Darjeeling	9th	2.70	Cooler and more bracing than last week. Rain fall still below the mark for the month of August.	In the terai the early rice crop sown in April and May is now well grown and the cold weather crops are being transplanted both are progressing favorably. In the hills the crops are doing well.	
COOCH BEHAR DIVISION						
17	Talpigoree					Not ripe not reaped
	Cooch Behar					Not ripe not reaped
Eastern Districts						
18	Dacca	Aug 12th	8.36	Rain daily all over the district.	Prospects of crops fair. Rice gradually rising more sunshine wanted. Jute generally short.	
19	Furzedpore	9th	2.2	Cloudy and rainy during the week sunshine at intervals.	The aus crop such as it is is being reaped. The amun and jute crops are on the whole promising.	
20	Hackergunge	9th	2.81	Rainy.	Much improved.	
21	Wymonsing	9th	5.39	Sufficient but not excessive rain.	The aus rice is being cut and will prove rather a deficient crop. Amun rice crop promises well.	
22	Sylhet	2nd	8.37	Very wet and cool.	A good deal of the amun sown earlier in the season has been destroyed from want of rain but if the present weather continues there is still every hope of a fair harvest.	
23	Cachar	2nd	7.0	Cloudy with rain.	Pretty fair. The soil dhan is being rapidly planted out. It is very good.	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION						
24	Chittagong	2nd	12.13	Very heavy rain during the greater part of the week. At the end weather fine with occasional showers.	The rain will have done an immense deal of good and it appears to have been general.	
25	Noakhally	2nd	15.01	Constant heavy rains during the week.	Aus and amun dhan progressing favorably.	

* Telegram of the 12th August received on the same day

	District	Date of return from each district	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches	Character of the weather in the district as far as known	State and prospects of the crops at date	REMARKS
BENGAL — (Contd)						
Eastern Districts — (Contd)		1873				
CHITTAGONG DIV.	26 Tipperah	Aug 9th	5 67	Very satisfactory weather on the whole though heavier rain is required in the north	It is difficult to say exactly how far the rain fall has benefited the crops. The probable result is extremely satisfactory	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	2nd	7 08	Almost incessant rain and foggy mornings	Good.	
	Hill Tipperah	2nd	2 25	Rainy and cloudy almost throughout the week	Ploughing and sowing still going on. Prospects good. The jooms in the hills flourishing	
BEHAR						
PATNA DIVISION	28 Patna	12th*	9 32	Seasonable weather heavy rain for the last four days	Bhadoi crops almost entirely destroyed. Dhan crops especially in the low lands reported to have been injured by floods. Extent of loss under inquiry	Cholera prevalent throughout the district and very bad in Behar
	29 Gya	9th	1 86	Cool with growing showers daily	Bhadoi crop has been somewhat injured but not destroyed. The transplanting of rice is going on every where	Sickness less
	30 Shahabad	9th	2 07	Cloudy and rainy	Bhadoi crop promising except in Sasseeeram where it has suffered much from the late rains. Aughany paddy being transplanted	Cholera still prevalent in the outlying villages and Sasseeeram. Soane sulided
	31 Tirhoot	9th	2 33	Hot and cloudy	Bhadoi crops generally promise well but dhan is very backward the young dhan is drying up for want of rain and early and copious rainfall is very much wanted especially in the north and north east of the district	
	32 Saran	9th	1 19	First four days warm the last three days cloudy with occasional showers prevailing wind east	Rain general throughout the district. Crops all coming on well the manufacture of indigo (first cuttings) is going on and will in most of the factories be completed within a fortnight. Paddy seedlings are being transplanted. More rain wanted at all for paddy	Cholera in the town continues and is slightly on the decline. Small pox decreasing
	33 Champaran	9th	1 33	Cloudy and rainy. East winds	Prospects of crops not much favorable paddy seedlings being transplanted manufacture of indigo going on briskly. More rain required	Cholera reported in the south of the district
BHAUGULPORE DIVISION	34 Monghyr	9th	2 74	Seasonable	The crops on highlands, though late are very good the bhadoi crops on inundated denah lands has little chance of being gathered other crops excellent. Sub divisional reports satisfactory	
	35 Bhagulnypore	12th*	3 76	Good rain	Report from south very good, from north accounts much improved. Bhadoi within reach of Ganges destroyed by flood	General health good
	36 Murnah	9th	1 57	Showery	Unless heavy rain falls soon the aughany crop in the north will be a failure. It is better in the south but more rain is wanted. The bhadoi has failed in the north	
	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs					Return not received

* Telegram of the 12th August received on the same day

No	District	Date of return from each district	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather in the district as far as known	State and prospects of the crops at date	REMARKS
ORISSA		1873				
38	Cuttack	Aug 12th		Heavy rain throughout the district	General prospects of crops good	
39	Pooree	2nd	0 84	Cloudy with moderate rain	Weeding and transplanting going on in the sarud fields. Beah fields are being weeded. Sugarcane and mandia crops appear promising. More rain much wanted. Khurdha — Sarud paddy crops appear very flourishing. Transplanting of paddy being busily put in progress. Favorable season for mandia and other miscellaneous crops.	
40	Balasore	9th	4 48	Cloudy with frequent heavy showers	Flourishing. Beah rice is in ear in many places in Bhadruck sub division.	
CHOTA NAGPORE						
	South West Frontier Agency					
41	Hazareebaugh	9th	5 05	Rain plentiful throughout the district. Weather cloudy with easterly wind.	Bhadai crop has suffered in some parts from excessive rain but with fine weather now for a short time there would not be much cause of complaint. The rice crop promises to be first rate.	Cases of small pox and cholera in all parts of the district and in Hazareebaugh itself.
42	Lohardugga					Return not expected.
43	Singbhoom	2nd	4 72	Seasonable abundance of rain all over the district.	Very favorable. All apprehensions entirely removed. Ploughing of the uplands and transplanting proceeding actively.	A few late reports from the Bhatnagar and Singbhoom.
44	Manikgong	9th	3 35	Cloudy with light showers daily.	Prospects of all crops good.	Cholera and malarial fever prevalent.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS						
45	Goulparah	2nd	5 67	Weather seasonable rain daily throughout the week.	Cutting and sowing still continuing. The late rain has lightened the prospects of the winter rice crop and done good to other crops.	
46	Kamroop					Retiring hot weather.
47	Durrut	2nd	2 88	Sultry hot nights and mornings very little (easterly) breeze.	The ryots are all busy planting paddy. Tea planting prospects continue favorable.	Cattle disease prevalent.
48	Nowgong	2nd	7 62	Seasonable weather during the week with heavy showers at night.	The rice crop has been cut and will roll in. The sowing crop doing well. Very unfavorable for tea plantations.	Cattle murrain almost entirely absent. The rice crop is doing well. The tea crop is doing well. The rice crop is doing well. The tea crop is doing well.
49	Sibsanga	nd	0 26	Fair. Maximum temperature 90.2 in shade.	The sowings for the winter crops are all made but slowly and the rice crop is not yet in the ground.	The ryots have sown a great deal of rice.
50	Likiep	nd	1 60	With the exception of two days the week was comparatively cool for the season; the rain fell light. At North Luck important weather change in the morning rest of the day generally cloudy.	The rice crop is almost in and has been very fine in most parts. Other crops promise well.	Cholera has disappeared, and the general health is good.
51	Naga Hills	July 26th	3 83	Most seasonable throughout the district.	Satisfactory reports from all parts of the district.	

No	District	Date of return from each district	Rainfall at Sudder Stat on in inches	Character of the weather in the district as far as known	State and prospects of the crops at date	REMARKS
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS—(Contd)		1873				
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	Aug 2nd	2 18	The weather has been heavy throughout the hills with the exception of Shillong where owing to the sheltered position the fall of rain is always moderate	Crops are doing well.	
53	Garo Hills	2nd	2 35	Fair amount of rain during the week Weather cool	Prospects of crops continue good Garo cutting their dhan which promises to be a fair one	

Published for general information

CALCUTTA STATISTICAL DEPT
The 12th August 1873R KNIGHT
Asst Secy to the Govt of Bengal

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office

DIVISION	DISTRICT	STATION	Rain from 20th to 26th July 1873	Rain from 27th to 2nd Aug 1873	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL							
BURDWAN	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches	Inches	1873.		
	Burdwan	Burdwan	1 74	7 55	26 63	2nd August	
		Cutwa	1 33	6 88	25 14	ditto	
		Culina	1 4	7 41	26 40	ditto	
		Bud Bood	1 79	6 53	31 35	ditto	
		Raneemunge	2 78	5 22	24 09	ditto	
	Bancoorah	Johna abad	2 28	4 34	23 70	ditto	
		Bancoorah	1 79	4 96	8 58	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	So ree	1 77	6 6	3 11	ditto	
		Mid apore	1 30	3 69	34 69	ditto	
	Midnapore	Fumlook	3 12	4 37	3 87	ditto	
		Gurbetta	0 87	5 07	31 47	ditto.	
	Contal	{ Dy Collr s Office Exe Engr s Off c	2 28	1 49	24 06	ditto	
			3 08	1 5	29 7	ditto	
Hooghly	Hooghly	1 05	6 87	27 97	ditto		
Howrah	Seramj ore	1 09	7 41	30 50	ditto		
	Howrah	1 66	6 50	31 18	ditto		
PRESIDENCY	CENTRAL DISTRICTS						
	24 Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	1 50	2 40	23 03	ditto	
		Calcutta	1 46	6 88	26 68	ditto	
		Alipore { Di pe sa y	1 73	7 76	28 2	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail	1 69	7 69	27 28	ditto	
		R s eerhaut	1 79	7 0	28 64	ditto	
		Baras t	Not r	7 97	21 48	ditto	
		Diam nd Harbour	1 59	33	29 99	ditto	
		Barripore	3 01	6 81	33 87	ditto	
		Satkherah	1 30	8 08	28 42	ditto	
		Ha ra k pore	2 78	7 24	31 00	ditto	
	Nuddea	Tum Dum	0 90	10 93	28 70	ditto	
		K h aghur	0 96	10 93	21 97	ditto	
		Brng g	1 01	5 58	23 77	ditto	
		M lo p e	1 00	6 78	29 40	ditto	
		Choada gah	0 75	5 10	23 67	ditto	
		ko ht a	0 66	8 04	25 97	ditto	
		R ghut	0 58	4 40	19 18	ditto	
		Je s re	1 7	4 90	25 54	ditto	
		N rail	2 03	7 15	34 71	ditto	
		Kl oolneah	1 30	6 99	36 63	ditto	
	Jessore	Jo d h	1 50	3 51	24 12	ditto	
		Har i t	1 43	7 11	44 54	ditto.	
M orah		0 66	47	28 42	ditto		
B lamp re		0 57	4 27	16 78	ditto		
Rampore t		0 59	7 43	17 32	ditto		
City Mo odabad		1 39	2 11	13 79	ditto		
Ju giora		0 54	2 74	19 90	ditto		
A im unge		0 96	5 95	19 01	ditto		
La golla		0 31	3 30	24 62	ditto		
Di gepore		1 05	1 77	29 04	ditto		
RAJSHAHYE	Moorshedabad	Maldah	0 07	2 99	13 43	ditto	
		Maldah	0 8	3 47	18 16	ditto	
	Rajshahye	N tt re	0 62	4 78	23 81	ditto	
		R ngpo e	0 56	1 11	27 52	ditto	
	Bungah	Bhowa gunge	3 09	0 95	7 6	ditto	
		italva	1 77	5 21	50 9	ditto	
	Bograh	B r h	0 58	2 17	20 70	ditto	
		Pubna	0 59	10 30	30 89	ditto	
	Soragunge		0 80	5 15	21 45	ditto	
	COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Darjeel ng { Telegraph Office	Not rec	Not rec	30 40	30th Jun
Hospital			1 63	4 16	48 74	nd Augu t	
Julpigoree		Julpigoree	2 61	2 07	55 65	ditto	
		F llac tta	2 94	0 72	7 0	ditto	
Cooch Behar Tributary State	Bodah	4 83	2 64	45 10	ditto		
Bhutan Doocars	Cooch Behar	7 78	1 91	87 65	ditto		
	Buxa	Not rec.	Not	92 62	10th July		
EASTERN DISTRICTS							
DACCA	Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office	1 87	9 02	41 93	2nd August	
		Hospital	2 87	10 43	37 08	ditto	
		Moonshegu go	0 65	8 57	42 50	ditto	
	Furreedpore	Manickra nge	0 4	5 13	26 5	ditto	
		Furreedpore	0 10	3 90	23 1	ditto	
	Goal d	0 16	Not r	19 81	26th J ly		
	Backergunge	Burrisaul	1 53	7 08	31 69	2nd Augu t	
		l ero ep re	1 70	6 00	35 39	ditto	
		Madaripore	0 89	7 38	37 16	ditto	
		Patooki ally	2 86	10 8	57 10	ditto	
	Dowlat Khan	3 25	11 0	52 42	ditto		
	Mymensing	Mymensing	2 74	2 57	40 37	ditto	
		Jamelpore	4 51	3 27	3 96	ditto	
		Atteah	1 77	7 17	30 81	ditto	
Sylhet	Ki horegunge	3 56	5 40	4 30	ditto		
	Sylhet	6 12	7 83	82 24	ditto		
Cachar	Cachar	6 83	7 05	70 47	ditto		
	Hylakandy	4 20	Not r	52 84	20th July		
	Koyah	4 22	4 84	50 84	2nd August		
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	2 50	13 10	52 00	ditto	
		Jail	2 46	12 10	7 08	ditto	
	Cox s Bazar	3 50	Not rec	87 7	26th July		
	Noakhally	4 02	12 0	70 05	2nd August		
	Comillah	1 41	4 15	41 36	ditto		
	Tipperah	1 13	3 47	40 41	ditto		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Brahmanbariah	2 58	7 13	30 64	ditto	
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	1 90	2 25	31 5	ditto		

Not received 20th to 26th July

From 1st February

DIVISION	DISTRICT	STATION	Rain from 30th to 28th July 1873	Rain from 27th July to 2nd August 1873.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1873		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BEHAR.							
PATNA	Patna	Patna	0.47	6.79	17.77	2nd August.	c
		Behar	1.81	1.35	9.83	ditto	
		Barh	0.44	5.24	17.00	ditto	
	Gya	Dinapore { Jail	4.30	Not rec	16.86	26th July	c
		{ Cantonment	4.31	8.00	21.75	2nd August	
		Gya	0.69	13.57	2.22	ditto	
	Shahabad	Nowadah	0.47	14.39	29.67	ditto	c
		Ar: gabad	1.10	Not rec	14.06	26th July	
		Jehanabad	0.81	11.94	28.89	2nd August	
	Tirhoot	Arrah	1.75	6.48	23.81	ditto	c
		Sasaram	3.06	10.50	28.49	ditto	
		Bihar	1.60	4.55	12.53	ditto	
	Sarun	Bh. boah	0.30	9.02	27.07	ditto	c
		Mozuffrpore	1.69	4.09	19.10	ditto	
		Du bhanga	1.78	0.65	18.44	ditto	
	Ch mp run	H jeepore	1.51	0.27	21.89	ditto	c
		M dhuba l	1.80	0.63	17.22	ditto	
		Seetamarree	0.40	6.00	24.00	ditto	
	M nghyr	Tajpo	1.10	2.68	18.33	ditto	c
		Chuprah	1.27	5.83	21.48	ditto	
		Sewa	1.22	8.35	22.81	ditto	
	Bhaugulpore	M techari	2.40	6.31	28.73	ditto	c
		B tti h	0.50	2.22	24.34	ditto	
		M ghyr	3.33	7.43	10.68	ditto	
	Purneah	Hex soral	1.05	4.84	15.79	ditto	c
		Jamoo e	1.79	10.00	20.07	ditto	
Bhaugulpore		2.63	4.10	18.34	ditto		
Nonthal Pergunnah	Soopool	1.1	3.0	14.11	ditto	c	
	Mulh tyoorah	0.80	2.10	17.74	ditto		
	Bar k	2.0	3.77	22.88	ditto		
Orissa	Sambora	0.92	1.77	12.12	ditto	c	
	Lu re h	1.37	3.54	2.51	ditto		
	Ki lo gunge	4.30	2.76	27.35	ditto		
Cuttack	A rare h	1.13	1.90	19.40	ditto	c	
	Deoghur	4.05	9.38	30.00	ditto		
	J i t ra	2.30	9.90	20.47	ditto		
Rambalpo	Rajm hal	0.10	2.10	15.18	ditto	c	
	Pakou	1.48	5.61	15.50	ditto		
	Nv Doonika	1.17	8.87	30.16	ditto		
CHOIA NAGPORE	Godda	0.20	4.40	16.43	ditto	c	
	Cuttack { Telegraph Office	2.10	2.80	16.80	ditto		
	{ Hospit l	44	3.10	1.62	ditto		
Balasore	Jalipore	2.00	2.70	18.70	ditto	c	
	Ken trapara	1.40	1.90	3.10	ditto		
	Jur t spore	3.23	2.85	18.1	ditto		
Poo ee	Fal P int	2.80	4.45	2.20	ditto	c	
	Poc	4.07	6.9	17.40	ditto		
	Ki i dah	7.4	2.05	23.10	ditto		
Balasore	Balasore	4.00	2.07	23.03	ditto	c	
	Rh dd uck	2.51	1.37	18.94	ditto		
	Jellaa re	2.13	4.61	26.39	ditto		
Tribut ry	Sorah	2.76	3.95	16.94	ditto	c	
	Ch dhally	1.6	2.09	13.43	ditto		
	Rambalpo	N t rec	N t rec	14.60	1st July		
FRONTIER AGENCY	Hazare baugh	Hazarebaugh { Jail	0.96	15.18	31.30	2nd Aug	c
		{ Di pe sa y	0.00	14.44	31.05	ditto	
		Lah mba	0.88	8.00	31.3	ditto	
Lohard grah	Ra chee	1.05	5	24.9	ditto	c	
	Fal w	1.95	7.67	24.85	ditto		
	Chi basaa	2.13	5.15	23.7	ditto		
M t bhoom	Fu l	1.40	6.8	27.50	ditto	c	
	Gobindpore	1.80	8.44	29.41	ditto		
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS	G alparah	G alparah	1.69	5.67	53.54	ditto	c
		Dhoooree	4.20	6.40	68.97	ditto	
		Cowh sty	2.11	2.3	37.41	ditto	
h miroop	Burpettah	3.06	1.18	51.89	ditto	c	
	Tosp	7.08	N t rec	49.47	26th July		
	Munlodye	1.23	d t t	43.14	ditto		
Seobhaugor	N w s	6.43	5.41	51.75	2nd Aug	c	
	Golaghat	1.46	N t e	71.5	26th July		
	J reh it	10.42	ditto	51.22	ditto		
I k mpore	Nazeerah	5.01	40	0.08	ditto	c	
		1.0	d tto		ditto		
	Doh ooghur	4.61	ditto	62.70	ditto		
Naga Hill	N rih Luckimpore	8.48	1.11	69.84	ditto	c	
	S idya	1	ditto	47.8	ditto		
	S ogooda ng	4.46	ditto	36.19	ditto		
Klas d Jy teal	Sl ill s	1.37	ditto	5.55	ditto	c	
	Jac wa	2.88	1.11	60.91	ditto		
	Cl poo jee	17.40	ditto	188.04	ditto		
Ga Hilla	F ra	6.9	2.85	61.03	2d August	c	
	Benares	1.11	9.87	20.94	ditto		
Aky b		4.40	20.00	125.30	ditto	c	

CALCUTTA
The 9th August 1873

H F BLANKFORD
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of Bengal

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 3rd to 9th August 1873

STATIONS	Date	Hour	Baro m ^r red ed to 33"	Baro m ^r reduced to sea lev l	THERMOMETER		H mi dity at =100	WIND		Rain	Clouds	Weather initials.
					Dry	Wet		Direction	Velocity			
CALCUTTA.	Aug 3rd	10	29 60°	29 080	86.2	81.9	82	S E		0.13	K	d
	16		29 545	29 543	86.0	81	85	E by S			K	souds
	4th	10	29 500	29 408	86.0	81	81	E 4 F		0.07	K K C	
	16		29 408	29 438	86.0	84.0	78	E 4 F			K	
	5th	10	29 57	29 575	83.7	81.0	88	E 8 E		0.08	K	
	16		29 457	29 475	84.7	81.0	84	S		0.0		
	6th	10	29 579	29 527	79.6	78.6	9	S		0.04		
	16		29 590	29 48	83.8	80.0	83	S				
	7th	10	29 684	29 683	8.0	78.0	91	S by W		0.0		
	16		29 590	29 608	81.6	81.0	80	S by W			S	
SINGAPORE ISLAND	Aug 3rd	10	29 550	29 08	81	81	79	F	7	0.10	N	h p o
	16		29 515	29 51	80	82	78	E E	14.3		K	b o scuds
	4th	10	29 500	29 7	80	81	80	N E	10		N	b o
	16		29 48	29 488	80	81	79	S E	13.8	0.10	N	h p u
	5th	10	29 42	29 38	81	80	83	F	9.4	0.10	N	b p u
	16		29 416	29 412	86	80	76	F S F	14.3	0.0	N	b p u
	6th	10	29 40	29 006	81	79	91	S W	16.3	1.60	N	o r
	16		29 540	29 748	83	80	87	S	1	0.40	N	o
	7th	10	29 610	29 64	81	79	91	S W	13.8	0.80	N	d o p
	16		29 590	29 80	8	81	81	S W	7.6		N	o
CHITABONG	Aug 3rd	10	29 671	29 743	8	79	75	N F	17		K	b
	16		29 730	29 6	81	77	8	F S E	3.3		K	u t
	4th	10	29 515	29 848	8	81	8	F S E	5	0.10	K	u t
	16		29 41	29 51	81	83	83	S W	6.1		K K	u t
	5th	10	29 581	29 63	8	78	71	S F	5	0.0	K K	u
	16		29 51	29 604	84	78	75	S E	10.8		K	u
	6th	10	29 603	29 790	70	77	90	E S F	8.8	0.10	N	d p g
	16		29 81	29 827	70	77	90	E S F	9.1	0.40	K	p g
	7th	10	29 694	29 91	81	79	91	S F	8.2	0.1	K	p g
	16		29 618	29 711	80	8	91	S	7.1	0.7	K K	p g
MADRAS	Aug 3rd	10	29 718	29 80	77	76	9	S E	6.3	2.30	N	p g
	16		29 683	29 788	78	77	0	S F	6.1	0.0	N	d g
	4th	10	29 717	29 70	8	77	87	F S E	1.0	0.10	K	p g
	16		29 695	29 788	80	78	91	W S W	11.4	0.10	N	p g
	5th	10	29 787	29 817	83	76	71	S W S	8	0.10		o
	16		29 80	29 75	81	7	70	S E	6	0.01		o
	6th	10	29 813	29 813	87	75	78	S W	5	0.71		o
	16		29 704	29 714	83	7	67	S W	10			o
	7th	10	29 713	29 814	88	77	68	W S W	11	0.07		o
	16		29 713	29 743	83	76	71	W by S	3	0.18		cloudy
COCHIN	Aug 3rd	10	29 513	29 617	87	76	68	W by S	7			cloudy
	16		29 607	29 817	87	76	68	W by S	8			cloudy
	4th	10	29 790	29 80	87	5	50	W by S	7			cloudy
	16		29 64	29 804	86	8	68	S S E	8			cloudy
	5th	10	29 861	29 881	87	76	8	W by S	0			cloudy
	16		29 736	29 766	83	78	82	N E	8			o
	6th	10	29 870	29 900	90	78	66	W by S	9			o
	16		29 710	29 786	90	78	58	E by N	9			o
	7th	10	29 817	29 817	87	76	68	W by S	7			cloudy
	16		29 607	29 817	87	76	68	W by S	8			cloudy
KUTAY	Aug 3rd	10	29 513	29 617	87	76	68	W by S	7			cloudy
	16		29 607	29 817	87	76	68	W by S	8			cloudy
	4th	10	29 790	29 80	87	5	50	W by S	7			cloudy
	16		29 64	29 804	86	8	68	S S E	8			cloudy
	5th	10	29 861	29 881	87	76	8	W by S	0			cloudy
	16		29 736	29 766	83	78	82	N E	8			o
	6th	10	29 870	29 900	90	78	66	W by S	9			o
	16		29 710	29 786	90	78	58	E by N	9			o
	7th	10	29 817	29 817	87	76	68	W by S	7			cloudy
	16		29 607	29 817	87	76	68	W by S	8			cloudy

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour

CALCUTTA,
The 9th August 1873H F BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor General's Office
Calcutta, from 1st to 7th August 1873**

Month	Date	Mean reduced barometer	THERMOMETER			Max dry bulb	Mean wet bulb	Computed mean dew point	Mean degree of humidity	WIND			Rain	Moon & phases	GENERAL REMARKS
			Highest reading	Lowest reading	Max solar radiation					Direction	Max pressure	Daily velocity			
Aug	1st	Inches 29.576	86.0	80.0	139.0	81.8	79.9	78.6	0.91	SSWSE & SSE	12	77.4	0.74		Overcast and Stratus. Slight rain at intervals
	2nd	641	89.0	79.0	139.8	82.5	80.3	78.8	80	SE & ESE		178.9	0.06		Overcast & cumuli. Thunder between 2 & 3 P.M. Light rain at 1 1/2 A.M. 1 1/2 2 1/2 & 3 1/2 P.M.
	3rd	617	89.5	78.8	145.0	83.6	80.5	78.3	85	SSE & SE		97.0	0.13		Cumuli & cirri. Thunder at 4 1/2 & 5 1/2 P.M. Lightning between 7 & 8 P.M. Slight rain at 4 1/2 A.M. 3 & 4 P.M.
	4th	551	90.0	80.5	141.0	84.5	81.0	78.5	83	SESE & F by S	0.8	72.4	0.07		Cirri & cumuli. Thunder at 4 1/2 P.M. Light rain 3 1/2 & 4 1/2 P.M.
	5th	521	89.5	80.0	139.0	82.3	80.1	78.6	79	SE & E	0.6	154.8	0.11		Stratus & cumuli. After 9 A.M. light rain after intervals
	6th	580	81.2	79.5		81.2	79.6	78.6	90	SE & S	1.9	230.5	0.34		Overcast and Stratus. Slight rain after intervals from 2 A.M. to 1 1/2 P.M.
	7th	606	83	80.0		81.3	79.6	78.4	91	S & SSE		170.0	0.0		Cirrocumuli & overcast. Light rain at 5 1/2 6 1/2 10 & 11 A.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty four hourly observations made during the day

The dew point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1 1/2 feet and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	13.4
The max temperature during the past seven days	92.0
The max temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	93.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	0.89
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	0.90

		Inches	
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	{	by lower rain gauge	1.52
		by anemometer gauge	1.38
Ditto ditto ditto,		average of nineteen previous years	3.57
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th August			27.88
Ditto ditto ditto,		average of nineteen previous years	41.33

GOPENNAUTH SEN

In charge of the Observatory

The 11th August 1873

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th July 1873 on 1 '80 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts		Weight carried	Receipts		
		Rs A P	£ s d	Mds Srs	Rs A P	£ s d	£ s d
Total traffic for the week	1 61 110	1 6 011 14 9	11 551 1 10	4 83 32 30	2 32 10 9 6	21 6 1 5	32 827 3 3
Or per mile of railway		98 7 2	9 0 6		181 5 9	16 12 5	25 12 11
For previous 3 weeks of half year	2 89 028	3 47 392 15 0	31 844 7 1	15 51 703 20	6 90 047 7 9	63 886 17 0	93 731 4 1
Total for 4 weeks	3 90 138	4 73 404 13 9	43 395 8 11	20 34 956 10	9 29 050 1 3	85 162 18 5	128 558 7 4
COMPARISON							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	90 945	1 06 065 13 8	97.2 14 1	47 386 0	2 2 309 13 8	20 842 4 9	30 564 18 10
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		82 13 10	7 11 11		177 10 1	16 5 8	23 17 7
Total for corresponding date of previous year	3 78 833	4 20 4.5 8 8	39 482 6 10	18 67 460 10	9 12 054 1 10	83 604 19 3	123 097 6 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th July 1873 on 223½ miles open

		Rs A P	£ s d	Mds Srs	Rs A P	£ s d	£ s d
Total traffic for the week	4,486	8 650 14 6	793 0 0	28 155 20	9 827 9 0	900 17 2	1 693 17 2
Or per mile of railway		38 11 4	3 11 0		43 15 6	4 0 7	7 11 7
For previous 3 weeks of half year	11 288	24 640 1 0	2 58 14 8	1 13 878 90	32 701 16 6	2 087 13 7	5 256 8 3
Total for 4 weeks	1 4	33 01 10 6	3 051 14 8	1 4. 034 10	42 529 8 0	3 898 10 9	6 950 5 5
COMPARISON							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3 4	8 586 7 8	788 0 2	29 035 0	7 145 11 2	655 0 8	1,443 0 7
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		38 7 5	3 10 6		31 15 6	2 18 8	6 9 2
Total for corresponding date of previous year	16 02	35 700 13 9	3,278 1 6	1 28 136 20	30,800 9 4	2 834 7 0	6 112 9 3

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY

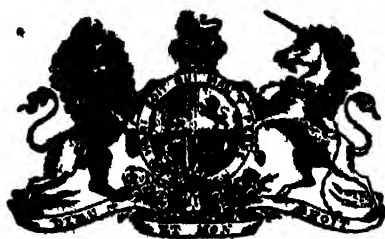
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th July 1873 on 156½ miles open

		Rs. A P	£ s d	Md Srs	Rs A P	£ s d	£ s d
Total traffic for the week	29 940½	891 6 0	2 098 13 0	1 02 780 2½	9 083 10 10	2 056 16 9	4, 55 9 9
Or per mile of railway	191	14 4 8	13 8 2	657 0	185 3	16 19 6	30 7 8
For previous 3 weeks of half year	84 9 1	58 990 0 9	5,344 1 6	2 37 817 24½	53 936 0 2	5 177 10 4	10 471 11 10
Total for 4 weeks	1 14 903½	81 193 6 9	7 44 14 6	8 46 97 27	84 020 4 0	7 784 7 1	15 27 1 7
COMPARISON							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	27 69 ½	16 323 3 0	1 405 1 8	1 31 677 3	20 791 5 0	2 30 17 5	4 135 10 1
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	1 7	07 1 1	8 19 7	841 0	110 5 9	17 9 0	26 8 7
Total for corresponding date of previous year	1 08 711½	60 397 10 9	5 836 9 1	5 52 885 31	1 32 553 16 0	1 1.0 15 7	17 687 4 8

NULHATEE STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd August 1873 on 21½ miles open

		Rs A P	£ s d	Md Srs	Rs A P	£ s d	£ s d
Total traffic for the week	1 17½	899 0 0	89 18 0	3 810 0	309 0 0	30 16 0	120 14 0
Or per mile of railway	42	33 0 0	8 6 0	140 0	11 0 0	1 2 0	4 8 0
For previous 4 weeks of half year	5 286	4 706 0 0	470 12 0	10 763 0	1 003 0 0	100 6 0	570 18 0
Total for 5 weeks	6 441½	5 605 0 0	560 10 0	14 54 0	1 311 0 0	131 2 0	631 12 0
COMPARISON							
Total for corresponding week of previous year							
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year							
Total for corresponding date of previous year							



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1873

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PART I

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENT

No 1014

GENERAL—*The 16th August 1873*—Mr Francis William Rice Cowley Officiating Canal Revenue Superintendent, Orissa, is vested with the powers of a First Class Magistrate, and with the powers of a Collector, in the district of Cuttack

Babu Puran Chunder Ngogy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhaugulpore, is allowed fourteen days privilege leave from the 30th ultimo, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code

Mr Edward Stewart Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Rajmehal is vested with powers under Section 222 of the Criminal Procedure Code

Mr E McL Smith is appointed to be a Sub Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in Nuddea, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class

Mr Frederick Wyer, B.A. is appointed to be a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade from the date on which Mr G E Malgill's resignation took effect but will continue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Maldah in the Second Grade

The 19th August 1873—Mr Percival Debnam Dickens, B.A., is appointed to be a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in the place of the late Mr V Irwin, but will continue to officiate as a Magistrate of Police Calcutta

The following officers have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extensions of leave on medical certificate for the periods mentioned against their names—

Mr Augustus Rivers Thompson 3½ months

Andrew William Cosserat, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6 months

Mr William Shaw Rochfort Davies, Deputy Collector of Goalundo is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B.C.) of 1871, with effect from the date on which he relieved Mr Page

Mr James Crawford, B.A., is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal during the deputation of Mr Cotton on other duty, or until further orders

The services of Mr L B Middleton, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Hooghly, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch

of this Government, with effect from the date on which he has been employed on the Dancoonee Survey

Mr Fulwar Craven Fowle is appointed to be also a Joint Sessions Judge of Tipperah while he officiates as Commissioner of the Chittagong Division

POLICE—*The 18th August 1873*—Mr William Watt Daly is appointed to officiate in the Third Grade of District Superintendents of Police, with effect from the date of Mr H W J Bamber's departure on leave

Mr George Morsely McMullen Ridsdale is appointed to officiate in the Fourth Grade of District Superintendents of Police, with effect from the date of Mr J Patch's departure on leave

Mr Walter Campbell is appointed to officiate in the Fourth Grade of District Superintendents of Police from the date on which Mr Daly's promotion takes effect

The 19th August 1873—Mr Sandford James Kilby is re appointed to officiate in the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police with effect from the date of his being relieved of the charge of the District Police of Hazareebaugh, by Mr W P Davis

EDUCATION—*The 14th August 1873*—Babu Hurkishore Gupta Officiating Deputy Inspector of Schools (achar is confirmed in that appointment

The 18th August 1873—Mr H Blochmann, M A Officiating Principal of the Calcutta Madrasa, is appointed to officiate in the Third Class of the Bengal Educational Service from the date of Mr Sutcliffe's absence on leave

The 19th August 1873—The privilege leave which was granted to Mr Caulfeild Aylmer Martin LL D, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Assam Circle under orders of the 5th ultimo is cancelled at his own request

MEDICAL—*The 8th August 1873*—The following gentlemen are appointed to form a Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Dhenkanal within the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack—

The Commissioner and Superintendent of the Tributary

Mehals for the time being

The Maharajah of Dhenkanal

Babu Bonomally Sing

President

Vice President

Member

The 9th August 1873—Mr C H Ringwood is appointed to be a Member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Shillong

The 13th August 1873—The services of Third Grade Sub Assistant Surgeon Khur gessur Bose a supernumerary at the Presidency, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department

The 14th August 1873—Sub Assistant Surgeon Jodoonath Ghose of the Satkhira Dispensary is allowed one month's leave of absence without pay under Section 9 Supplement B of the Civil Leave Code

Surgeon Zalnoor Ali Ahmed is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Sebsaugor during the absence on leave of Babu Mohanund Mookerjee or until further orders

Mr Henry Christopher Connolly, Civil Medical Officer of Bancoorah is allowed three months privilege leave under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code from the 1st September 1873, or any other date within that month on which he may take it

The 16th August 1873—Surgeon F Bovill, who has recently arrived from England, is posted temporarily to the Presidency General Hospital

FORESTS—*The 18th August 1873*—Mr A Percy Aylmer Assistant Conservator of Forests Third Grade, Lower Assam, is allowed three months privilege leave under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code

The 19th August 1873—Mr A L Home Deputy Conservator of Forests, Third Grade was appointed to the charge of the Forest Office of Accounts Bengal, and the examination of the Soonderbun forests with effect from the 21st December 1872

Captain C W Losack, Additional Deputy Conservator of Forests Third Grade was posted to the Cooch Behar Division under orders of the 27th December 1872

ROAD CESS *The 18th August 1873*—Mr Henry James Newbery is appointed to be a Member of the Road Cess Committee in the Monghyr district under Section 49 of Act X (B C) of 1871

The 18th August 1873—Mr George Robert King Mearns has been elected Vice Chairman of the District Road Committee of Gya

The 19th August 1873—Subject to further orders, during the absence on deputation of Messrs F C Fowle and G G Morris, and during any other vacancies which may occur in the grade of Judge of the First Class except the appointments in which the Officers noted in the margin are officiating Messrs Maclean and J R Tottenham will continue to act as Judges of the First Class In the event of there being only one vacancy, preference will be given to Messrs Maclean and Tottenham in the order in which they are named

Mr H Muspratt
J M Lewis
A Teve
W J M
A J R Baird

Mr E E Lewis
J F Browne
R V Cockeell
H T Pringle

C BERNARD

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

NOTIFICATION

SECOND HALF YEARLY EXAMINATIONS FOR 1873

The 19th August 1873 —It is hereby notified for general information that the next half yearly departmental examination of Assistants, Extra Assistants, and Deputy Magistrates, in the Regulation and Non Regulation districts, and in the Police and Opium Departments, will begin on Monday, the 18th October 1873

C BERNARD,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 8th August 1873 —The Lieutenant Governor is pleased to vest Captain H A Harris Harbour Master and Superintendent of Customs at False Point, with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class, and to appoint him, under Section 42 of the Criminal Procedure Code to be a Special Magistrate of the First Class for the trial of offences specified in, and punishable under, Section 518, Clause 5, of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854

Captain Harris is also appointed to be a Justice of the Peace under Section 3, Act II of 1869 within the territories under the Lieutenant Governor's control

Under Section 143 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to vest Captain Harris with power to commit any person to the Court of Session for any offence triable by such Court

C BERNARD,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

The 12th August 1873 —The following Resolution by the Government of India in the Financial Department is published for general information —

No 1909, dated Simla, the 31st July 1873

The Governor General in Council observes that of late sanction has been frequently asked for immediate expenditure for which no provision has been made in the estimates of the current year

His Excellency in Council desires to remind local Governments and Heads of Departments that save for exceptional reasons, such expenditure should not be proposed and cannot be sanctioned

Whenever therefore a proposition of this kind is made, the fact that provision has not been made for the desired expenditure in the estimates should be prominently set forth as well as the particular reasons why it is nevertheless considered indispensably necessary that the outlay should be immediately incurred and should not be postponed to the next financial year. Explanations should also be invariably given why the need for the expenditure was not foreseen in time to obtain sanction for its inclusion in the estimates

In the absence of such special arguments the Governor General in Council will in future assume that it is intended that any expenditure proposed should have effect from the beginning of the following financial year and not earlier

ORDER —Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India, to the several local Governments to the Heads of Departments under the Financial Department to the Comptroller General and to the several Accountants General and Deputy Accountants General in independent charge

C BERNARD

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 16th August 1873 —It is hereby notified for general information that the under mentioned estates have been transferred from the rent roll of Sarun in Bengal, to that of the Azimghur district, in the North Western Provinces —

Arazeo Mahazee
Hunator
Dharowlee
Kurnaha

Umerpore
Khetowlia
Misrowlia

C BERNARD,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication.]
NOTIFICATION

The 19th August 1873 —The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the Members of the Municipal or Town Committees of—

Burdwan
Raneegunge,
Cutwa,

Culna, and
Dainhaut,

in the district of Burdwan, to be Honorary Magistrates within the limits of their respective municipalities or towns and to vest them with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class, within those limits for the disposal of offences under Municipal or Towns' Acts, and the conservancy clauses of any Police Act

C BERNARD,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

The 19th August 1873 —The following proclamation, regarding the rates of road cess fixed by the Road Cess Committee of Hooghly, and regarding the liabilities and rights of ryots under the District Road Cess Act, has been issued in Bengalee and English to the people of the Hooghly district, and is now published —

PROCLAMATION

DISTRICT OF HOOGHLY

THE road cess leviable under Bengal Act X of 1871 has been imposed by the Road Cess Committee of the district of Hooghly for the road cess year 1873 74, at the rate of one pice per rupee on the assessed value of all lands, and also on mines &c, and at the rates following on the houses of persons who do not pay road cess and on shops

Dwelling houses estimated to be of the present value of—

				Yearly Cess		
				Rs	As	P
Not less than Rs	100	but less than Rs	500	0	8	0
,	500	"	1 000	1	8	0
,	1 000	"	2 000	2	4	0
,	2,000	and upwards		1	8	0

For every 1 000 or part thereof of estimated present value

Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade whose estimated present value is more than Rs 25 and less than Rs 100, to pay a yearly cess of 8 annas

But municipalities in which the District Municipal Improvement Act and District Towns' Act are in force, are exempt from all road cess. The road cess is leviable from the zemindars, under holders, and ryots, with each instalment of revenue or rent due, from and after 1st October next

The rates at which the tax has been imposed have been notified by the Collector in the district and published in the *Gazette* as required by Section 75 of the Act. Notice of the amount payable will also be given to the owner of each estate and the Board of Revenue will circulate particulars of the modes, rates, and conditions under which the tax is to be levied by and from the various classes of tenure holders and cultivators

This proclamation is chiefly to inform the ryots of their liabilities and rights

From and after 1st October next every ryot in the district of Hooghly is bound to pay to the person to whom his rent is payable, and along with his rent, half the rate of road cess imposed by the committee. That is, the ryot is to pay half of a pice for every rupee of rent. This tax then is of the nature of a cess at half a pice per rupee of rent payable by each ryot. By the provisions of the regulations no other cess is legal or recoverable by law, this one cess only has been imposed by law and the zemindars and other holders are authorized to levy it at the rate named above

As regards the house tax all house and shopholders are warned that they are not liable to pay the tax in any case unless the house or shop has been included, with the value thereof in a roll of houses assessed to the road cess posted in the village as the Act, Section 43, requires. All agricultural ryots and all landholders who carry on no other trade or profession are exempt from this house tax. All houses of less than Rs 100 value, and all shops of less than Rs 25 value are also exempt from this tax

All persons assessed to the road cess are informed and assured by the Government that every pice levied under the Act will be spent in the district in which it is raised to improve the local roads, canals, and rivers, in the district for the benefit of the inhabitants, nothing will be diverted to any other purpose than that which the law directs

Sub divisions of the district will be arranged, and a fair proportion of the proceeds of the tax will be apportioned for the petty roads of that sub division. That money will be distributed and spent by local men, trusted by the inhabitants who will be selected or elected for the purpose. Every tax payer is encouraged and invited to claim that the tax shall be fairly applied to the village roads and local paths or water channels in which he is interested. The Government will use every effort to see that such local claims are fairly met, and that every tax payer derives a fair benefit from the tax which he pays

C BERNARD,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 14th August 1873 — Under the provisions of Section 70, Act X (B C) of 1871 the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to determine that the meetings of the Road Cess Committees, under the said section for the preparation of estimates of their income and expenditure for the cess year commencing from the 1st October 1874, shall be held in the month of July 1874 and in the month of July of every subsequent year till further orders. This notification will be applicable to every district to which the District Road Cess Act shall have been extended by the Lieutenant Governor, under the provisions of Section 1 of the Act

(BERNARD,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

The following order issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, is republished for general information —

No 2576—Simla the 8th August 1873—Notification—Public—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr G E M Kail to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service from the 14th March last

The following orders issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, are republished for general information —

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES

No. 2151—Simla the 6th August 1873—Notifications—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be inserted in Section 36 of the Acting Allowance Code after the word Mysore —

Controll of Public Works Accounts in Bengal Madras or Bombay	Rs 950
Controller of Public Works Accounts in the North Western Provinces or the Punjab	900

No 2153—The 7th August 1873—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be added to Section 24 (b) of the Acting Allowance Code —

An Officer so employed is entitled to the highest salary to which he would be entitled if he held or officiated in any of the appointments alone and to nothing more

No 2156—The 8th August 1873—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be substituted for Section 11 (a) and (b) of the Acting Allowance Code —

Section 11 (a) As an exception to Sections 8 and 9 the allowances of a Commissioned Medical Officer officiating in an appointment the pay of which was fixed by General Order of the Government of India in the Military Department No 570 dated the 4th April 1867 shall be regulated by Section 10 on the assumption that the pay of the appointment is a staff salary equal to the difference between the officiating Officer's unempl pay and the consolidated pay he would receive if he held the appointment substantively

(b) Provided that if the Officer was appointed to the Medical Service before the 7th November 1864 he shall receive an aggregate salary not less than his full batta pay

SEPARATE REVENUE

(OPIMUM)

No 2136—The 8th August 1873—Opium revenue to date compared with the Estimate for the year 1873 74

PRESIDENCY	LATEST MONTH			FIVE SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND FOUR MONTHS DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM		
	Estimate	Actual	Better than Estimate	Estimate	Actual	Better than Estimate
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal	420 000	438 653	18 653	2 100 000	2 208 330	108 330
Bombay	157 997	162 640	24 643	721 078	881 580	160 502
TOTAL	577 997	621 293	43 296	2 821 078	3 089 910	268 832

The following orders issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information —

No 825—Simla the 4th August 1873—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs —

Major Henry H Godwin Austen of the Bengal Staff Corps Deputy Superintendent 2nd Grade Topographical Survey of India—for six months under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868

No 835—The 6th August 1873—The services of 2nd Class Assistant Apothecary H A Davis of the Subordinate Medical Department are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal

No 846—Lieutenant J Morrison is at his own request permitted to resign his appointment in the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps

No 847—The 6th August 1873—The services of Lieutenant M A Gray of the Bengal Staff Corps 2nd Wing Subaltern 34th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal

C BERNARD

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

Circular No 2052 dated Simla the 7th August 1873

From—R B CHAPMAN Esq, Secy to the Govt of India Financial Department
 To—The Comptroller General and to all Accountants General

Applications for sanction for expenditure are sometimes made to Accountants General or to the Comptroller General and by these officers forwarded to the local Government or the Government of India as the case may be

2 This procedure is wrong in principle and often inconvenient in its results

3 In future therefore whenever such an application or any application for relaxation of the Leave or Pension Rules and the like reaches an officer in the Account Department he should simply return it referring the officer making it to the proper executive authority

C BERNARD

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]

DECLARATION

The 4th August 1873—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose viz for Eastern Bengal Railway for making drainage channel in the village of Khatra Pergunnah Oakrah Zillah Nudda it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less 32 beegahs 2½ chittacks of standard measurement bounded on the north by Bindabun Baboo and Mohunta's land on the south by Bindabun Baboo's land on the west by Bindabun Baboo's land and on the east by Echamutter river is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Khatra

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 4 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern

C BERNARD

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]

DECLARATION

The 6th August 1873—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz for a further extension of the open channel through the Salt Water Lake reclaimed area in Mouzahs Dhappa Maunpore and Bauntollah, Pergunnah Calcutta from the Chowbaga Khall, eastward it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 38 beegahs, more or less is required within the aforesaid Mouzahs of Dhappa Maunpore, and Bauntollah

A plan of the land may be inspected at the office of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern

C BERNARD

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 9th August 1873—Under the provisions of Section 3 Regulation VI of 1819 the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to declare public the Fair at Mohamedabad, near Bhyrub Bazar a large mart on the Road to Dacca Wymensing and Sylhet

C BERNARD

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]

DECLARATION

The 11th August 1873—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Dacca Municipality for a public purpose viz for filling up a hole owned by Bryjonath Baboo, in Muhallah Bunk hall in the Town of Dacca, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a plot of land measuring more or less 1 rood 32 poles of standard measurement bounded on the north by the property of Goluck Bysack Govindo and Anudo Mohun Bysack south by the property of Gooro Das Aunoo and Raj Chundro Bassonto east by Nati Charan Bysack and west by Brijo Mohun Baboo's land and Haree Mohun Bysack's house, is required in the town of Dacca

The Declaration is made, under Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern

C BERNARD

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 11th August 1873—Under the provisions of Section 3, Regulation VI of 1819, the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to declare public the Ferry over the Dehing river, intersecting the main road between Khawang and Kotoha and also the Ferry over the Sessa river, intersecting the main road from Debrooghur to Kotoha Mouzah

C BERNARD

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 11th August 1873—The forest tract in the Kamroop district specified below is hereby declared to be a Government forest in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 Act VII of 1860. The aforesaid tract of land is further declared to be a 'reserved' forest under rule 6 of the Rules for the better management and preservation of the Government forests in Bengal

Koolsee Plantation Reserve with boundaries as follows —

West—A line running from the boundary mound east of the village of Bahoopore in a north westerly direction to the southern extremity of the narrow bheel running parallel with the River Koolsee from Bahoopore to Joogeebaree and thence in a half circle east of the latter village until it joins the Hatee Khoonda River, north of Joogeebaree thence along the right bank of the latter river up the small feeder which connects it with the Andaree Bheel

North—The small feeder which connects the Hatee Khoonda River with the Andaree Bheel up to the cultivation of the Raulesbaree village, and the southern boundary of this cultivation up to the Lac Nuddee

East—The Lac Nuddee from the paddy fields of Bahjoollee then a line round these fields and back to the Lac Nuddee, and up to the northern boundary of the cultivated lands of the Golia village

South—The northern boundary of the cultivated lands of Golia village from the Lac Nuddee to the Koolsee River to the boundary mound east of the Bahoopore village

Estimated area 3 520 acres, or 5½ square miles

C BERNARD,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]

ERRATUM

The 11th August 1873—In the declaration of the 18th July 1873 regarding the acquisition of a strip of land for excavating a drain on the side of the Culna Road, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd July 1873 at page 875—

For
335 feet long

Read
3 350 feet long

C BERNARD,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]

ROAD CESS NOTIFICATION

The 11th August 1873—It is notified under Section 77 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871 (The District Road Cess Act) that the Road Cess Committee of the District of Hooghly have under Section 74 of the Act determined to levy the cesses under that Act for the ensuing year beginning on the first of October next at the following rates being half the maximum rates, and the said rates are published accordingly —

I—Three pie or one pice on every rupee of the annual value of lands under Part II of the Act

II—The following rates on non agricultural houses and shops estimated to be of the present value of—

				Yearly cess		
				Rs	A	P
Not less than Rs	100	but less than Rs	500	0	8	0
	500		1 000	1	8	0
	1 000		2 000	2	4	0
	2 000 and upwards one rupee and eight annas for every					
Rs 1 000 or part thereof of estimated present value						
Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade whose estimated present value is more than Rs 25 and less than Rs 100 to pay a yearly tax of eight annas						

C BERNARD,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Third Publication]

ROAD CESS NOTIFICATION

The 5th August 1873—It is notified under Section 75 of Act X (B C) of 1871 (The District Road Cess Act) that the Road Cess Committee of the District of Cuttack have under Section 74 of the Act determined to levy the cesses under that Act at half the maximum rates for the ensuing Road Cess year. The cesses payable in the Cuttack district for the year beginning with the first of October 1873 will therefore be at the following rates —

I —Three pie or one pice on every rupee of the annual value of lands under Part II of the Act and on the annual net profits of mines, &c, under Part III of the Act

II —The following rates on non agricultural houses and shops —
Dwelling houses estimated to be of the present value of—

Dwelling houses estimated to be of the present value of—				Yearly cess		
				Rs	A	P
Not less than Rs	100	but less than Rs	500	0	8	0
	500	"	1 000	1	8	0
	1 000		2 000	2	4	0
2 000 and upwards				one rupee and eight annas for every		
Rs 1 000 or part thereof of estimated present value						

Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade whose estimated present value is more than Rs 25 and less than Rs 100 to pay a yearly tax of eight annas

C BERNARD

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Third Publication]

ROAD CESS NOTIFICATION

The 5th August 1873—It is notified under Section 75 of Act X (B C) of 1871 (The District Road Cess Act) that the Road Cess Committee of the District of Pooree have under Section 74 of the Act determined to levy the cesses under that Act at half the maximum rates for the ensuing Road Cess year. The cesses payable in the Pooree district for the year beginning with the first of October 1873 will therefore be at the following rates —

I —Three pie or one pice on every rupee of the annual value of lands under Part II of the Act

II —The following rates on non agricultural houses and shops —
Dwelling houses estimated to be of the present value of—

Dwelling houses estimated to be of the present value of—				Yearly cess		
				Rs	A	P
Not less than Rs	100	but less than Rs	500	0	8	0
	500		1 000	1	8	0
,	1 000		2 000	2	4	0
	2 000 and upwards		one rupee and eight annas for every			
Rs 1 000 or part thereof of estimated present value						

Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade whose estimated present value is more than Rs 25 and less than Rs 100 to pay a yearly tax of eight annas

C BERNARD

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Third Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 31st July 1873—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose viz, for the construction of a road in continuation of the Strand Bank Road and of a wharf on the east bank of the River Hooghly between Aheeratollah Ghât and the Chitpore Canal, in the Town of Calcutta it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two pieces of land the first measuring more or less one beegah thirteen cottahs of standard measurement and bounded on the north by Golbarce Ghât on the south by Kasee Mitter's Ghât, on the west by the River Hooghly and on the east by a line sixty feet above high water mark and passing through the estates of Messrs Finlay Muir and Company and Babu Ashu Tosh Dev and the second measuring more or less one beegah three cottahs of standard measurement and bounded on the south by Ba h Bazar Ghât, on the north by Permit Ghât on the west by the River Hooghly and on the east by a line twenty feet above high water mark and passing through the estate of Rajah Rajkishen Bahadoor

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern

C BERNARD,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Third Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 2nd August 1873—The Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, with the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor hereby declare that the Jetty No 7 on the east bank of the River Hooghly, between Jetty No 6 and Koilah Ghât, is ready for landing goods from sea going vessels

(BERNARD

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Third Publication]

DECLARATION

The 2nd August 1873—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz for the Chitpore branch line in the village of Ooltadangah Pergunnah Panchanogram Zillah 24 Pergunnahs it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less thirty four beegahs ten cottahs and fifteen chittacks of standard measurement bounded on the north by Annath Nauth Dev's garden &c on the west by Oly Chundy Tollah on the south by Circular Canal and on the east by Eastern Bengal Railway is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Ooltadangah

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 4 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern

C BERNARD

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Third Publication]

DECLARATION

The 4th August 1873—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose viz for the Post Office at Azimgunge, in the village of Azimgunge Pergunnah Assudnuggur Zillah Moorshedabad, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ cottahs of standard measurement more or less bounded on the north by Nilmoney Baboo's cook room on the east by Chooner Loll Baboo's shop on the south by the public road, and on the west by Shivoo Haloyudar's (confectioner's) shop, is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Azimgunge

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 of the Government of India to all whom it may concern

C BERNARD

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Third Publication]

Circular

Dated Calcutta the 5th August 1873

From—H L DAMPIER Esq Secretary to the Government of Bengal

To—All Commissioners and District Officers

HONORARY MAGISTRATES have been appointed and benches arranged in many districts. In some, Magistrates have objected that class litigation makes it dangerous to do so, and certainly there is so much of class questions in some parts of the country that the Lieutenant Governor is becoming seriously alarmed, lest by appointing exclusively men of the upper classes these questions should be prejudiced. The arrangements are such in regard to benches, reference of cases, &c, that he has not much fear of actual cases being seriously prejudiced, but the Lieutenant Governor does somewhat fear the power and influence which the name and trappings of a Magistrate may give in the eyes of an ignorant people, if the Magistrates are too much of one class. That there may be inconveniences in a class magistracy, the experience of the British Islands proves. Even when general class questions were not burning, the English magistracy, as an aristocratic institution, was not free from suspicion of prejudice in game questions and such like. In Ireland, where there were great class questions, it was generally found impossible to allow an aristocratic unpaid magistracy to act, and since class questions have become prominent in England, the country magistracy is found to be a very assailable institution. On all sides the tendency in the United Kingdom now is to doubt the advantage of an unpaid magistracy, and to substitute stipendiary Magistrates. Certainly then His Honor does not wish to found an honorary magistracy on an English model. If the benches are to be useful

they must be rather a sort of superior punchavets, among whom all classes are represented, and not one class only. At sudder stations, from among lawyers, merchants and other residents, as well as zemindars, a variety of classes may be found but in sub divisions and outlying places, the Lieutenant Governor is convinced that the system of entrusting to men selected from among the natives to dispose of the affairs of the natives whether as Magistrates or in other matters will not work fairly and usefully unless really representative ryots and such like men as well as men of higher status can be got. If we had the same facilities for obtaining at a reasonable cost stipendiary Magistrates fitted to deal with all cases that we have in Europe, the Lieutenant Governor would not seek to create Honorary Magistrates. But both on account of the deficiencies of our Courts and with a view to educate the people of the country to manage their own affairs, he is after long experience convinced that it is right to try to obtain Honorary Magistrates and Committee men. The Lieutenant Governor wishes then to appeal to local officers to make a real and earnest effort to find such men.

2 The Lieutenant Governor has just had before him a case in which in a particular district the District Magistrate and Judge concur in saying that the Honorary Magistrate system cannot be carried out, because class questions are so burning that zemindars cannot be entrusted with power, and no good representative ryots can be found, there being, it is stated nothing but disreputable middlemen and very poor and ignorant ryots. His Honor will probably be obliged to yield to that representation. But then he finds that both officers state that the district in question is quite an exceptional district. The Judge mentions the last district in which he served as one in which good representative ryots abound. After much inquiry the Lieutenant Governor is convinced that in most districts such men, and good men of the class, are to be found. Again, then, he must express the hope that the local officers will find them and send up their names for Honorary Magistrates, School Committees, Road Committees, Municipal Committees, and all bodies designed in some sort to represent the native. Until this is well done the whole system will be worse than a failure.

The Lieutenant Governor is convinced that officers will fairly and honestly try to find the right men and to carry out these instructions. If in any district they really cannot do so he is open to conviction, but he expects to have the assurance that the effort has been made and confidently believes that wherever the materials exist, a good officer making the effort will find them.

C. BERNARD

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

No 1015

JUDICIAL — *The 18th August 1873* — Babu Mohendro Nath Roy is appointed to be an Extra Munsif of the Third Grade and to officiate as Additional Munsif of Burdwan till the arrival of Babu Kowlash Chunder Mozoomdar or until further orders. This appointment will take effect from the date on which Babu Mohendro Nath Roy took charge.

Babu Promotho Nath Moolerjee Esq. is appointed to officiate as Subordinate Judge of Lungleepore during the absence on leave of Babu Uma Churn Kastooree or until further order.

Babu Bidoo Bhooson Banerjee Second Subordinate Judge of Mymensing is allowed six months leave of absence on Medical Certificate, under Section 3 Supplement I of the Civil Leave Code.

Babu Obhaya Churn Dey is appointed to officiate as Second Subordinate Judge of Mymensing during the absence on leave of Babu Bidoo Bhooson Banerjee or until further order.

Babu Mohesh Chunder Sen Subordinate Judge of Sylhet, is allowed privilege leave for one month and fifteen days under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code from the 28th September 1873.

Babu Adul Chunder Dey Esq. is appointed to officiate as Subordinate Judge of Sylhet during the absence on leave of Babu Mohesh Chunder Sen or until further orders.

The 19th August 1873 —Babu Russicklall Bose, Subordinate Judge of Chittagong, is allowed thirty three days' privilege leave from the 21st September next under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code

A MACKENZIE,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 11th August 1873 —Vernacular Licentiate Class Native Doctor Koylas Nath Bose lately attached to the Dispensary at Coloung in the Bhawalpore District is dismissed from the public service with effect from the date on which he was relieved from the charge of that institution in consequence of his having demanded fees and tried to extort money from dispensary patients and neglected his duties. He is also declared ineligible for employment under Government in future

A MACKENZIE

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 14th August 1873 —Under the powers vested in the Lieutenant Governor by Section 2 of Act II (B.C.) of 1867 (an Act to provide for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming houses) His Honor is pleased to authorize the extension from the 1st September next of the provisions of the said Act to the town of Pooree

A MACKENZIE

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 16th August 1873 —It is hereby notified that in the exercise of the power vested in him by Section 3 of Act XI of 1863 the Lieutenant Governor has sanctioned the abolition of the Court of Small Causes at Naraingunge. The classes of cases which were hitherto instituted before this Court will henceforward be instituted before the Small Cause Court at Dacca

A MACKENZIE

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 16th August 1873 —It is hereby notified that in the exercise of the power vested in him by Section 3 of Act XI of 1863, the Lieutenant Governor has sanctioned the establishment of a Court of Small Causes at Moonsheeungunge in the district of Dacca which will be presided over by the Judge of the Court of Small Causes Dacca. The new Court will have jurisdiction over the two thannahs of Moonsheeungunge and Sreenagore. The days of the week on which the Judge will hold sittings in the Moonsheeungunge Court will be duly notified by the Judge

A MACKENZIE

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

DECLARATION

The 16th August 1873 —It is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to sanction the creation of a new Sub district in the District of Birhoot comprising Thannah Rowsrah and its outposts of Singha and Nagurbasti and having its head quarters in the Town of Rowsrah. Moonshi Azid Baksh of Jallah, Pergunnah Nanpore is appointed to be Sub Registrar of Rowsrah

This Notification will take effect on and from 1st September 1873

A MACKENZIE

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 13th August 1873 — It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant Governor has made the following alterations in the jurisdictions of the Thannahs of Dootgawatee and Bhabooah in the Sub division of Sasseram District Shahabad —

1st — The villages named below and lying within the boundaries herein mentioned are transferred from the jurisdiction of the Bhabooah Station to that of the new outpost of Chynpoor, that is to say, the tract of country bounded on the north and west by the former boundary between the Bhabooah Station and the outpost of Hatta (Chynpoor) on the south by so much of the boundary between the Bhabooah Station and the Bhugwanpoor outpost as lies between the Jara Nullah and Mouzah Gungoodeep, and on the east by Mouzahs Bhudarce Monpoor Gopalpoor Chunda Burnah Puruseah, and Gungoodeep and comprising the villages named below —

Gopalpoor	Lohara
Manpoor	Jovrampoor
Bemoor	Roapa Puttee
Bhadara	Karumdcab
Mandee	Biddhe
Bhadarce	Nursingpoor
Luckrabad	Dumodarpoor
Tola Chaprah	Juggateah
Chunda	Bhugwanpoor
Secundarpoor	Rickhysagur
Aukhora	Narainpoor
Goon	Chazcepoor
Pursotimpoor	Chanda
Bhooalpoor	Beerna
Tokia Koloum	Parussia
Mahick Suree	Mahoola
Nowghurah	Gungodee
Idgahea	Jundijapoor
Doolara	Kama
Sherepoor	Chynpoorkhas
Tchapore	Khandawrah
Gumdipoor	Silimpoor
Sohowal	Pulhadpoor
Natee	

2ndly — The villages named below, and lying within the boundaries herein mentioned are transferred from the jurisdiction of the outpost of Hatta (Chynpoor) Thannah Bhabooah to that of the outpost of Chand Thannah Dootgawatee that is to say the tract of country bounded on the north by the former boundary of the outpost of Chand on the west by the boundary of the Benares District on the south by the Mouzahs Hameerpoor Sooraha, Soonkhura, and Lohudun and on the east by the river Goonpooa as far south as Mouzah Lohudun and comprising the villages named below —

Lchawie	Shewronepoor
Elic	Songhur
Baroona	Sonekurrah
Bulheepoor	Sooraha
Burdiha	Kackroha
Baladihu	Koarruoo
Bursaha	Kota
Boraree (Kalan)	Kharatee
Boraree (Khoord)	Khorannee (Kalan)
Bugcharra	Khorannee (Khoord)
Bharacha	Sohundun
Patrea	Lahoopakur
Pochaboah	Bazar Lohundun
Puttasees	Moudditch
Jundcespoor	Mararcha
Jamalpoor	Nowah
Chunda	Nodeeha
Dewan	Indooa
Dhandhia (Khorred)	Nuwaree
Dhandhia (Kalan)	Humarpoor
Dongowlia	Rattenpoorah
Digghee	Kamah Taree
Sreehara	

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The following Proclamation of the Government of India in the Foreign Department is republished for general information —

No 1709P — Simla the 30th July 1873 — Political — With reference to Notification No 1245P, dated 11th June 1873, the following Proclamation issued by the Governor General of Netherlands India, is published for general information

Proclamation — The Governor General of Netherlands India Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands Last of the Cape of Good Hope,

Brings to the notice of every one whom such may concern that in consequence of the state of War in which the Government of Netherlands India is engaged with the Kingdom of Acheen the harbours and landing places coasts rivers bays and creeks of the aforesaid Kingdom and its dependencies are declared to be in a state of blockade with all the consequences thereon depending, and that the Commander of the fleet stationed in the waters of Acheen is charged with the execution of this measure

C U AITCHISON
Sery to the Govt of India

A MACKENZIE
Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Third Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 30th July 1873 — It is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to sanction the formation of a new Sub District in the District of Monghyr conterminous with the Thanah Shaikhpurah which has hitherto been included under the Sub District of Jumooee and to appoint Shah Abdool Hossein to be Sub Registrar of Shaikhpurah with head quarters in the town of that name

This notification will take effect on and from 1st September 1873

A MACKENZIE
Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Third Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 4th August 1873 — Under the powers vested in him by Section 4 Regulation I of 1872, for the peace and good government of the territory known as the Sonthal Pergunnahs, framed under Act XXXIII Vic, cap 1 the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to notify that the officers who may be from time to time appointed to the charge of the District of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, or to the charge of Sub Divisions of that District shall in respect of the administration of civil justice exercise the following powers in cases in which the matter in dispute exceeds the value of Rs 1,000 —

- (1) Officers in charge of Sub Divisions — The powers of a Subordinate Judge as described in Act VI of 1871
- (2) The Deputy Commissioner in charge of the District — The powers of a District Judge as described in the said Act VI of 1871

2 The jurisdiction at present exercised by the Courts of Beerbhoom and Bhaugulpore in such civil cases within the Sonthal Pergunnahs shall from the date of this notification wholly cease and determine, except as regards pending cases

A MACKENZIE,
Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Third Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 5th August 1873 — Under the provisions of Sections 2 and 4 Act XXXVII of 1855 the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that Sub Deputy Collectors appointed to the District of the Sonthal Pergunnahs shall exercise such portions of the powers of a Deputy Collector as the District Officer may from time to time assign to them, and shall have power to entertain and adjudicate cases of the nature of civil suits where the value of the claim does not exceed Rs 100, also that an appeal shall lie from their decisions to the District or Sub Divisional Officer under whom they are serving

A MACKENZIE,
Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Third Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 1th August 1873 — The following persons are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates in the District of Jessore and are severally vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class —

In Sudder Division

Babu Dukhin Prosad Bose	Pleader
Surba Nundo Dass	Ditto
Radhamadhub Bose	Ditto
Omit Chunder Ghose	Ditto
Pisunno Coomar Ghose	Ditto
Bu unto Coomar Ghose	Ditto
Dr H C Bower	Civil Medical Officer
Babu Copec Nath Chatterjca	Manager Nuldanga Wards Estate
Shetol Chunder Banerjca	
Attioollah Moonshee	Contidar
Durbesh Moonshee	Ditto
Nusiram Koondoo	Ditto
Koylash Chunder Mitter	Ditto
The Members of the Municipal Committee of Jessore within the limits of the Municipality	

In Jhemdah

Mr Charles Tweedie	Indigo Planter
Babu Benode Behary Dey Chowdry	Zemindars Manager
Keshub Chunder Banerjca	Contidar
Srinath Roy	Ditto
Taruk Chunder Chatterjca	Talookdar
Chunder Kanto Roy	Ditto

In Magoorah

Mr George Richard Clarke	Indigo Planter
Henry Oats	Ditto
Charles Silby	Ditto
Babu Nilomul Sen	Talookdar
Obhoy Sunter Chuckerbutty	Ditto
Bhoyrub Chunder Sen	Jotidar
Ramuttun Bhadoory	Ditto
Fshan Chunder Bose	Ditto
Nobo Coomar Sen	Ditto

In Narail

Mr R I Stevens	Manager Narail Wards Estate
Babu Bepin Behary Bose	Talookdar
Nooruddin Farqir	Jotidar
Parbutty Nath Furkasidhanto	Pundit
Moulvi Fimrozooddeen	Contidar
Ambica Churn Banerjca	Jotedar

In Khoolnah

Mr J R Raney	Zemindar
Revd Gogan Chunder Dutt	Missionary
Poresb Nath Sing	Ryot
Cazi Serajul Huq	Jotedar
Lokenath Chatterjca	Ditto

In Bagurhaut

Babu Khetter Gopal Banerjca	Manager of the Ramnagore Attached Estate
Hemnath Chuckerbutty	Talookdar
Madhub Chunder Roy	Ditto
Moonshet Mahomed Nuigan	Contidar
Helaloodin Cazi	Lakhraydar
Meer Hazjoodin	Ditto

A MACKENZIE

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Third Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 4th August 1873—Under Section 29, Act VI of 1871 (The Bengal Civil Courts' Act) the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to invest Moulvie Mohammed Noorool Hossein, First Moonsiff of Arrah with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes up to the amount of Rs 50 such jurisdiction to be exercised within the limits of the Moonsiff of Arrah

A MACKENZIE,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—BENGAL

ESTABLISHMENT

The 11th August 1873

No 293 —Transfer—Baboo Ramessur Ghosal Overseer Third Grade from the Sylhet and Cachar to the Bagerpore and Furruckpore Districts

No 294 —Notification—Baboo Benode Chand Mookerjee Overseer First Grade joined the Hooghly and Howrah Districts on the 5th August 1873 before noon

No 295 —Transfers—Baboo Bonomally Sen Accountant Fourth Grade is transferred with the approval of the Government of India from the Central Office of Accounts to the Office of the Controller of Telegraph Accounts

The 12th August 1873

No 296—Mr F Moriarty Overseer First Grade, from the Acra Division to the Dinagepore and Maldah Districts

No 297 —Notification—Baboo Kalla Chand Mookerjee Accountant Fourth Grade, joined the Hazareebauh District, on the 7th July 1873 before noon

The 18th August 1873

No 298—Baboo Mohesh Chunder Bose Overseer Third Grade joined the Cuttack Pooree and Tributary Mehal Districts on the 9th August 1873 before noon

J E T NICOLLS Col RE

Secy to the Govt of Bengal I W D

IRRIGATION

NOTIFICATION

ESTABLISHMENT

The 13th August 1873

No 330 —Notification—The services of Baboo Apurva Krishna Mitter Probationary Overseer Third Grade Eastern Sone Division are dispensed with

No 331 —Posting—Baboo Kedar Nath Doss Assistant Engineer First Grade to the Western Sone Survey Division which he joined on the afternoon of the 7th August 1873

The 18th August 1873

No 332 —Leave—Mr J G Pew, Sub Engineer First Grade attached to the Orissa Circle availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in the orders marginally noted on the afternoon of the 1st August 1873

No 333 —Leave—Mr R J Beckwith Overseer First Grade Dehree Division is granted privilege leave for two months under supplement I Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, from 1st September 1873

No 334 —Leave—Mr C Riddle, Sub Engineer First Grade Dehree Division is granted leave for three months under medical certificate in extension of the privilege leave granted him in the orders marginally noted under supplement F Section 3 of the Civil Leave Code

No 1 dated 2nd January 1873

No 335 —Leave—Corporal C Montague Overseer First Grade Eastern Sone Division is granted privilege leave for one month under supplement F Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, from the forenoon of the 5th August 1873

No 336 —Leave—Baboo Moheshchunder Mitter Overseer First Grade Hidgellee Division, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, under supplement I, Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code

No 337 —Leave—Baboo Soodam Chunder Pattnik Apprentice Engineer, Western Sone Survey Division is granted privilege leave for one month under supplement F Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code

H W GULLIVER, Lieut Colonel, RE,

*Offg Joint Secy to the Govt of Bengal
in the P W D, Irrigation Branch*

HIGH COURT NOTICES

Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal

NOTIFICATION

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

The 14th August 1873 — Baboo Krisnadhan Chowdhury Moonsiff of Beergunge District Dinagepore for one month from 21st September next under Section 18 Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code

The 16th August 1873 — Baboo Kally Prosunno Mookerjee B. I. Moonsiff of Serajgunge District Rajshahye for 28 days from 21st September next under Section 18, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code

Baboo Gopeenath Banerjee B. I. Moonsiff of Beuleah District Rajshahye, for twenty eight days from 21st proximo, under Section 18, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code

The 18th August 1873 — Baboo Burada Prosunno Shome B. L. Additional Moonsiff of Tipperah for three months on medical certificate, under Section 3 Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code

Baboo Hurro Prosad Sein Moonsiff of Olipore District Rungpore for twenty eight days from 21st September next under Section 18 Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code

Baboo Wooma Churn Dutt B. I. Moonsiff of Mirdah District Dinagepore for two months from the 22nd September next, under Section 18 Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code

Baboo Shyam Chand Dhur B. L. Additional Moonsiff of Backergunge posted at Madaripore, for one month and three days, from 21st September next under Section 18 Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code

Baboo Chandrakumar Roy, B. L. Additional Moonsiff of Chittagong posted at Cox's Bazar for one month from the 21st September next under Section 18, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code

By order &c,

W M SOUTTAR,

Registrar

High Court the 19th August 1873

Circular Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal

No 12

TO—ALL CIVIL AND CRIMINAL AUTHORITIES REGULATION AND EXTRA REGULATION

PROVINCES

Dated Calcutta the 7th June 1873

The following forms of oaths and affirmations are prescribed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, under Section 7 Act X of 1873

Pr sent
The Hon ble S^r R COUGH Kt
(h f Just ce
The Hon ble LOUIS S JACKSON
F A B (LOVER
W AINSLEY
J dg f th Cou t

2 The same forms will be used in Criminal as in Civil case

3 Christian witnesses, interpreters and jurors to whom oaths are administered are to be sworn upon the New Testament

4 In other cases the oaths are to be administered upon such symbol, or accompanied by such act as may be usual or as such witness interpreter or juror may acknowledge to be binding on his conscience

By order of the High Court

W M SOUTTAR,

Registrar

FOR WITNESSES

Oath

I swear that the evidence which I shall give in this case shall be true, that I will conceal nothing and that no part of my evidence shall be false

So help me God

Affirmation

I solemnly declare that the evidence which I shall give in this case shall be true, that I will conceal nothing, and that no part of my evidence shall be false

No 15

Dated Calcutta, the 19th July 1873

The following Resolution of the Government of India, in the Financial Department bearing date 20th June 1873 No 1079, is circulated for the information and guidance of all Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court —

Present
The Hon'ble Sir R. COUCH *Kt*
Ch. J. Justice
The Hon'ble LOUIS S. JACKSON
" F. A. GLOVER
E. G. BIRCH
Judges of the Court

RESOLUTION

'In order to avoid the inconvenience and risk which accompanies the payment of money upon proceedings recorded in the Vernacular languages and to ensure caution in the issue of such orders, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that every order issued by a Court or Office for the payment of money from a Government treasury shall be in English, unless the presiding officer is not acquainted with the English language

'Where the disbursing officer does not understand English, and the officer ordering the payment does, the order for payment shall be both in the Vernacular and in English'

By order of the High Court,

W. M. SOUTTAR,
Registrar

No 16

In modification of the rules contained in paragraphs 9 and 10 of Circular Order No 49, dated 20th September 1839 for the monthly transmission of records from the Courts of Principal Sudder Amins (now Subordinate Judges) and Moonsiffs for deposit in the District Judge's Office, the Court is pleased to direct that, with the exception of contested cases the records in question be sent in quarterly by such dates as the District Judge may prescribe, instead of once a month. The records of contested cases will be forwarded monthly as heretofore

By order of the High Court

W. M. SOUTTAR
Registrar

CIRCULAR MEMO OF THE HIGH COURT — CIVIL SIDE

No 13

Dated Calcutta, the 21st July 1873

Whenever a District Judge on the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of Moonsiff appoints a person to act in such office, the appointment should be distinguished in the pay abstract by words such as 'Temporary officiating by order of District Judge Section 9 Act VI of 1871' and every such appointment should be reported to the Accountant General as well as to the Court

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

CIRCULAR OF THE HIGH COURT — CRIMINAL SIDE

No 9

Dated Calcutta, the 15th July 1873

At the instance of the Government of Bengal, the High Court directs that all Sessions Judges and Magistrates, when passing sentences, after their re-arrest, on prisoners who have escaped, will carefully comply with the provisions of Section 316 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and specify in the warrant the date from which sentence is to take effect, whether at once or after a lapse of a period equivalent to the portion of the prisoner's original sentence which remained unexpired at the time of his escape the date on which the original sentence, of which the currency was interrupted by the escape will expire being clearly shown

Present
The Hon'ble Sir R. COUCH *Kt*
Chief Justice
The Hon'ble LOUIS S. JACKSON
F. A. GLOVER
E. G. BIRCH
Judges of the Court

By order of the High Court

W. M. SOUTTAR,
Registrar

Notification

UNDER Section 14, Act I of 1865 notice is hereby given that subject to the orders of Government, the Judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Kishnaghur, Meharpore and Ranaghat, will, during the month of September 1873 hold sittings in the different Courts on the dates mentioned below —

In the Kishnaghur Court	1st to 10th September 1873
In the Meharpore Court	11th to 13th idem
In the Ranaghat Court	16th to 20th idem

KISHNAGHUR SMALL CAUSE COURT, the 12th August 1873 J S BELL *Offg Judge*

TREASURY NOTICES

UNCOVENANTED Deputy Collector Baboo Taruck Nath Mullick has been placed in charge of the 24 Pergunnahs Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries

COMMR'S OFFICE, PRESY DIVN CALCUTTA H ULICK BROWNE *Commissioner*
The 15th August 1873

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO DWARKANATH SEN has been placed in charge of Balasore Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries

COMMR'S OFFICE ORISSA DIVN Cuttack the 9th August 1873 T F RAVENSHAW, *Commr*

Calcutta University

NOTICE

THE University Examinations in Arts of 1873 74 will be held on the under mentioned dates —

Entrance Examination and First Examination in Arts on Monday, the 1st December and following days

B A Examination on Monday the 29th December and following days

Applications from candidates for admission to the Entrance and First Arts Examinations must be lodged with the Registrar before the 1st November

Applications from candidates for admission to the B A Examination must be lodged with the Registrar before the 2nd December — By order of the Vice Chancellor

SENATE HOUSE, the 10th July 1873

W G WILSON *Offg Registrar*

Notification

PRELIMINARY examination of Candidates for Junior Scholarships from the Patna Division

With reference to the Government Resolution of 5th October 1872 regarding the award of Scholarships an examination of Candidates for junior Scholarships will be held on Monday and Tuesday, the 22nd and 23rd of September 1873 at the following places in the Patna Division —

- 1 Patna Collegiate School
- 2 Gya Zillah School
- 3 Arrah Zillah School
- 4 Mozuffepoor Zillah School
- 5 Chuprah Zillah School

The subjects of the examination are —

- 1 Physical Geography 1st day
- 2 Drawing and Surveying, 2nd day

The Committee for conducting the examination will consist of the Vice President of the District Education Committee, the Deputy Inspector of School the Civil Surgeon and one more European and one or two more Native officials whom the Magistrate may select

The Secretary to the District Committee will make all the necessary arrangements for conducting the examination

The following gentlemen are to be the Examiners, and they will set papers in the subjects mentioned against their names —

- Mr J K Rogers, Physical Geography
Mr J Macnamara, Drawing and Surveying

Application for admission with certificates from their masters regarding the specimens of their surveying work and drawing and the prescribed fee of Rs 1 should be lodged by Candidates with the Secretary, District Education Committee, at least fifteen days before the Examination

PATNA COMMR'S OFFICE, the 6th August 1873

S C BAYLIS, *Offg Commissioner*

Notification.

SEVEN Junior Scholarships have this year been allotted for the Assam Commissionership one for each of the following districts —

For Kamrup	1	For Sibsagar	1
Dorau,	1	, Lakhimpore	1
, Nowgong	1	, Khasia and Jynteah Hills	1

The seventh, or those remaining after one has been awarded to each district, from which boys pass the examination, will go to the next best answerer or answerers in the several districts of the division

GOWHATTY the 8th August 1873

C A MARTIN, *Offg Inspector of Schools, Assam Circle*

Opium Notification

No 620B

NOTICE is hereby given that the ninth Sale of Opium the provision of 1871 72, will be held at the Government Opium Sale room No 2 Bankshall Street on Thursday, the 4th September 1873 at 11 A M and will comprise 3 500 Chests, viz —

	Chests
Behar Opium	2,125
Benares	1 375
Total	3 500

2 The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 8th November 1872 and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue

3 The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 9th and 19th September respectively that is to say no Bank of Bengal Receipts Government Promissory Notes or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale room will be received after 4 P M of Tuesday, the 9th September 1873 and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P M of Friday the 19th September 1873

4 In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale the following quantities, more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below The Member in Charge of the Opium Department, however reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so

DATES	Behar about Chests	Benares about Chests	Total about Chests
On or about Thursday 9th Oct 1873	2,125	1 375	3 500
On or about Thursday 6th Nov ,	2 125	1,375	3,500
On or about Thursday 4th Dec	2 125	1,375	3,500
Total	6 375	4,125	10,500

By order of the Member in Charge,

BOARD OF REVENUE, FORT WILLIAM, the 29th July 1873

T B LANE, *Secretary*

 Sheriff's Office, the 12th August 1873

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighth Criminal Sessions of the year 1873 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court house, in the Town of Calcutta, on Thursday, the eleventh day of September next at 11 o'clock in the fore noon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute

T M ROBINSON, *Sheriff*

সরিক আফিস সন ১৮৭৩ সাল ১২ আগস্ট ।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালাব কোর্ট উলিয়ম জুর্জের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের কৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্কণ্ড অন্য আগামি সন ১৮৭৩ সালের ১১ সেপ্টেম্বর রূহস্পতিবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যেপৰ্য্যন্ত সেশিয়ামেনব কার্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘবে সন ১৮৭৩ সালের অষ্টম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিক্ষে কৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহার উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি তারিখ ১২ আগস্ট সন ১৮৭৩ ।

T M ROBINSON, *Sheriff*



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1873

PART II

Advertisements

[N B—Advertisements Notices &c intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette cannot be received after Noon on Monday]

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned plots of lands no longer required by the Government situated in the district of Beerbhoom, will be put up to sale at the Railway Deputy Collector's Office at Cyntheea adjoining the East Indian Railway Station, at 11 A M, on Monday the 1st day of September 1870 corresponding with 17th Bhuddur 1280 F S

The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions —

1st —If the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rs 100 the whole amount to be paid down at once
2nd —If the amount of purchase money exceeds Rs 100, one fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one or if that day be a close holiday then by noon of the first succeeding office day the sale to be cancelled the sum deposited being forfeited to Government and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale

3rd —The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders

4th —The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings

Consequent Lot Number	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of mols in which the land is situated	Situation in which the land is situated	Approximate area of the plot in bighas and acres		Land included if material for cultivation		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot
					B C Ch	A R P	Reason for	A R I		
1	Beerbhoom	Pergunnah Shoo pore Mouzah Obeerampore	96 & 97	West	19 8 15	4 1 3	Occupied by a pathway	0 0 15	Commences on 200 f t line of the 97th mile and terminates on the 97th mile	North—By a pathway South—By land retained permanently by the Railway Company East—By the Railway line West—Zemindaree land
2	ditto	ditto	96 & 97	East	15 0 0	4 3 3	ditto	0 0 15	ditto ditto	North—By the pathway common to lot No 4 South—Land retained permanently by the Railway Company East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
3	ditto	Pergunnah Shoo pore Mouzah Obeerampore and Rajutpore	97	West	15 12 7	5 0 20			Commences on 1 65 f t of the 97th mile and terminates on 2 65 f t of the same	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 6 South—By the pathway common to lot No 1 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
4	ditto	ditto	97	East	15 9 0	5 0 17			ditto ditto	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 6 South—Pathway common to lot No 2 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of village in which the land is situated	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in bigha and acre		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot				
					B	C (h)	A	R			P	Reasons for exclusion	A	R
5	Beerbhoom	Pergunnah Siropre Mouzah Naranpore	97	West	18	11	0	6	0	21			Commences at 265 feet of the 97th mile and terminates on 4020 feet of the same	North—By the southern boundary of lot N 7 South—By the northern boundary of lot N 3 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
6	ditto	ditto	97	East	19	6	0	6	1	1		litto	litto	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 8 South—Northern boundary of lot No 4 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
7	ditto	ditto	97	West	17	13	0	3	11			Commences at 4090 feet of the 97th mile and terminates at the end of the same as per plan	North—By end of mile 9 as per plan South—Northern boundary of lot N 6 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land	
8	ditto	ditto	97	East	18	8	1	6	0	14		litto	ditto	North—By end of mile 97 as per plan South—Northern boundary of lot No 6 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
9	litto	Pergunnah Siropre Mouzah Bolep	98	West	18	1	0	0	0	30		Commences at 98th mile and terminates at the end of the same as per plan	North—By the southern boundary of lot N 7 South—By the northern boundary of lot N 3 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land	
10	ditto	ditto	98	East	18	3	1	6	0	0		litto	litto	North—By the southern boundary of lot N 7 South—By the northern boundary of lot N 3 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
11	ditto	ditto	98	West	17	13	11	3	1			Commences at 13 feet of the 98th mile and terminates at the end of the same as per plan	North—By the southern boundary of lot N 7 South—By the northern boundary of lot N 3 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land	
12	litto	litto	98	East	17	0	11					litto	litto	North—By the southern boundary of lot N 7 South—By the northern boundary of lot N 3 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
13	ditto	ditto	98	West	8	3	1	3	8			Commences at 203 feet of the 98th mile and terminates at the end of the same as per plan	North—By the southern boundary of lot N 7 South—By the northern boundary of lot N 3 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land	
14	litto	litto	98	East	19	10	13	6				litto	litto	North—By the southern boundary of lot N 7 South—By the northern boundary of lot N 3 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
15	ditto	ditto	98	West	6	0	1	1				Commences at 413 feet of the 98th mile and terminates at the end of the same as per plan	North—By the southern boundary of lot N 7 South—By the northern boundary of lot N 3 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land	
16	litto	ditto	98	East	9	13	0	3	0	1		Commences at 4135 feet of the 98th mile and terminates at the end of the same as per plan	North—By the southern boundary of lot N 7 South—By the northern boundary of lot N 3 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land	
17	ditto	litto	99	West	3	11	1	0	31			Commences at mile 99 and terminates on the permanent boundary of Station Bolepore	North—By the southern boundary of lot N 7 South—By the northern boundary of lot N 3 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land	
18	ditto	ditto	99	East	7	3	0	3				Commences at mile 99 and terminates on the boundary of Station Bolepore	North—By the southern boundary of lot N 7 South—By the northern boundary of lot N 3 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land	

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of mile in which the land is situated	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in bigha and acre		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot
					B C Ch	A R L	Area excluded	Area P		
19	Beerbhoom	Pergunnah Sanbhoom Mouzah Bolepore	99	West	4 1 7	1 1 15			Commencement at boundary of Bolepore Station and terminates at the Railway line at Bolepore	North—By the compound of Bolepore Station Bungalow South—Boundary of Bolepore Station East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
20	ditto	ditto	99	East	5 19 2	1 3 35			Commencement at boundary of Bolepore Station and terminates at 14130 feet in plan	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 22 South—Boundary of Station Bolepore East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
21	ditto	ditto	99	West	2 14 8	0 3 24			Commencement at 14130 feet in plan and terminates at the same	North—By the compound of the property of a private person East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land South—By the compound of the property of a private person
22	ditto	ditto	99	East	2 14 8	0 3 24			ditto	North—By the compound of the property of a private person East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land South—By the compound of the property of a private person
23	ditto	Pergunnah Sanbhoom Mouzahs Bolepore and Kousumoodanpore	100	West	4 3 10	1 1 1			Commencement at boundary of lot No 23 and terminates at 100 feet in plan	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 23 South—By the boundary of lot No 23 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
24	ditto	Pergunnah Sanbhoom Mouzahs Kousumoodanpore and Bolepore	100	East	4 3 10	1 1 1			Commencement at boundary of lot No 24 and terminates at 100 feet in plan	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 24 South—By the boundary of lot No 24 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
25	ditto	Pergunnah Sanbhoom and Baruk Singh Mouzah Kousumoodanpore and Taltoria	100	West	6 0 13	2 0 0			Commencement at boundary of lot No 25 and terminates at 100 feet in plan	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 25 South—By the boundary of lot No 25 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
26	ditto	ditto	100	East	6 0 13	2 0 0			ditto	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 26 South—By the boundary of lot No 26 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
27	ditto	Pergunnah Sanbhoom and Baruk Singh Mouzah Taltoria	100	West	9 9 8	3 0 21			Commencement at boundary of lot No 27 and terminates at 100 feet in plan	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 27 South—By the boundary of lot No 27 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
28	ditto	Pergunnah Baruk Singh Mouzah Taltoria	100	East	9 9 8	3 0 21			ditto	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 28 South—By the boundary of lot No 28 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
29	ditto	ditto	100	West	9 10 15	3 0 38			Commencement at boundary of lot No 29 and terminates at end of mile	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 29 South—By the boundary of lot No 29 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
30	ditto	ditto	100	East	9 13 1	3 0 31			ditto	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 30 South—By the boundary of lot No 30 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
31	ditto	ditto	100	West	13 11 6	4 0 20			Commencement at boundary of lot No 31 and terminates at 100 feet in plan	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 31 South—By the boundary of lot No 31 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
32	ditto	ditto	101	East	12 5 14	4 0 11			ditto	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 32 South—By the boundary of lot No 32 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
33	ditto	ditto	101	West	11 12 9	3 3 15			Commencement at boundary of lot No 33 and terminates at 2752 feet of the same	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 33 South—By the boundary of lot No 33 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of m l in which the lot is situated	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in bigha and acre		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot
					B C Ch	A R P	Reasons for exclusion	A R P		
34	Beesbhoim	Iergunnah Barluk Singh Mozah Tltina	101	East	11 10 9	3 3 15			Commences on 1378 feet of mile 101 as per plan and terminates on 2752 feet of the same.	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 36 South—By the northern boundary of lot No 32 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
35	ditto	ditto	101	West	8 18 0	2 3 31			Commences on 2752 feet of mile 101 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 101 as per plan South—Northern boundary of lot No 33 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
36	ditto	ditto	101	East	8 9 4	2 9 8			ditto	North—By end of mile 101 as per plan South—Northern boundary of lot No 34 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
37	ditto	ditto	102	West	9 19 8	3 1 8			Commences at end of mile 101 and terminates on 1350 feet of mile 102 as per plan.	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 39 South—End of mile 101 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
38	ditto	ditto	100	East	10 0 7	3 1 10			Commences at end of mile 101 as per plan and terminates on 1800 feet of mile 10	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 40 South—End of mile 101 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
39	ditto	ditto	100	West	13 11 5	4 2 5			Commences on 1350 feet of mile 102 as per plan and terminates on 630 feet of the same	North—By a village road South—Northern boundary of lot No 37 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
40	ditto	ditto	102	East	14 11 8	4 3 11			ditto	North—By a village road South—By the northern boundary of lot No 38 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
41	ditto	ditto	102	West	13 14 7	4 2 6	Occupied by a pathway	0 1 38	Commences on 2650 feet of mile 102 as per plan and terminates on 3730 feet of the same	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 41 South—By a village road common to lot No 30 East—Railway fencing West—Partly by village road and partly by zemindaree land
42	ditto	ditto	10	East	14 18 2	4 3 30	ditto	0 0 14	Commences on 2650 feet of mile 102 and terminates on 3730 feet of the same as per plan	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 41 South—By a village road common to lot No 40 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
43	ditto	ditto	100	West	15 2 4	5 0 0			Commences on 3730 feet of mile 102 as per plan and terminates on 4730 feet of the same	North—By Railway permanent land South—Northern boundary of lot No 41 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
44	ditto	ditto	10	East	1 9 4	5 0 18			ditto	North—By Railway permanent land South—By the northern boundary of lot No 42 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
45	ditto	Iergunnah Barluk Singh Mozah Tltina	103	West	38 18 12	13 0 33	Occupied by a Nullah	4 0 0	Commences on the permanent boundary of Railway land opposite the west facing of the Cossai bridge and extends in a curve on either side of the new channel up to the old	North and South—By zemindaree lands East—Railway permanent lands West—Old channel of the Cossai Nullah
46	ditto	ditto	103	East	18 4 5	6 0 3	ditto	4 0 0	Situate on the east of the Railway permanent land facing the Cossai Nullah	North and East—Zemindaree lands South—Old bed of the Cossai Nullah West—Railway permanent lands
47	ditto	Iergunnah Barluk Singh Mozah Tltina	103	West	14 2 5	4 2 27			Commences on 1635 feet of mile 103 as per plan and terminates on 3100 feet of the same	North—By permanent Railway lands South—Ditto ditto East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
48	ditto	ditto	103	East	18 0 0	4 1 8			ditto	North—By permanent Railway lands South—Ditto ditto East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing

Consequent ve N number	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mousah	Number of mile in which the land is situated	Situatd on which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in bigha and acre		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot				
					B	C	Ch	A			R	I	Reason for exclusion	A
40	Beerbhoom	Pergunnah Bur bulsee Mousah G pinathpore	104	West	3	6	6	1	0	16			Commences on 1860 feet of mile 10 1/2 a p r plan and terminates at 1 1/2 feet ft l un	North—By permanent Railway land South—Ditto ditto East—Railway fencing West—Zemndaree land North—By permanent Railway land South—Ditto ditto East—Zemndaree land West—Railway fencing
50	ditto	ditto	104	East	3	8		1	0	21			ditto	North—By permanent Railway land South—Ditto ditto East—Zemndaree land West—Railway fencing
51	ditto	Pergunnah All nagpur Mousah Kabrapore and Cawpor	106	West	8	1	8	2	3	30			Commences on 960 feet of mile 10 1/2 a p r plan and terminates at 1 1/2 feet ft l un	North—By permanent Railway land South—Ditto ditto East—Zemndaree land West—Railway fencing
52	ditto	ditto	106	East	8	1	3	2	3	23			ditto	North—By permanent Railway land South—Ditto ditto East—Zemndaree land West—Railway fencing
53	ditto	Pergunnah Bur khoonda Mousah and Kurroom shur	107	West	6	14	0	2	0	35			Commences on 970 feet of mile 10 1/2 a p r plan and terminates at the end of the area	North—By permanent Railway land South—Ditto ditto East—Zemndaree land West—Railway fencing
54	ditto	ditto	107	East	6	3	3	2	0	6			ditto	North—By permanent Railway land South—Ditto ditto East—Zemndaree land West—Railway fencing
55	ditto	Pergunnah All nagpur Mousah Kurroomshur	108	West	8	3	9		2	13			Commences at the 1 1/2 feet ft l un of mile 10 1/2 a p r plan	North—By permanent Railway land South—Ditto ditto East—Zemndaree land West—Railway fencing
56	ditto	ditto	108	East	7	18	0	2	18				ditto	North—By permanent Railway land South—Ditto ditto East—Zemndaree land West—Railway fencing
57	ditto	ditto	108	West	11	6	0	1	38				Commences on 130 feet of mile 10 1/2 a p r plan and terminates at 1 1/2 feet ft l un	North—By permanent Railway land South—Ditto ditto East—Zemndaree land West—Railway fencing
58	ditto	ditto	108	East	11	3	3	0	8				ditto	North—By permanent Railway land South—Ditto ditto East—Zemndaree land West—Railway fencing
59	ditto	ditto	108	West	9	11	13	9	0	1			ditto	North—By permanent Railway land South—Ditto ditto East—Zemndaree land West—Railway fencing
60	ditto	Pergunnah All nagpur Mousah Kurroomshur and Sabor	108	East	10	6	11	3	1	25			ditto	North—By permanent Railway land South—Ditto ditto East—Zemndaree land West—Railway fencing
61	ditto	Pergunnah All nagpur Mousah Kurroomshur	108 109	West	17	12	8	15	2	39	Over 1 1/2 Nullah	1 1/2	Commences on 130 feet of mile 10 1/2 a p r plan and terminates at 1 1/2 feet ft l un	North—By permanent Railway land South—Ditto ditto East—Zemndaree land West—Railway fencing
62	ditto	ditto	108 100	East	2	18	10	8	2	12	ditto	1 0 3	Situated on the east of the Railway land East—Nullah West—Railway land	North—By permanent Railway land South—Ditto ditto East—Zemndaree land West—Railway fencing
63	ditto	Pergunnah All nagpur Mousah Kurroomshur and Tikedah	109	West	21	17	4	7	0	37			Commences on 40 feet of mile 10 1/2 a p r plan and terminates at 1 1/2 feet ft l un	North—By permanent Railway land South—Ditto ditto East—Zemndaree land West—Railway fencing

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of plots in which the land is situated	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in high and acre		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot
					B C (b)	A R P	Reasons for exclusion	A R I		
64	Beerbhoom	Pergunnah Alhuggur Mouzah Kuroshur & Tikedah	109	Last	10 1	3 1 13			Commences on 1000 feet of mile 109 and terminates on 198 feet of mile 109 as per plan	North—Relinquished Railway C. la land purchased by a private individual South—Zemindaree land East—Ditto ditto West—Railway permanent land
65	ditto	Pergunnah Mouzah Tikedah	109	West	12 8 13	4 0 18			Commences on 2010 feet of mile 109 and terminates on 3410 feet of the same as per plan	North—By the southern boundary of lot No. 67 South—Partly by the northern boundary of lot No. 63 and partly by permanent Railway land East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
66	ditto	ditto	109	East	12 13 0	4 0 29			ditto	North—Southern boundary of lot No. 68 South—By permanent Railway land East—Partly by relinquished Railway land sold by Government and partly by Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
67	ditto	Pergunnah Mouzah Tikedah	109	West	7 1 12	4			Commences on 3410 feet of mile 109 and terminates at the end of the mile as per plan	North—By end of mile 109 as per plan South—By the northern boundary of lot No. 66 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
68	ditto	ditto	109	Last	7 1 1	2 4			ditto	North—By end of mile 109 as per plan South—By the northern boundary of lot No. 66 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
69	ditto	Pergunnah Mouzah Tikedah	110	West	10 0	1 3 4			Commences at the end of mile 109 as per plan and terminates on 110 feet of mile 110 as per plan	North—By permanent Railway land South—By end of mile 109 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
70	ditto	ditto	110	East	5 1 0	1 3 24			ditto	North—By permanent Railway land South—By end of mile 109 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
71	ditto	Pergunnah Mouzah Tikedah	111	West	16 6	5 1 3			Commences on 770 feet of mile 111 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 111 as per plan South—Boundary of Ahmoodpore station land East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
72	ditto	ditto	111	East	14 4 12	4 2 33			Commences on 2840 feet of mile 111 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 111 as per plan South—Boundary of Ahmoodpore station land East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
73	ditto	Pergunnah Fulta Mouzah Shalpori	112	West	8 17 7	2 3 20	Occupied by railway	1 0 0	Commences at the end of mile 111 as per plan and terminates on 2795 feet of mile 112 as per plan	North—By southern boundary of lot No. 75 South—By end of mile 111 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
74	ditto	ditto	112	East	5 18 7	1 3 34	ditto	1 1 0	ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No. 76 South—By end of mile 111 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—By a public road
75	ditto	ditto	112	West	11 9 0	3 3 6			Commences on 2725 feet of mile 112 as per plan and terminates on 3865 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No. 77 South—By northern boundary of lot No. 78 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
76	ditto	Pergunnah Fulta Mouzah Belli	112	East	18 10 0	6 0 19	Occupied by Nullah	1 0 0	ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No. 78 South—Partly by northern boundary of lot No. 74 and partly by Zemindaree land East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing

Consequent ve Lot Number	Zillah	Pargunnah and Mouzah	Number of miles in which the land is situated	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in bigha and acre		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot
					B C Ch	A R I	Reasons for exclusion	A R I		
7	Beerbhoom	Pargunnah Fultiporo Mouzah Beliah	112	West	13 4 7	4 1 10	Occupied by Nullah	1 3 0	Commences on 386 feet of mile 112 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 112 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No 75 East—Railway fencing West—Zamin dars land North—By end of mile 112 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No 76 East—Zamin dars land West—Railway fencing North—Railway level
78	ditto	ditto	112	East	10 14 4	3 2 7			ditto	ditto
79	ditto	Pargunnah Fultiporo, Mouzah Beliah and Cugas	113	West	9 4 0	3 0 7			Commences at the end of mile 111 and terminates on 4330 feet of mile 113 as per plan	North—By end of mile 112 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zamin dars land North—Railway level
80	ditto	Pargunnah Morasur, Mouzah Beliah and Cugas	113	East	9 8 0	3 0 17			ditto	ditto
81	ditto	Pargunnah Morasur Mouzah (idja and Am pachack	114	West	3 14 1	1 0 36			Commences on 156 feet of mile 114 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 114 as per plan South—By terminant Railway level East—Railway fencing West—Zamin dars land North—By end of mile 114 as per plan South—By terminant Railway level
82	ditto	ditto	114	East	3 14 1	1 0 36			ditto	ditto
83	ditto	Pargunnah Morasur Mouzah Digbang and Nana.	115	West	8 3 8	2 33			Commences at the end of mile 114 as per plan and terminates at the end of mile 115	North—By end of mile 114 as per plan South—By terminant Railway level East—Railway fencing West—Zamin dars land North—By end of mile 114 as per plan South—By terminant Railway level
84	ditto	ditto	115	East	8 3 8	2 33			ditto	ditto
85	ditto	Pargunnah Shabig Molesur Mouzah Waddid Chalkajara	116	West	8 0 15	2 31			Commences at the end of mile 115 as per plan and terminates at 135 feet of mile 116 as per plan	North—By end of mile 115 as per plan South—By terminant Railway level East—Railway fencing West—Zamin dars land North—By end of mile 115 as per plan South—By terminant Railway level
86	ditto	ditto	116	East	8 11 8	2 3 14			ditto	ditto
87	ditto	Pargunnah Shabig Molesur Mouzah Chalkajara	116	West	10 6 11	3 1 27			Commences on 135 feet of mile 116 as per plan and terminates at 2710 feet of mile 116 as per plan	North—By end of mile 116 as per plan South—By terminant Railway level East—Railway fencing West—Zamin dars land North—By end of mile 116 as per plan South—By terminant Railway level
88	ditto	ditto	116	East	10 7 11	3 1 29			ditto	ditto
89	ditto	Pargunnah Shabig Molesur Mouzah Chalkajara	116	West	11 0 0	3 2 2			Commences on 2710 feet of mile 116 as per plan and terminates at 4065 feet of the same	North—By end of mile 116 as per plan South—By terminant Railway level East—Railway fencing West—Zamin dars land North—By end of mile 116 as per plan South—By terminant Railway level
90	ditto	ditto	116	East	11 0 0	3 2 2			ditto	ditto
91	ditto	ditto	116	West	3 11 7	1 0 29			Commences on 4065 feet of mile 116 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 116 as per plan South—By terminant Railway level East—Railway fencing West—Zamin dars land North—By end of mile 116 as per plan South—By terminant Railway level

Consecutive Lot Number	Zilla	Pargannah and Mouzah	Number of the lot in which situated	Situated in which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in bigas and acres		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot
					B C Ch	A R P	Reasons for exclusion	A R P		
92	Beerbhoo	Pargannah Shalig Moles Mouzah Chukrapanee	116	East	3 10 6	1 0 26			Commences on 4065 feet of mile 116 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 116 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No 90 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
93	ditto	Pargannah Shalig Moles Mouzah Chukrapanee	117	West	10 18 14	3 2 19			Commences at the end of mile 116 as per plan and terminates at the end of mile 117 as per plan	North—By end of mile 117 as per plan South—By end of mile 116 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
94	ditto	ditto	117	East	10 18 14	3 0 19			ditto	North—By end of mile 117 as per plan South—By end of mile 116 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
95	ditto	Pargannah Shalig Moles Mouzah Chukrapanee	118	West	9 3 1	3 0 0	Occupied road	1 0 0 10	Commences at the end of mile 117 as per plan and terminates on 123 feet of mile 118 as per plan	North—Permanent Railway land South—By end of mile 117 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
96	ditto	ditto	118	East	8 10 8	0 3 27	ditto	0 0 11	ditto	North—Permanent Railway land South—By end of mile 117 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
97	ditto	Pargannah Shalig Moles Mouzah Chukrapanee	119	West	8 17 4	3 20			Commences on 57 feet of mile 110 as per plan and terminates on 195 feet of the same	North—Permanent Railway land South—By end of mile 110 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
98	ditto	ditto	119	East	8 10 7	0 3 27			ditto	North—Permanent Railway land South—By end of mile 110 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
99	ditto	Pargannah Shalig Moles Mouzah Chukrapanee	120	West	11 14 1	8 0 0	Occupied road	1 0 0 8	Commences on 2610 feet of mile 120 as per plan and terminates on 110 feet of the same	North—Village road South—Permanent Railway land East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
100	ditto	Pargannah Shalig Moles Mouzah Chukrapanee	120	East	11 6	4 2 37	ditto	0 0 8	ditto	North—Village road South—Permanent Railway land East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
101	ditto	Pargannah Shalig Moles Mouzah Chukrapanee	120	West	7 13 2	3 5	Occupied by a pathway	0 0 9	Commences on 414 feet of mile 120 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 120 as per plan South—By a village road East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
102	ditto	ditto	120	East	7 14 4	2 2 8	ditto	0 0 9	ditto	North—By end of mile 120 as per plan South—By a village road East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
103	ditto	ditto	121	West	8 13 4	3 18	ditto	0 0 8	Commences at the end of mile 120 as per plan and terminates on 1350 feet of mile 121	North—By southern boundary of lot No 105 South—By end of mile 120 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
104	ditto	ditto	121	East	8 18 14	2 3 33	ditto	0 0 8	ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 108 South—By end of mile 120 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
105	ditto	ditto	121	West	8 6 6	2 3 0			Commences on 1350 feet of mile 121 as per plan and terminates on 2875 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No 107 South—By northern boundary of lot No 108 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of mile in which the land is situated	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in bigha and acre.		Land excluded from sale from each lot.		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot
					B C Ch.	A R P	Reasons for exclusion	A R P		
106	Beerbhoom	Pergunnah Shabig Mole u Mouzah Rar coond	121	East	8 11 6	2 3 14			Commences on 135 feet of mile 121 as per plan and terminates on 2675 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No. 108 South—By northern boundary of lot No. 104 East—Zemindaree land. West—Railway fencing
107	ditto	ditto	121	West	8 5 6	2 2 38			Commences on 2675 feet of mile 121 as per plan and terminates on 4025 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No. 109 South—By northern boundary of lot No. 106 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
108	ditto	ditto	121	East	8 5 3	2 2 37			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No. 110 South—By northern boundary of lot No. 106 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
109	ditto	Pergunnah Shabig Mole u Mouzah Jung bura	121	West	7 2 12	2 1 18			Commences on 4025 feet of mile 121 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No. 111 South—By northern boundary of lot No. 107 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
110	ditto	ditto	121	East	7	8 2 1 17			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No. 121 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No. 108 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
111	ditto	ditto	122	West	11 5 2	3 2 36			Commences at the end of mile 121 as per plan and terminates on 2680 feet of mile 122 as per plan	North—By southern boundary of lot No. 112 South—By end of mile 121 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
112	ditto	ditto	122	East	11 8 8	3 3 4			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No. 114 South—By end of mile 121 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
113	ditto	Pergunnah Shabig Mole u Mouzah Jung bura and Paml h	123	West	19 7 0	4 0 13			Commences on 2680 feet of mile 122 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 122 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No. 111 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
114	ditto	ditto	123	East	12 4 10	4 0			ditto	North—By end of mile 122 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No. 112 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
115	ditto	Pergunnah Shabig Mole u Mouzah Bayut p ro	123	West	7 3 8	2 1 19			Commences at end of mile 122 as per plan and terminates on 1410 feet of mile 123 as per plan	North—By a Railway level crossing South—By end of mile 122 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
116	ditto	ditto	123	East	7 3 8	2 1 20			ditto	North—By a Railway level crossing South—By end of mile 123 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
117	ditto	ditto	123	West	7 19 14	2 2 23			Commences on 1460 feet of mile 123 as per plan and terminates on 2695 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No. 116 South—By Railway level crossing East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
118	ditto	ditto	123	East	7 19 14	2 2 3			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No. 120 South—By Railway level crossing East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of miles in which the land is situated	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in bighas and acres		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot
					B C C	A R P	Re x l u a n	A R I		
119	Beerbhoom	Pergunnah Sh big M l Mouzah B l Hoseguig	123	West	6 6 1	2 0 13			Commences on 2995 feet of the lot as per plan and terminates on 4185 feet of the same.	North—By southern boundary of lot No 11 outh—By northern boundary of lot No 117 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—By northern boundary of lot No 122 South—By northern boundary of lot No 118 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
120	ditto	ditto	13	East	6 3 14	2 0 8			ditto	North—By northern boundary of lot No 122 South—By northern boundary of lot No 118 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
121	ditto	Pergunnah Sha big M l s u Mouzah Hose gunge	123	West	5 15 9	1 3 28			Commences on 4185 feet of the lot as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 123 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No 119 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—By end of mile 123 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No 120 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
122	ditto	ditto	123	East	5 11 1	1 3 16			ditto	North—By end of mile 123 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No 120 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
123	ditto	Pergunnah Sha big M l s u Mouzah H guige and ful taring	124	West	6 12 0	2 0 29			Commences at the end of mile 13 as per plan and terminates on 1340 feet of mile 124 as per plan	North—By southern boundary of lot No 1 South—By end of mile 13 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—By northern boundary of lot No 126 South—By end of mile 123 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
124	ditto	Pergunnah Sh big M l s u Mouzah Ho seguige and Doomra	124	East	6 3 1	2 0 5			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 126 South—By end of mile 123 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
125	ditto	Pergunnah Sh big M l s u Mouzah Ho seguige and Doomra	124	West	6 13 8	2 0 33			Commences on 1340 feet of mile 14 as per plan and terminates on 270 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No 127 South—By northern boundary of lot No 13 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—By southern boundary of lot No 138 South—By northern boundary of lot No 14 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
126	ditto	Pergunnah Sha big M l s u Mouzah Do ra	224	East	6 13 8	2 0 33			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 138 South—By northern boundary of lot No 14 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
127	ditto	ditto	124	West	6 1 7	2 0 30			Commences on 720 feet of the lot as per plan and terminates on 4080 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No 19 South—By northern boundary of lot No 125 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—By southern boundary of lot No 130 South—By northern boundary of lot No 126 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
128	ditto	ditto	124	East	6 12 7	2 0 30			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 130 South—By northern boundary of lot No 126 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
129	ditto	ditto	124	West	5 11 11	1 3 10			Commences on 4060 feet of mile 124 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 14 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No 127 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—By end of mile 124 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No 128 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
130	ditto	ditto	124	East	5 17 0	1 3 30			ditto	North—By end of mile 124 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No 128 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah.	Pergunnah and Mousah	Number of mile in which the land is situated	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in bigas and acri		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot		
					B C Ch A R P	Re so f r x l i	A R I					
131	Beerbhoom	Pergunnah Shabig Mousah Mouzah Douma	125	West	6	18	10	2	1	10	Commences at the end of mile 124 as per plan a little less than 1026 feet of mile 125 as per plan	North—By Dwarka River South—By end of mile 124 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
132	ditto	ditto	1.5	East	7	0	8	2	1	12	Commences at the end of mile 124 as per plan a little less than 1026 feet of mile 125 as per plan	North—By Dwarka River South—By end of mile 124 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
133	ditto	Pergunnah Shabig Mousah Mouzah Kandara	125	West	8	7	3	2	3		Commences in 1330 feet of mile 125 as per plan a little less than 2870 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No 135 South—By Dwarka River East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
134	ditto	ditto	125	East	7	14	0	2	2	7	ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 136 South—By Dwarka River East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
135	ditto	ditto	12	West	9	1	7	3	0	0	Commences in 2070 feet of mile 125 as per plan a little less than 4170 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No 137 South—By northern boundary of lot No 133 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
136	ditto	ditto	1.5	East	8	12	8	2	3	16	ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 139 South—By northern boundary of lot No 134 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
137	ditto	ditto	12	West	5	7	4	1	3	4	Commences in 4170 feet of mile 125 as per plan a little less than 8340 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No 135 South—By northern boundary of lot No 136 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
138	ditto	ditto	12	East	5	8	1	1	3	8	ditto	North—By end of mile 124 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No 136 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
139	ditto	ditto	126	West	6	14	0	2	0	3	Commences at the end of mile 124 as per plan a little less than 2440 feet of mile 125 as per plan	North—By southern boundary of lot No 141 South—By end of mile 124 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
140	ditto	ditto	120	East	6	1	12	2	0	30	ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 142 South—By end of mile 124 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
141	ditto	Pergunnah Shabig Mousah Mouzah Kandara	126	West	4	18	2	1	2	1	Commences in 1340 feet of mile 126 as per plan a little less than 4.5 feet of the same	North—By a nullah South—By northern boundary of lot No 139 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
142	ditto	ditto	126	East	4	18	2	1	2	10	ditto	North—By a nullah South—By northern boundary of lot No 140 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
143	ditto	Pergunnah Shabig Mousah Mouzah Furchunpor	126	West	9	12	11	3	0	30	Commences in 1340 feet of mile 126 as per plan a little less than 4.5 feet of the same	North—By a nullah South—By northern boundary of lot No 141 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mousah	Number of mile in which the land is situated	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in bigha and acre			Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot
					B	C	A R P	Re ones f r ex lu n	A R P		
144	Beerbhoom	Pergunnah Molesur Muzh Purnchunpore	126	East	8	18	0 2 3 31	Occupied Null h	0 0 8	Commences on 2516 feet of mile 126 as per plan and terminates on 3940 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No. 143 South—By a nullah common to lot No 143 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing.
145	ditto	ditto	126	West	7	5	0 2 1 24	Occupied Road	0 0 5	Commences on 3940 feet of mile 126 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 126 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No 143 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land.
146	ditto	ditto	126	East	6	18	2 2 1 5	ditto	0 0 5	ditto	North—By end of mile 126 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No. 144 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
147	ditto	Pergunnah Molapore Mouzah Purnchunpore	127	West	6	8	3 2 0 10			Commences at the end of mile 126 as per plan and terminates on 1350 feet of mile 127 as per plan	North—By southern boundary of lot No. 140 South—By end of mile 126 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
148	ditto	ditto	127	East	6	8	3 2 0 10			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 150 South—By end of mile 126 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
149	ditto	Pergunnah Molapore Mouzah Rookinpore	127	West	6	10	3 2 0 20			Commences on 1350 feet of mile 127 and terminates on 2625 feet of the same as per plan	North—By southern boundary of lot No 151 South—By northern boundary of lot No 147 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
150	ditto	ditto	127	East	6	10	3 2 0 24			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 152 South—By northern boundary of lot No 148 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
151	ditto	ditto	127	West	7	8	0 2 1 32			Commences on 2625 feet of mile 127 as per plan and terminates on 4075 feet of the same	North—By a village road South—By northern boundary of lot No 149 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
152	ditto	ditto	127	East	7	8	0 2 1 32			ditto	North—By a village road South—By northern boundary of lot No 150 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
153	ditto	ditto	127	West	5	16	7 1 3 8			Commences on 4100 feet of mile 127 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 127 as per plan South—By a village road common to lot No 157 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
154	ditto	ditto	127	East	5	18	2 1 3 33			Commences on 4100 feet of mile 127 and terminates at the end of the same as per plan	North—By end of mile 127 as per plan South—By a village road common to lot No 159 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
155	ditto	ditto	128	West	6	4	11 2 0 10			Commences at end of mile 127 as per plan and terminates on 1325 feet of mile 128 as per plan	North—By southern boundary of lot No 157 South—By end of mile 127 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah	Pargunnah and Mouzah	Number of mile in which the land is situated	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in bigha and acre		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot
					B C Ch	A R 1	Reason for exclusion	A R 1		
156	Beerboom	Pargunnah Mollarpore Mouzah Rookinapore	128	East	6 13 15	2 0 34			Commences at end of mile 127 as per plan and terminates at 128 feet from mile 18 as per plan	North—By southern boundary of lot No 18 South—By end of mile 127 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
157	ditto	Pargunnah Mollarpore Mouzah Mollarpore	128	West	6 8 13	2 0 21			Commences at 1725 feet of mile 18 and terminates at 60 feet of the same as per plan	North—By southern boundary of lot No 19 South—By northern boundary of lot No 155 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
158	ditto	ditto	128	East	6 18 0	1 5			Commences at 175 feet of mile 18 as per plan and terminates at 200 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No 180 South—By northern boundary of lot No 158 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
159	ditto	Pargunnah Mollarpore Mouzah Mollarpore and Mohudoenugger	128	West	6 1 11	0			Commences at 80 feet of mile 18 as per plan and terminates at 3850 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No 17 South—By northern boundary of lot No 158 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
160	ditto	ditto	128	East	5 1 8	1 3 18			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 158 South—By northern boundary of lot No 158 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
161	ditto	Pargunnah Mollarpore Mouzah Futtehpore.	129	West	12 3 14	4 0 1			Commences on 2450 feet of mile 18 as per plan and terminates at 4080 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No 158 South—By northern boundary of lot No 158 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
162	ditto	ditto	129	East	1 6 14	4 0 13			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 158 South—By northern boundary of lot No 158 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
163	ditto	Pargunnah Mollarpore Mouzah Futtehpore and Orseah	129	West	5 1 8	1 2 7			Commences on 4000 feet of mile 18 as per plan and terminates at 1000 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No 158 South—By northern boundary of lot No 158 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
164	ditto	ditto	129	East	5 3 14	1 2 15			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 158 South—By northern boundary of lot No 158 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
165	ditto	Pargunnah Mollarpore and Noore Mouzah Orseah	130	West	10 1 1	3 1 12			Commences at end of mile 130 as per plan	North—By southern boundary of lot No 158 South—By northern boundary of lot No 158 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
166	ditto	ditto	130	East	9 13 1	3 0 13			Commences at end of mile 130 as per plan	North—By southern boundary of lot No 158 South—By northern boundary of lot No 158 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
167	ditto	Pargunnah Mollarpore and Noore Mouzah Orseah and Goala	130	West	10 2 12	3 1 10	Null	by 0 0 11	Commences at 1940 feet of mile 18 as per plan and terminates at 2800 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No 158 South—By northern boundary of lot No 158 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
168	ditto	ditto	130	East	10 7 3	3 1 28	ditto	0 0 14	Commences on 1940 feet of mile 18 as per plan and terminates at 2800 feet of the same as per plan	North—By southern boundary of lot No 158 South—By northern boundary of lot No 158 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing

Serial Number	Zilla	Pergunnah and Mousah	Number of plots situated	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in bigha and acre		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot		
					B	C	A	R			P	It as ns for exclusion
169	Beerbhoom	Pergunnah M l larpore and N nee Mouzah Gola	130	West	7	18	13	2	2	15	Commences on 2680 feet of mile 180 and termi- nates on 2480 feet of the same as per plan	North—By a nullah South—By northern boundary of lot No 167 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
170	ditto	Pergunnah Mol larpore and N n Mouzah Gola and Koo tulp	130	East	7	3	9	2	1	20	ditto	North—By a nullah South—By northern boundary of lot No 168 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
171	ditto	ditto	130	West	8	4	0	2	2	34	Commences on 3030 feet of mile 130 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 130 as per plan South—By a nullah com- mon to lot No 169 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
172	ditto	Pergunnah Mol larpore and N n Mouzah Kootulpore	130	East	7	17	14	2	2	18	Commences on 3530 feet of mile 130 and termi- nates at the end of the same as per plan	North—By end of mile 130 as per plan South—By a nullah com- mon to lot No 170 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
173	ditto	Pergunnah Nonce d Banchitt Mouzah Koo tulpore	131	West	11	6	0	3	2	8	Commences at end of mile 130 as per plan and terminates on 2650 feet of mile 131	North—Round ry of Allah Mooredabad South—By end of mile 130 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
174	ditto	ditto	131	East	10	10	4	3	1	38	Commences at end of mile 130 as per plan and terminates on 2575 feet of mile 131	North—Boundary of Allah Mooredabad South—By end of mile 130 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing

W H Fysham, Offg Railway Deputy Collector

CYNTHIA RAILWAY DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE the 23rd July 1873

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the under mentioned estate situate in the District of Monghyr, will be put up to sale at the Monghyr Collectorate on Friday the 19th September 1873, corresponding with 19th Asin 1281, BS

The purchasers of this estate will be subject to the following conditions —

1st — If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs 100 the whole amount to be paid down at once

2nd — If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs 100, one fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one or if that day be a close holiday then by noon of the first succeeding office day the sale to be cancelled the sum deposited being forfeited to Government and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale

3rd — The estate will be sold revenue free to the highest bidder above the upset price

Number in statement of Government estates	Number on the district roll	Name of estate and pergunnah	Approximate area in acres	Upset price	REMARKS
112	4463	Land appertaining to Khana Sakoon at Laldoss Jamadar	A R P 0 0 16	Rs A P 12 0 0	
		Land appertaining to Khana Sakoon at Nandkam Jamadar situated in English Barha Pergunnah Salimabad	0 0 28 0 1 4		

اصنہار نلام

مندرجہ ذیل کے اطلاع دیکھائی ہے کہ حقیقت ملکیت سرکار بہادر محال معصلہ دہلی واقع صلح مونگیر بناریج ۱ ماہ ستمبر سنہ ۱۸۷۳ ع مطابق ۱۳ ماہ آس سنہ ۱۲۸۱ فصلے روز جمعہ کو نکھری کلکٹی صلح مدکور نلام کٹی جائیگی۔

حیدرآباد نلام بابت شرائط مندرجہ ذیل کے ہونگے۔

۱ اگر زمین سو روپہ سے زائد ہو تو کل زر نلامی وہ نلام کے فوراً داخل کرنا ہوگا۔

۲ اگر زمین سو روپہ سے زائد ہو تو زر نلامی کا حوتہائی حصہ اوسوب فوراً داخل کرنا ہوگا اگر باقی روپہ نلام کے بندھوں روز دو بھر تک کہ اوس میں زر نلام بھی محسوب ہوگا تا کہ وہ روز تعطیل ہوئے سے اوسکے بعد حود نکھری بھلے کہلے اوس دس کے دو بھر تک اگر نہ ادا کیا جائے تو نلام مسترد کیا جائیگا اور راضیہ صبط سرکار ہو کر بعد احرارے اصنہار نانی حسب طریقہ نلام اول محال مدکور بچواندھی حیدرآباد اول بھرنا نلام کتا جا گا۔

۳ محال مدکور بصوب لاحراج نلام ہوگا۔ اور مذمت مظہرہ سرکار سے نزع کے حوسکے سب سے زیادہ ۱۵ ایک بولنگا نلام اوسکے نام حدم کتا جا گا۔

نمبر مندرجہ نقشہ ملکیت سرکار	تورج صلح	نام محال و برگہ	تعمینا رتہ اراضے تحسب انکر	مذمت اعارہ آک	کفایت
۱۱۲	۴۴۶۳	ارضے منعلہ حانہ سکونے لعلداس جمعدار انصا منعلہ حانہ سکونے نند رام جمعدار واقع انگلیس توہنا دسرگتہ سلم آباد	انکر روز بول ۱۶	روپہ ۱۲	۲۸

LAND SALE NOTICES

NOTICE is hereby given under Section 6, Act XI of 1859 that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Backergunge, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 17th day of September 1873, for arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of June 1873 —

Class I—Permanently settled Estate

Estates 7 as 9 gds 2 k, 2 kts 3 dip, 17 danties, 4½, tils, 4½ kans, of zemindari purgunnah Kotwalpara number on Rent Roll 2 049

Proprietors, Hayutannessa Khatoon and others Government Revenue Rs 598 4 10½
Amount of aricar 8 12 4½

H BEVERIDGE, *Offg Collector*

ZILLAH BACKERGUNGE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE the 12th August 1873

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI Act XI of 1859 that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Nuddea will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 17th day of September 1873 corresponding with Wednesday, the 2nd Assin 1280 (B) for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of June 1873

CLASS FIRST—PERMANENTLY SETTLED ESTATE

No 117 0—Dehi Chandī Pergunnah Paznour recorded proprietors John Cockrane, Assignee and others Sudder jumma exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened Rs 5 123 1 4 and Police Rs 64 9 2 This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs 99 7 4 on account of arrears of Government revenue

CLASS SECOND—TEMPORARILY SETTLED ESTATES

No 2179—Chur Shumnuggur Pergunnah Rappore recorded proprietors, J B Mackintosh and other Sudder jumma Rs 523 9 8 and Road Fund Rs 5 3 10 This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs 4 4 on account of arrears of Government revenue

No 2254—Chur Shooksa, ur Pergunnah Paznour recorded proprietors, Rajkisto Benerjee and other Sudder jumma Rs 506 3 This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs 37 7 1, on account of arrears of Government revenue

NUDDEA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 4th August 1873

C C STEVENS *Offg Collector*

NOTICE is hereby given under Section 6 Act XI of 1859 that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Tipperah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 3rd day of September 1873 for arrears of revenue and other demands which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of June 1873 —

No 562—Mouzah Hazeepore in 10 ans 13 gds 1 c 1 kt hissa of Pergunnah Burdakhat proprietor, Anund Behary Sen sudder jumma including road fund Rs 594 to be sold for arrears of revenue amounting to Rs 110 6 0

Permanently settled Estates to be sold for arrears of revenue

No 758—Chur Kolia No 43, Pergunnah Amerabad, resumed under Regulation II of 1819 proprietors Doorgah Das Bhutacharya guardian of Golam Hyder Meah Golam Kadir Meah Golam Subdar Meah Golam Rajah Meah, Minors Lohit Chunder Sen, Sreemuttee Shreishite Moie Kali Das Shome Doorgah Das Shome Mahomed Rajah Chowdry, Azemuddee Surker Robe Ullah Surker Belu Mejhe, Dowlut Surker Shorip Ullah Moonshee, Sreemuttee Shaju Debi, Sreemuttee Pooni Debi, Sreemuttee Rani Bhobany, Sreemuttee Rani Kumul Koomari, Sreemuttee Kumula, Chundra Nath Sen, Nobin Chunder Mojomdar Sudder jumma, including road fund Rs 1,525 13 0 The Estate to be sold for arrears of revenue amounting to Rs 427 6 10

No 19 6—Seven annas five gundas hissa of Pergunnah Narainpore proprietors, Golam Hossain Meah Sreemuttee Sufrennissa Babi and Golam Kadir Meah, sudder jumma Rs 1 193 10 3 to be sold for arrears of revenue amounting to Rs 553 10 6

TIPPERAH COLLECTORATE, the 18th July 1873

G S PARK, *Offg Collector*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Midnapore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 23rd day of September 1873 corresponding with Bengali 1280, on the 8th Ashin Uml 1281 on the 9th Ashin Tuesday for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 28th day of June 1873 —

Number on the Register	Number on the Revenue Roll	Name of estate and Pargana	Names of Proprietors	Sudder Jumma	Arrears of revenue due for the estate to be sold	REMARKS
<i>1st Class temporarily settled Estates</i>						
1941	184	Mujumotahilguli Mujumotahilguli Sagabad Nyalni Mujumotahilguli Kut Patta pr D t t k l r o i K t l e pi Na am x tah K ha H q l Baligoiyah and A i bud	Srimatia Clowdharani Brom h wif of deceased N d l a l R a i B r d a b u n C h a d r a M a n d u l W m a l C h u d r a M a n d u l h m a l f R a m a l C i d r a M a n d u l and Sarat Chandra Manul in r s n s f S r i a t H r i m i D a g i d i a n C h o w d h A u d l i K i K l f a s d R a i c i w d h r i S l i a p r a d i t C l w l l H t j a d R C l o w d h a r i S r i m a t i a C l w d h a n S y t b h a m a w i f o f d e c e a s e d S o p n i R a i a n d J o y n i G i d l t s e j r a t l e s t t l u d m e t i n e d p a t w l l l l o a l i e d t l l t l r f t b e l l B i d a b u n C h u n d M a n d u l W o a h C h u d r a M a n d u l a n d S a r a t C h u n d a M a n l l n i n r n o f S m a t H u r m D a s g u a r d i n R s 9 6 3 8 2 9 J y a a n t h R s 9 6 9 8 2 9 d d i c t p a t c e t o f t h e p a r t i e s w h o h a v e b e e n s l d f r a r r a o f r e v n u e d i e o n t h e 2 8 t h d a y o f M a r c h 1 8 7 3 a n d w h i c h w i l l b e s a l d f o m t h e s l p c e l w i n t l a l e b e c o m e f i l K a l p r a d i t a i C h w d h a r i S h a p r o d R a C h o w d h a r i a n d H u r m c a d R a i C h o w d h r i R s 1 9 3 3 5 5 l e l u c t j u n t s l a r o f S r i m t a B r a h m a w f o f d a l N a d l a l R w h i c h w i l l t n w b e s o l d R 2 5 8 6 1 1 3 3	116 378 2 8		The estate has been summarily settled f 1873 74 the time f t egular settlement
			Balance R	64 654 8 2		
			Orth balance the following h r e s t t h e u l d r j u m m a o f t h e u d i c t i o n e d p a t e l l e l l s e p r a t e l y f t h p a p p r i a t c o l i f r w l h s e p a r a t e a c c u n t s h a v e b e e n o p e n e d u n d e r A c t X I o f 1 8 5 9	51 723 10 6	15 097 0 9	
			Ch willari Annu d l a l R o y	5 861 13 3	7 813 15 10	
			C h w d h a a t S y t a h m a w i t e f d e c e a s e d S o r o o p i a n R a i	25 861 13 3 51 743 10 6	7 233 0 11 15 097 0 9	
50	213	Narwan otah Julpye Khasputt t Balyor l Julpye Surcefabadd J lpye M j n o o t a h J a l p y K l a s p t t K h i H j l J a l p y e K h a s p u t t i t P e r g u n a l M j l namoota zemindari	Radhikaprasanno Chandra	10 069 12 0	2 076 14 3	The progressive jumma of this estate will be increased to R 10 230 12 in 1874 75 and then it will cease to increase any further

NOTICE is hereby given under Section 6 Act XI of 1859 and Act II of 1871, that the undermentioned tenures—the Estates of Pergunnah's Rohang Chaleskeed and Siraj in the district of Pooree will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district for arrears of revenue

S. No.	Nature of estate	N. mbc. of mehal with ent. coll. fkl. l. l.	Names of mehal	Name of proprietor	Sudder Juma	Area for 1880 Umh.	Date of sale in auction	REMARKS
1	T. por. h. t. t. l. t. t.	164	G. r. Rongore P. r. g. n. h. Ráhá g. H. r. l. t. ry. Sor. b. n. k. á. y.	1 Raghah Srichandan Dali rá 2 B. rági Ch. ra 3 M. láj. át. ál. tk. n. 4 G. l. d. Dás. Bhai. n. il. 5 G. ráti. Rá. trá. Balk. t. S. tá. 6 H. i. Moog. á. 7 K. at. lá. archan. lan. Daláán.	998 0 11½	20th September 1873 (repond. g. with 6th) Al. n. S. tur. lay 1881	946 3 9	The estate is to be sold in public auction on account of arrears of revenue. The estate being temporarily settled with present settlement will stand till 1804.
	ditto	40	M. uza. Gel. rá. l. r. g. n. n. al. Ch. la. koed. H. h. t. ry. S. r. bor. k. á. y.	1 K. r. t. há. I. adhán. M. dheesud. n. Ran. t. á. 2 R. á. r. S. á. i. 3 G. p. S. á. 4 B. adá. ban. Chaudra. Dá. 5 K. á. t. k. S. á. l. n. 6 G. i. dl. á. r. i. dhán.	507 9 8½	ditto	507 9 8½	ditto
3	l. t. t.	50	M. uza. Jagol. l. P. g. n. l. (l. l. l. k. ed. H. h. t. ry. S. r. bor. k. á. y.	1 B. á. i. S. á. h. i. 2 D. l. P. lá. 3 B. dvá. dh. i. lá. hus. m. Mahá. n. z. or. g. a. dian. Dha. i. Jal. i. 4 A. at. Dá.	1 117 15 0½	l. t. t.	099 1 8½	ditto
4	ditto	51	Mouza. Tal. Mal. Pe. gunnal. (l. l. k. ed. H. r. l. t. ry. S. r. bo. k. á. y.	1 M. a. ree. S. á. hee. Ha. S. á. l. o. 2 Jagah. ni. the. M. l. k. 3 Bh. g. a. ath. S. á. l. 4 Far. á. Na. l. á. l. e. 5 R. l. l. i. l. i. án. 6 Ad. k. d. l. l. i. a. 7 Bh. lyá. dh. ar. Dá. s.	1 148 14 4½	ditto	1 148 14 4½	ditto
5	ditto		M. uza. Basaba. dha. K. á. l. e. g. i. ah. Ch. l. k. ed. Padhá. Kismat.	1 Raghee Palá.	537 3 7½	ditto	537 3 7½	ditto
6	ditto	42	Mouza. Hoepala. Pe. gunnah. Séro. l. dhan. Sorbar. k. á. y.	1 Jagat. Bh. uál. 2 Ho. á. N. di. B. /l. 3 K. r. á. B. l. 4 Cha. tan. B. u. l.	740 9 9½	ditto	544 10 1½	ditto
7	l. t. t.	45	M. uza. J. l. g. d. P. gunn. l. S. l. l. h. S. bor. k. á. y.	1 Adikand. Bo. ál. 2 Mo. g. n. Je. á. 3 M. di. b. o. ál. 4 Mul. i. dhá. 5 N. an. l. adh. n. 6 N. h. i. á. 7 Gobind. Rántra.	1 000 6 7½	l. t. t.	628 15 4½	ditto
8	ditto	46	M. uza. l. l. i. l. g. l. S. á. Q. il. á. S. b. r. k. á. y.	1 Bhaj. P. r. dá. 2 Ch. on. P. odá. 3 H. i. l. á. 4 Bhagha. l. lá. 5 Balu. k. B. r. ál. 6 B. su. bor. l. dhan. 7 N. h. e. S. á. hee.	843 14 4½	ditto	622 7 4	ditto

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, and Section 5 of Act VII of 1864, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Moorsshedabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 27th day of August 1873 for arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of June 1873

No in the rent roll	Class	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs	Proprietors	Government Revenue	REMARKS
9	1st Class	Kismut Pergunnah Kasheepore Pergunnah Kasheepore	Kashee Nath Bhoobunnessuree Shamah Churun Komul Money Burno moyee Bholonath Chunder Mookhee Dossia Tareeneproshad Mookerjee Eshan Chunder Roy Gones Lall Gooroo proshad Roghoonath alias Rajaram Roy Shama Soondry Radha churun Sen Khettronath Hanerjee Nattyakally Debbya and Shotichunder Bundopadhyia minor	Sudder jumma of the entire mehal is Rs 8074 30 That exclusive of the shares of Radhachurn Sen Nittyakally Debbya Chowdhoree Chunder Mookhee Dassee Shotichunder Bundhopadhyia Shama Soondary Dossia and Khettronauth Bund padhyia viz Rs 4511 8 5 is Rs 3562 10 7	To be sold exclusive of the rate hereintended 11 5
120	Ditto	Kismut Pergunnah Chit typore Pergunnah Oozuabad	Ranee Annund Moyee Ranee Jomoona Koomaree and Ranee Shooluddra Koomaree mother of Harendra Sing minor	Sudder jumma of the entire mehal is Rs 769 12 10 That exclusive of the 8 annas share of Ranee Jomoona Koomaree and Ranee Shoolbhadra Koomaree mother of Harendra Sing minor viz Rs 384 14 5 is Rs 384 14 5	Ditto
225	Ditto	Kismut Mowzah Indralpore Pergunnah Oozuabad	Ranee Annund Moyee Muddun Mohun Joy naran Taraputtee Ramchunder Brinda Dehee Gooroo Dassee Joy Doorga Harosoondery Harish Chunder Ramchunder Chowdry Dinobundhoo Haradhonee Bhoobunnessuree Dossia Assootosh Charoo Chunder Bose Ranee Jomoona Ranee Shoolbhadra Koomaree mother of Harendra Sing minor Shama churun and Shama Soondery Chowdrany	Sudder jumma of the entire mehal is Rs 1100 17 That exclusive of the shares of Ranee Jomoona Koomaree Ranee Shoolbhadra Koomaree mother of Harendro Sing minor viz Rs 2610 4 3 is Rs 1073 15 2 1/2	Ditto
248	Ditto	Kismut Mowzah Panisalah Pergunnah Goyasabad	Premanund Gossamee Chube lanund Luckhee Narain and Prankristo Bundopadhyia	Sudder jumma of the entire mehal is Rs 93 13 That exclusive of the 2 annas share of Prankristo Bundopadhyia viz Rs 74-3 1/2 is Rs 519 9 4 1/2	Ditto
327	Ditto	Kismut Mowzah Buyetolee Pergunnah Buyetolee	Esur Roghoonath Deb Thacoors Sebait Chhaya Koomaree alias Soobu na Koomaree Bhogobuttee Fudden Koomaree Ramlall and Chetlall Sing	Sudder jumma Rs 2561 11	Ditto
508	Ditto	Dihce Achye Pergunnah Sheepore	Horosoondery Chundromohinee Dossia Thakomony Dossia mother and guardian of Bissessur Promotho Nath and Kristo Chunder Ghose minors	Sudder jumma of the entire mehal is Rs 3479 0 7 That exclusive of the share of Chundromohinee Dossia viz Rs 1739 8 4 is Rs 1739 8 4	To be sold exclusive of the rate hereintended 11 11

No in the rent roll	Class	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs	Proprietors	Government Revenue	REMARKS
521	1st Class	Kismut Turruff Unnoop nuggur Pergunnah Rajshahye	Asma Beebee Asmut Beebee Poromanund Chuckerbutty Bhoorun Beebee Kootoobee Beebe Man Beebe Lootf Ally Ranee Jomoono Ko ma rice and Ranee Shoo bhuddra K omaroe mo th r of Harendro Sing, minor	Sudder jumma of the entire mehal is Rs 1 745 13 11 That, exclusive of the 3 annas share of Ranee Jomoono Koomaree and others viz Rs 327 5 7 is Rs 1 418 8 4	To be sold x clusive of the separate share mentioned in column 5
2778	Ditto	Turruff Noor Mohomed pore I rgunnah Ausudnuggur	Narendro Narain Roy and Radha Churun Sen	Sudder jumma Rs 1 370 1 7	Entire mehal
2790	Ditto	Turruff Koomrapore Pergunnah Ausudnug gur	Horeck Chand Nowluckho	Sudder jumma Rs 2 060 8 9	Ditto

W WARELL *Officiating Collector*

MOORSHPDABAD COLLECTOR'S OFFICE the 14th July 1873

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta

NOTICE

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B C) OF 1870

THE following packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned Ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act

Date of removal to Import Warehouse	No	Mark and Description	Consignees	Ships
1873				
Aug 9th	11	Cases, B M T & S	Grindlay, & Co	S S Serius
9th	1	Case D D	Order	Ditto
9th	9	Cases [J D S] L R C	,	Ditto
9th	17	Cases S B J	,	Ditto
9th	1	Parcel [4 B L C]	,	Ditto
9th	1	Parcel addressed	T E Thomson, & Co	Ditto
9th	1	Sample case G N [G & Co]	Order	Ditto
11th	5	Packages B M A	B Macallister	City of Mecca
7th	1	Sheet Iron, II white	Order	Ditto
7th	1	Stanchion [B C]	Burn & Co	Ditto
7th	20	Tons pig iron No 1 Gavon	Order	Ditto
9th	1	Square, bar iron II white	,	Ditto
9th	1	Hat bar iron II white	,	Ditto
9th	3	Angle iron, II white	,	Ditto
9th	1	Angle iron II white	,	Ditto
16th	1	Piece iron no mark	,	Ship Unknown
15th	11	Whole cakes of spelter C P	,	Ditto
15th	26	Whole cakes of H Mills & Sons	,	Ditto
15th	1	Cake of P & E	,	Ditto
15th	1	Cake of J E or no mark	,	Ditto
15th	24	Broken pieces of spelter C P	,	Ditto
15th	6	Broken pieces of spelter, no mark	,	Ditto
15th	8	Small bits of spelter no mark	,	Ditto
15th	3	Cakes of spelter, S	,	River Nith

CALCUTTA the 16th August 1873

(320—1)

W DUFF BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman*

NOTICE

List of Unclaimed Packages on the Custom House Wharf

Mark or Number of Packages	Ships
7 Packages, Lieutenant J D Lugard, O Battery 4th Regiment, R H Artillery, Peshawar, East India, Calcutta	Peshawar
1 Parcel, Revd H J Allardice	Ditto
1 Parcel Messrs Payne & Co	Ditto
1 Case [H] A	Ditto
10 Bolls, J A M E	China
1 Case, A [C L] R care of W H Fitze, & Co, Calcutta	John Tennant
8 Cases, [J D S] L R C	Australia

N B—The above landed under the Act will be sold if not cleared within the 13th September 1873
CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, the 16th August 1873 J A CRAWFORD *Collector of Customs*

Notice

THE undermentioned goods, bonded under Act VI of 1863 not having been cleared in terms of their bonds, will, under provisions of Section 104 of the above Act, be sold by public auction on or about the 28th instant in satisfaction of customs dues

Ex "Star of Greece"

[HK] 72 Cases Sherry } each 1 doz
21 Cases, Port }

Bonded by Messrs Arlington & Co in Godown No 17, Mango Lane

Ex "Sir Henry Lawrence"

O & C 5 8—4 Hogsheads Brandy containing 230 $\frac{3}{4}$ Imperial Gallons, bonded by Messrs Day and Sons in the Bonded Warehouse

Ex "Epervier"

O & C 2 4—3 Hogsheads Brandy, containing 190 Imperial Gallons, bonded by Day & Sons in the Bonded Warehouse

J A CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs*

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE the 19th August 1873

Bhaugruttee River

Weekly Water Report showing the least depth of water in the Bhaugruttee River for the week ending Friday, 15th August 1873

Names of places &c	Least depth of water	REMARKS
	Ft In	
On the entrance bar below Joyrampore	12 0	
Thence to lower entrance above Geriah, 12 miles	16 0	
Thence to Jungipore, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles	19 0	
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles	22 3	
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles	18 0	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles	22 0	

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore on the 18th August 1873, above zero, 26ft 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in
BERHAMPORE, the 18th August 1873 T H WICKES, C E, *Exe Engr Moorshedabad District*

Matabhangah River

Weekly Report showing the least depth of water from the Entrance of the Matabhangah River to Kissengunge for the week ending Friday, the 8th August 1873

Name of Shoals	Least depth of water
	Ft In
Entrance from the Ganges	17 9
Tatarparah	14 3
From Tatarparah to Hât Boha	20 0
„ Hât Boha to Cut No 1	15 0
„ Cut No 1 to Boalmaree	19 0
„ Boalmaree to Alickdeah	19 0
„ Alickdeah to Kissengunge	20 0

Jellinghee River

Entrance	10 6
Ditto to Jellinghee	11 1
From Jellinghee to Teakatta	16 1
„ Teakatta to Nuddea	17 1

KISHNAGHUR, the 18th August 1873 H T FORBES, Major, R A, *Exe Engr, Nuddea District*

List of Maps of Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, for sale

TITLE OF MAP	Scale of Map	Price
		Rs As
TURKESTAN with the adjoining portions of the British Russian, and Native Territories included between the Meridians of 46° and 86° and the parallels of 29° and 47°, mapped on the basis of the Surveys made by British and Russian Officers up to 1872, in 4 sheets, 2nd Edition	Inch Miles 1=32	6 0
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF KUMAON AND BRITISH GURHWAL with and without hill shading Sheets Nos 17, 18 23 and 32 comprising parts of Kumaon Sheets Nos 1, 2 6 7, 8 13 14 and 24 comprising parts of Gurhwal Sheets Nos 9, 15 and 16 comprising parts of Gurhwal	Inch Mile 1=1	Rs 1 8 to 2 per sheet
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF KATTYWAR Sheet No 13 comprising parts of Kattywar, Ahmedabad and Jhalawar Sheets Nos 6, 7 8 9 and 16 comprising parts of Gohelwar Sheet No 5 comprising parts of Ahmedabad and Gohelwar Sheets Nos 15 and 25 comprising parts of Gohelwar Hallar Sheet No 17 comprising parts of Gohelwar and Und Sarveya Sheet No 18 comprising parts of Gohelwar and Babriawar Sheet No 14 comprising parts of Ahmedabad and Gohelwar Sheet No 19 comprising parts of Gohelwar and Babriawar Sheet No 26 comprising parts of Gohelwar Sheet No 27 comprising parts of Soruth and Gohelwar Sheet No 28 comprising parts of Soruth Gohelwar and Babriawar Sheet No 12 comprising part of Jhalawar Sheet No 29 comprising parts of Babriawar and Soruth Sheet No 30 comprising part of Soruth	Inch Mile 1=1	2 0 Rs 1 8 to 2 per sheet 1 8 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 1 12 1 0
DEGREE SHEET OF THE KATTYWAR SURVEY No III comprising part of Gohelwar	Inch Miles 1=4	1 0
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF GUZERAT Sheet No 12 comprising part of Broach district	Inch Mile 1=1	1 8
CHARTS OF SPIRIT LEVELLED HEIGHTS in the N W Provinces, the Panjab and Oudh compiled from Canal Railway and other Surveys and combined with the operations of the G T Survey Sheet No 1 (2nd Edition) comprising parts of districts of Ambala, Saharanpur, Dehra Dun and Thanesar Sheet No 3 (3rd Edition) comprising parts of districts of Saharanpur Muzaffarnagar, and Thanesar Sheet No 5 (2nd Edition) comprising parts of districts of Muzaffarnagar, Meerut and Paneeput Sheet No 7 comprising parts of districts of Meerut, Bulandshar Delhi, Paneeput and Rohtak Sheet No 8 comprising parts of districts of Meerut, Muradabad, Bulandshahr and Rampur Sheet No 9 comprising parts of districts of Allygarh, Delhi Bulandshahr and Goorgaon Sheet No 10, (2nd Edition) comprising parts of districts of Allygarh, Bulandshahr and Budaon and Muradabad Sheet No 11 comprising parts of districts of Muthra, Allygarh and Goorgaon Sheet No 12 (2nd Edition) comprising parts of districts of Allygarh Etta, Muthra and Budaon Sheet No 14 comprising parts of districts of Agra and Muthra	Inch Miles 1=2	2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 1 12 2 0 1 12 2 0 1 4

TITLE OF MAPS	Scale of Maps	Price
		Rs As
Sheet No 15 comprising part of districts of Etah, Mainpuri, Muthra, Etawah, and Agra	Inch Miles 1=2	2 0
Sheet No 16 comprising parts of districts of Mainpuri and Farakabad		2 0
Sheet No 17 comprising parts of districts of Etawah and Mainpuri		1 4
Sheet No 18 comprising parts of districts of Farakabad, Cawnpur and Etawah		2 0
Sheet No 19 comprising parts of districts of Cawnpur and Oudh		1 4
MAPS OF MASURI within the Municipal limits and Landour cantonment published with and without hill shading in 20 sheets, numbered from 1 to 23, omitting 12, 18 and 21 which do not exist	Inches Mile 12=1	Rs 1 4 to 2 per sheet
GUIDE MAP TO MASURI AND LANDOUR in one sheet	{ Inches Mile 6=1 }	2 0
MAP OF THE STATION OF RANIKHET in 11 sheets with and without hill shading	Inches Mile 12=1	Rs 1 4 to 2 per sheet
MAP OF THE KOSI VALLEY in 8 sheets, showing the ground on either side of the Kosi river to an average distance of 1½ miles, from Ramnagar thanna up to the station of Ranikhet	{ Inches Mile 6=1 }	Rs 1 4 to 2 per sheet
MAP OF DEHRA DUN	{ Inch Miles 1=2 }	1 4
TRANS FRONTIER MAPS Sheet No 4 comprising Trans Frontier states of Afghanistan, Kafiristan, Badakshan Bokhara, Karatagin, Swat, Panjkora Bajaur and Chitral	{ Inch Miles 1=16 }	2 0
Sheet No 7, comprising Trans Frontier states of Chilas Gilgit Yassin Kunjut Sirikul, Pamir Steppe Kashgar, Yarkund and Khotan with part of Chinese Tibet		2 0
ROUTE MAP for the Western Himalayas, Kashmir, Panjab and Northern India (including the former Kashmir Route Map) with a pamphlet of names of halting places distances, &c &c	{ Inch Miles 1=32 }	2 8

NOTE.—The above maps may also be obtained on the *Public Service* on application to the Office of the Supdt G T Survey Dehra Dun. They may be obtained by purchase at the rates mentioned in addition to cost of packing by application to that office or to the following agents

Calcutta—Messrs Thacker Spink & Co

Allahabad—Curator of Books N W P

Nagpoor—Curator of Books Central Provinces

Lahore—Manager Panjáb Printing Company Limited

The Trigonometrical Survey office does not undertake the mounting or binding of maps

Applicants are particularly requested to specify the maps wanted exactly as above described

Indexes of the Maps of the Topographical Surveys and Charts of levels to be had on application

DEHRA DUN, }
August 1873 }

J T WALKER, Colonel,
Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey

LOST CURRENCY NOTES

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India Calcutta Circle are stated to have been lost and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers any other person having these Notes in his possession or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Notes wholly lost or destroyed

Register No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant.
5880	A 84442	1,000	Jetmull Lutchmeeloll
5885	I 81339	20	A Lumsden
5888	A 80383	100	Peary Mohun Som
5889	V 09936	100	Jogun Nath Benna
	L 09937	100	
	" 09938	100	
	" 09940	100	
	" 45329	100	
5890	I 45329	100	Bonomally Gangoly
5891	V 86678	100	The Asst Insp'r Genl, Govt Ry Police, L P, Howrah
5894	A 54933	500	Lalla Dyaram Sarawak
	A 95001	100	
	A 26496	100	
5895	I 08096	20	Koonjo Behary Bose
5906	A 53210	1,000	Messrs Ghose and Bose
5908	I 45526	100	Messrs W L Atkinson

Notes partially lost or destroyed

5883	I 85662	10	Umesa Chundra Mookerjee
5884	I 60949	20	Nilcount Coomar
5886	I 27513	20	Haberally Mollah
	A 34302	20	
	A 32504	50	
	A 81389	50	
	A 45570	20	
5887	A 45570	20	H B Urmston
5892	A 19758	100	A G Roussac
5896	A 85240	50	J Vaugelder, Esq
5900	I 11737	10	Dowlut Ram Singh
5901	I 01503	5	Promothersur Roy
5902	A 32898	20	Boidanath Dass
	" 58145	20	
	A 57754	10	
5904	A 59977	20	W F Nathall, Esq
	L 84292	10	
5905	V 13636	100	Shurath Chunder Ghosh
	I 23550	100	
	" 00409	100	
5909	" 21126	10	Lalchund Shaw
5910	A 51134	10	Obinash Chunder Sen
	A 04925	10	
	" 20411	10	
5911	A 65766	10	Matta Pershad
	L 19598	10	
5912	I 46711	5	Jodunath Sircar
5914	I 78855	5	Gopal Chunder Mookerjee
5916	L 67216	20	Messrs Grindlay and Co
5917	V 22509	10	Mrs H M Huzman
	A 44114	10	
	" 58806	10	
5918	L 96522	5	G Wilson, Esq
5920	A 28041	20	The District Superintendent of Police, Jessore
5921	" 15147	20	Mrs M E Burnell
	" 15149	20	
	L 25145	10	
5923	A 45719	20	Pitamber Koondoo
5925	V 54378	1,000	Messrs B Smyth and Co
	" 62800	1,000	
5916	" 18659	5	Messrs Grindlay and Co

Wrongly joined

Register No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
5881	I 06875	10	} Soonderjee Walljee and Co
•	„ 06876		
	A 72202	10	
	„ 72203		
	A 66991	10	
	„ 66992		
5882	I 78548	5	Kalikomul Moitra
	„ 78547		
5893	L 73223	20	The Chief Paymaster, E I Railway
	„ 73224		
5897	L 50806	20	Baukantha Natha Gupta
	„ 50809		
5898	L 96576	5	Sadatally
	„ 96579		
5899	A 52399	10	Gosta Behari Paul
	„ 92526		
5903	L 59189	10	Messrs Grindlay and Co
	„ 34179		
5913	L 17014	10	Bunseelaul Aubeerchund
	„ 17015		
5915	A 98403	20	Muttu Lall Banerjee
	„ 98404		
5919	A 98859	10	Soonderjee Walljee and Co
	„ 98856		

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 18th August 1873

R A STERNDALE
Asst Commr of Paper Currency

Wanted

A PERSON to manage the estate of Churs Lukhey Bodu Muhi and Rohim situate in the Noakhally District and now under attachment by this Court in execution of the decree in the case of Conryon V Paxwell

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st September next, on which date the post will be filled up

CHITTAGONG, the 5th August 1873

J P GRANT *Offg, District Judge*

Required

IN the office of the Executive Engineer, Western Survey Division, Dehree on the Sone, for a period of 5 months—

One Draughtsman, able to make quick and neat tracings, or simple drawings from sketches,

One Estimator, able to take out quantities of earthwork or masonry, and areas of land, correctly

Apply, with copies of testimonials, and for the draughtsman, a specimen of tracing or drawing, also stating salary required, to the

Exe Engr, Western Survey Divn, Dehree on Sone

In the Court of the District Judge of Gya

Notice

CERTAIN effects, the property of Mr J Pouditch, a European British subject, late an Overseer, Public Works Department at Gya who died intestate at Jehanabad in this district, on the 16th instant, are in the custody of this Court, and will be made over to any person legally authorized to receive the same

GYA CIVIL COURT, the 31st July 1873

(307—3)

E C CRASTFR, *Judge*

Notice

THE interest and responsibility of Mr J H Bandow in our Firm ceased yesterday, and we have this day admitted Mr C F Overbeck and Mr R Zeigler as partners

MOHR BROTHERS AND CO

Akyab, Rangoon, Bassora

The 1st August 1873

(302—8)

Bank of Bengal

THE Bank's Branch at Julpulpore, in the Central Provinces, has been closed

By order of the Directors,

CALCUTTA, the 12th August 1873

(322—1)

R HARDIE, *Secy & Treasurer*

Administrator Generals Office

THE undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned —

Alfred Joseph Lumby Hepworth, formerly of Idle in the parish of Calverley, in the county of York Surgeon but late of Ahmednugger in Bombay, Surgeon to Her Majesty's 3rd Regiment of Hussars, died at Alexandria in Egypt on the 1st March 1872

Richard Bonnor Maurice, a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery died at Cawnpore on the 1st March 1873

Edward Hippolyte Clifton, of Great Britain, a British subject, died at Coire in Switzerland on the 10th August 1872

Henry Robert Clarke of the Bengal Civil Service, and Magistrate and Collector of Futtehpore, died on the 13th March 1873

Dennis Desmond, a Conductor in the Ordnance Commissariat Department, died on the 10th March 1873

Sorabjee Pestunjee, a Parsee Merchant Auctioneer and Commission Agent at Peshawur, died at Peshawur on the 10th August 1871

John William Tibbetts a British subject, residing at No 28, Wellington Street, Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 22nd July 1873

L P D BROUGHTON, *Administrator General*

HIGH COURT CALCUTTA, the 2nd August 1873

(311—1)

Administrator Generals Office

THE undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned —

Henry Robert Clarke, of the Bengal Civil Service and Magistrate and Collector of Futtehpore died on the 13th March 1873

Dennis Desmond, a Conductor in the Ordnance Commissariat Department, died on the 10th March 1873

Sorabjee Pestunjee a Parsee Merchant, Auctioneer and Commission Agent at Peshawur, died at Peshawur on the 10th August 1871

John William Tibbetts a British subject, residing at No 28, Wellington Street Calcutta died at Calcutta on the 22nd July 1873

L P D BROUGHTON, *Administrator General*

HIGH COURT CALCUTTA the 9th August 1873

(321—1)

The Bengal Coal Company Limited

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company No 27 Dalhousie Square Calcutta, at 11 o'clock A.M. on Saturday the 22nd November next — By order of the Directors

CALCUTTA the 6th August 1873

(305—3)

T M ROBINSON, *Managing Director*

Notice

THE Twentieth Half yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Dehra Doon Tea Company Limited will be held at the Secretary's Office at Mussoorie, at noon, on Thursday, the 24th August 1873 — By order of the Directors

(CALCUTTA, 22nd July 1873 (291—4)

CHAS S REID, *Secy, Dehra Doon Tea Co 'Limited'*

Central Cachar Tea Company "Limited"

THE Twentieth Half yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No 3, Church Lane Calcutta on Saturday the 30th instant at noon, to receive the Directors report and pass the accounts to the 30th June 1873, and transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting — By Order of the Directors,

CALCUTTA, the 18th August 1873

WILLIAM MORAN & Co, *Secretaries*

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th August 1873

[illegible]

BANK OF BHUGAL
Calcutta the 14th August 1873

F A GILLAM
Offg Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary

By order of the Directors
R HARDIE
Secretary and Treasurer (324-1

Eaten by White Ants

The undermentioned Government Promissory Notes standing in the name of Nobeebuksh Sheikdar, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person Application is shortly to be made to the Bank of Bengal for the issue of duplicate notes in favor of the proprietor —

No 011852 of the 4 per cent loan of 1842 43 for Rs 1,000
 „ 003380 of ditto of 186, for Rs 2 000
 DACCA, the 31st July 1873 (309—3) NOBERBUKSH SHEIKDAR

Stolen

The following Government Promissory Note—No 004614, dated 16th January 1972, of 4½ per cent loan, for Rs 800

(319—3) **KHETTER NAUTH MOSSTOFF AND CHUNDER GOTTI MOSSTOFF,**
at Soolra via Somrah illah II oghly

Notice

COPIES of Act VII of 1871 the Indian Immigration Act in Urdu and Hindet can be obtained on application at the Bengal Secretariat at 8 annas per copy

Bengalee Edition of the Acts of Government

THE Acts of the Government of India, and those of the Government of Bengal will after publication in the *Bengalee Government Gazette* be printed in pamphlet form for sale to the public, at a price which will be fixed in each instance to cover the cost of printing and paper. The first of the series will be the Criminal Procedure Act, now ready, the price of which is Rs 1 4 per copy—Postage 5 annas

Central Provinces Gazetteer

EDITION OF 1870 in one Vol.

A LIMITED number of the above work strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at **Rs 12 per vol**, exclusive of postage charge Apply to—

MESSRS THACKER, VINING, *Bombay*
MESSRS THACKER, SPINK & Co, *Calcutta*, or
To SUPDT, CHIEF COMM'R'S OFFICE, *Nagpur*

Army List—Reduced Price

The price of the next and subsequent Numbers of the Bengal Official Quarterly Army List will be reduced from Rs 5 to Rs 4 per copy for town subscribers, and from Rs 5 8 to Rs 4 8 for copies sent by post

Copies of the Number published on the 1st July are still available at present rates—Rs 5 and Rs 5 8

Just Published—New Edition

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected up to 1st June 1873 *Price Rs 2 packing and postage annas 4 payable in advance*

Now ready

Revised (Indian) Army Regulations, Part II Regulations and Orders for the Army of the Bengal Presidency Published by authority Royal 8vo cloth boards *Price Rs 4 packing and postage Re 1 Interleaved copy Rs 5 packing and postage Re 1 12 payable in advance*

Book of Forms referred to in the above Foolscap folio, enclosed in stiff cover *Price R 2 packing and postage Re 1 8 payable in advance*
Superintendent Government Printing, 8 Hastings Street Calcutta

New Criminal Procedure Code

OFFICERS under the Bengal Government who wish to have copies of the New Criminal Procedure Code *for sale*, are requested to apply to the Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta

Just Published

A Report on the Expedition to Western Yunan via Bhamo By John Anderson, M D Medical Officer and Naturalist to the Expedition *Price Rs 8 Apply at the Office of Superintendent Government Printing Calcutta*

Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the Origin Nature &c of Indian Cattle Plagues With Appendices Calcutta 1871 Fol pp xxx and 999 with Map *Price R 10 Packing 4 annas*

Selections from Unpublished Records of Government for the years 1748 to 1767 inclusive Relating mainly to the social condition of Bengal With a Map of Calcutta in 1784 By the Rev J Long Member of the Government Record Commission *Price Rs 5 Packing and postage 1 Rupee extra*

Selections from Calcutta Gazettes of the years 1816 to 1823 inclusive, showing the political and social condition of the English in India upwards of fifty years ago By Hugh David Sandeman C S Accountant General Bengal and Member of the Record Commission *Volume I Rs 3 and Volumes II III IV and V at Rs 5 each packing and postage Re 1 extra*

The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing 8 Hastings Street Calcutta

WASTE LAND RULES,

Being Chap XXVI of the Rules of the Board of Revenue

Price 4 annas Packing and postage charges 2 annas extra

Calcutta Office of Supdt of Government Printing
 No 8 Hastings Street

Rates of Subscription to the Calcutta Gazette

FROM 1st JANUARY 1872

Payable in advance

For one year without postage	Rs 15 0 0
Ditto with postage	„ 20 0 0

When Postage Stamps are remitted in payment of subscription, half an anna in the rupee should be added for discount

Notice

OVERLAND MONEY ORDERS

ARRANGEMENTS having been completed for the exchange of overland money orders between India and Canada the public are informed that money orders payable in India may be obtained in Canada and that counterfoil receipts for money orders payable in Canada will be granted for all Treasuries in India which are also Money Order Offices, on application being made in the prescribed form

2 The rate of exchange applicable to money orders payable in Canada will be the same as may at the time be in operation for money orders payable in the United Kingdom

3 The commission chargeable on money orders payable in Canada will be for sums—

	Rs
Not exceeding £2	1
Not exceeding £5	2
Not exceeding £7	3
Not exceeding £10	4

SIMLA, the 5th August 1873 G BATTYE, *Offg Director Genl of the Post Office of India*

Postal Notice

EXTRA mail for the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office on Friday the 22nd August 1873, at 7 P M, with the chance of catching the Australian Steamer at Galle

CALCUTTA, the 16th August 1873

E C GEORGE, *Offg Post Master, Calcutta*

Postal Notices

SEA OVERLAND MAILS

For	Box closes at	Date	Per Steamer
Chittagong Akyab, and Kyauk Phyou	7 P M	22nd Aug	<i>Coconada</i>
Ceylon, Penang Singapore Hong Kong	7 ,	22nd ,	<i>From Bombay</i>
Shanghai, and Yokohama, also for the United States of America <i>via</i> Hong Kong			
Guadur Muscat Bunder Abbas Linga	7	23rd	<i>Idito</i>
Bushire, Bagdad, and Bussorah			
Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam,	7	25th ,	<i>Asia</i>
Coconada, Madras Negapatam, Galle,			
Colombo Tuticorin Allepey, Cochin,			
Beypore, Calicut Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore and Bombay			
Singapore and Hong Kong	7 ,	23rd ,	<i>Sirius</i>
Rangoon and Moulmein	7 ,	22nd ,	<i>Ethiopia</i>

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 26th August 1873

Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 25th

Letters, &c, for Mauritius, St Denis, Reunion, Zanzibar Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope can be sent by this opportunity

N B—The Letter Box will close at 7 P M precisely after which hour Overland letters fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover will be received up to 7 30 P M or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P M and after 8 up to 9 P M by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station Armenian Ghât

CALCUTTA, the 19th August 1873

E C GEORGE, *Offg Post Master, Calcutta*

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 18th August 1873

Anthony, H	Gahan, E E	Pemberton, F B
Baldevin W	Goddling, Mrs E	Porteous, Miss C E
Balcoer, P F	Gorrick, Mrs, M A	Quinn and Co
Barret J	Grant and Co, W H	Reid, J R
Bartlett, Capt S	Hastings, Mrs E	Rothschild
Buston, Capt	Hill, Mrs Colonel	Roy, A M
Buatt, J	Hony Secy Lord Lawrence	Sarkies, J C
Caddy, D	Memorial Fund	Savi, J W
Caddy, Mrs D	Hurley, D	Scott, J
Cairns F	Jantz, Mrs M	Short, Short and Co
Campbell J	Jervis G	Smith, W
Chesney D	Joseph T	Smith Mrs J
Chuan Lieut R	Joseph R C	Snell C W
Clough Revd J	Koffer, H	Somervell Miss
Corbett A H	Lean D	Stephens A J
Cowan W	Lefevre L	Swan, Mrs
DeCruze J	Loche, Capt J H	Syron, W
DeCruz S	Macrae Mrs	Tomiz, D
Dunbar J M	McSweeney C D	Vallente, W G
Fletcher, D G	Monies, Mrs, J E	Wise, R T
Frewin, Mrs C R	Nicol and Co	

Letters marked ' Care of Post Office to be kept till called for "

A B C	Lawless H F	O Toole T M
Burgess W S	Little Mrs F	Purnell G
C N	Massey E R	Ring J B
Grant H	N E D	Vanrenen H P
Gross F	Neill, J V	Webber E V

L C GEORGE Offg Post Master of Calcutta

Insolvency Notice

ZEMINDARY SALE

The right title and interest of Ramsewak Misr Raghoonundun Misr and Juddoo nundun Misr Insolvents in the following valuable zemindaries situate in the district of Ghazeepur in the North West Provinces now vested in the Official Assignee will be put up to public sale by the undersigned at 6 o'clock in the morning, on Saturday the 30th day of August instant, near the Collectors Kutchery at Ghazeepore

Pergunnah	Talooka	Mouzah	Annual jummal or Collections	GOVERNMENT REVENUE			Annual net profit
				Revenue	Acreage	Total	
			Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P
Khanpoor	Noorooddi poor	Noorooddi poor	3 654 1 9	1 826 9 1	203 1 1	2 029 10 2	1 624 7 7
Shadiabad	Mundra	Humzapoor	952 11 6	154 1 7	22 7 0	176 8 7	176 2 11
		Puttee Oomrao	1 265 7 0	554 1 4	48 3 3	600 4 7	665 2 5
		Roy Puttee Duswunt	790 0 0	220 15 2	26 2 4	247 1 6	483 14 6
		Roy Puttee Keemur	478 6 0	188 14 6	37 3 2	226 1 8	22 4 4
		Roy Puttee Munso	1 089 10 9	291 3 11	34 1 5	325 5 4	764 5 5
		Roy Dhumraon	198 4 0	72 3 0	11 0 1	83 3 1	115 0 11

For conditions of sale and further particulars, apply to

Buxar, the 1st August 1873 (317—2) PHILIP W CARTER, *Official Assignee's Agent*

INSOLVENT NOTICES

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta

In the matter of ROBERT HENRY LOVING, at present residing at No 25 Mott's Lane in the Town of Calcutta, late Junior Collector to the Justices of the Peace, an Insolvent

NOTICE that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic, Chap XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Tuesday, the 12th August instant and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee

Insolvent in person

In the matter of ROBERT HENRY LOVING, an Insolvent

ON Tuesday, the 12th day of August instant it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday the 11th day of October next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court

Insolvent in person

In the matter of PERTAB CHUNDER ROY, an Insolvent

ON Monday the 4th day of August instant it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 11th day of October next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court

S J Leslie, *Attorney*

In the matter of JOHN JAMES LUCAS, an Insolvent

ON Tuesday, the 5th day of August instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 2nd day of September next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court

J T Hume, *Attorney*

In the matter of KALLEYPROSUNNO BOSE, of No 50, Puttuldanga in the Town of Calcutta a writer employed at the Office of the Inspector General of Jails, in Calcutta aforesaid, an Insolvent

NOTICE that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic Chap XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Thursday the 7th day of August instant and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee

Insolvent in person

In the matter of KALLYPROSUNNO BOSE, an Insolvent

ON Thursday, the 7th day of August instant it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 11th day of October next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court

Insolvent in person

In the matter of CHARLES BALFOUR WALLIS, an Insolvent

ON Tuesday, the 5th day of August instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday the 11th day of October next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court

C A Smith, *Attorney*

In the matter of CHARLES BALFOUR WALLIS an Insolvent

NOTICE that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Tuesday, the 26th day of August instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon

“Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid”

C A Smith, *Attorney*

In the matter of TARINY CHURN GOHO, an Insolvent

ON Tuesday, the 5th day of August instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Tuesday, the 2nd day of September next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court

Insolvent in person

In the matter of MICHAEL CARRAPIET SHIRCORE an Insolvent

ON Tuesday the 5th day of August instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Tuesday the 2nd day of September next, and this Court doth hereby make this *ad interim* protection order for the protection of the said Insolvent from arrest, to take effect from the date hereof in respect of all the debts and liabilities mentioned in the schedule of the said Insolvent filed in this Court, which protection shall continue in force until the 2nd day of September next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court

J O Moses *Attorney*

In the matter of WILLIAM LUCAS, an Insolvent

ON Tuesday the 11th day of August instant an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee from the 5th day of May 1873 to the 31st day of July last was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Tuesday, the 2nd day of September next be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend

“ Any Creditor or other person interested who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said Insolvent may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing ”

J C Macgregor, *Official Assignee*

In the matter of WILLIAM LUCAS an Insolvent

ON Tuesday the 12th day of August instant it was ordered that the first Tuesday in September 1874 be appointed for the further hearing of this matter and that unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day the said Insolvent be discharged personally as well as to his after acquired property from all liabilities for debts claims and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief

Trotman and Co, *Attorneys*

In the matter of WILLIAM LUCAS, an Insolvent

ON Tuesday, the 5th day of August instant, by an order of this Court the said Insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI Vic, Chap XXI, as to all persons named in his Schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively

Trotman and Co, *Attorneys*

In the matter of RICHARD DODD and JOHN PHILLIP THOMAS Insolvents

ON Tuesday the 5th day of August instant it was ordered that the Official Assignee of this Court do file an account of unclaimed dividends in the Office of the Chief Clerk

J C Macgregor, *Official Assignee*

In the several matters of MARCAR GREGORY, FRANCIS JOHN D ELOUX, GEORGE WAKEFIELD MARRIOTT and WOOMACHURN and KADERNATH PAUL Insolvents

ON Tuesday, the 5th day of August instant it was ordered that the Official Assignee of this Court do file four several accounts of unclaimed dividends in the Office of the Chief Clerk

J C Macgregor, *Official Assignee*

In the matter of GUNGARAM JESRAJ lately residing at Chuprah, and BAHADOOR MULL, lately residing at No 67, Burra Bazar and carrying on business together at No 67, Burra Bazar in Calcutta aforesaid, as traders in piece goods, under the style of Gungaram Soorgmull, Insolvents

ON Tuesday, the 12th day of August instant it was on the petition of R C Williamson A Williamson William R Cowan, and William Craik creditors of the said Insolvents, adjudged that the said Gungaram Jesraj and Bahadoor Mull have committed an act of Insolvency under the provisions of the Act XI Vic Chap XXI, and by another order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee

Berners, Sanderson, and Upton, *Attorneys*

In the matter of RICHARD CHUFFAN LEPAGE JUNIOR, an Insolvent


ON Tuesday the 5th day of August instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee from the 21st day of February 1872 to the 31st day of July last, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Tuesday, the 2nd day of September next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, for the purpose of making a dividend

“ Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the Estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing ”

J C Macgregor, *Official Assignee*

In the matter of ALEXANDER MCGILWRAY, an Insolvent


ON Tuesday the 5th day of August instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee from the 1st day of April 1869 to the 31st day of July last, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk and it was ordered that Tuesday, the 2nd day of September next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, for the purpose of making a dividend.

 "Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said Insolvent may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing"

J C Macgregor, Official Assignee

In the matter of MEER DAWOOD ALLY an Insolvent


ON Tuesday, the 5th day of August instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee from the 1st day of April 1869 to the 31st day of July last was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk and it was ordered that Tuesday the 2nd day of September next be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend

 "Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing"

J C Macgregor, Official Assignee

In the matter of EDWARD WYTENBACK, an Insolvent


ON Tuesday, the 5th day of August instant an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee from the 30th day of April 1870 to the 31st day of July last was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk and it was ordered that Tuesday the 2nd day of September next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, for the purpose of making a dividend

 "Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the Estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing"

J C Macgregor, Official Assignee

In the matter of WILLIAM JAMES PITTAR, an Insolvent


ON Tuesday the 5th day of August instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee from the 1st day of August 1871 to the 31st day of July last was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Tuesday the 2nd day of September next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend

 "Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing"

J C Macgregor, Official Assignee

In the matter of JOSEPH RICHARD MIDDLETON, an Insolvent


ON Tuesday the 5th day of August instant an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee from the 1st day of April 1869 to the 31st day of July last, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk and it was ordered that Tuesday, the 2nd day of September next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, for the purpose of making a dividend

 "Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing"

J C Macgregor Official Assignee

In the matter of MADHUB CHUNDER BYSACK, an Insolvent

ON Tuesday, the 5th day of August instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee from the 1st day of April 1869 to the 31st day of July last, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk and it was ordered that Tuesday, the 2nd day of September next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, for the purpose of making a dividend

 "Any creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing"

J C Macgregor, Official Assignee

In the matter of **HEERALOLL SOOROOE**, an Insolvent

ON Tuesday, the 5th day of August instant it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs 45 1 9 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs 2 per cent upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto

J C Macgregor, *Official Assignee*

In the matter of **SHIBCHUNDER MULLICK**, an Insolvent

ON Tuesday the 5th day of August instant it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs 816 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs 60 per cent upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto

J C Macgregor, *Official Assignee*

In the matter of **KALLYDOSS DUTT**, an Insolvent

ON Tuesday the 5th day of August instant it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs 1 789 4 2 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs 1 4 per cent upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto

J C Macgregor, *Official Assignee*

In the matter of **WILLIAM JENKINS MOORE** an Insolvent

ON Tuesday the 5th day of August instant it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs 3 68 1 3 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs 46 per cent upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule when and so soon as such debt or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto

J C Macgregor, *Official Assignee*

In the matter of **HENRY JOHN LEIGHTON** an Insolvent

ON Tuesday the 5th day of August instant it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs 1 262 12 1 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs 2 per cent upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto

J C Macgregor, *Official Assignee*

In the matter of **CHARLES JAMES ALEXANDER PRITCHARD** an Insolvent

ON Tuesday, the 5th day of August instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs 1 1 1 9 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs 1 12 per cent upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said insolvent, and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts, and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto

J C Macgregor, *Official Assignee*

In the matter of WILLIAM MARTIN, an Insolvent

On Tuesday, the 5th day of August instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs 1,500, to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent, as a dividend at the rate of Rs 37 8 per cent upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto

J C Macgregor *Official Assignee*

In the matter of DWARKANAUT MITTER, an Insolvent

On Tuesday the 5th day of August instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs 1 179 3 7 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent, as a dividend at the rate of Rs 3 12 per cent upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto

J C Macgregor, *Official Assignee*

In the matter of KEISREE CHUND and ISSREE CHUND, Insolvents

On Tuesday, the 5th day of August instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs 1 416 7 1 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvents, as a dividend at the rate of Rs 2 per cent upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvents and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon Affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto

J C Macgregor, *Official Assignee*

In the matter of ALEXANDER DONALD MACLEOD and CHRISTOPHER FAGAN Insolvent

On Tuesday the 5th day of August instant it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs 3,856 9 6 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvents, as a dividend at the rate of 14 annas per cent upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvents and the claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule when and so soon as such debt or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto

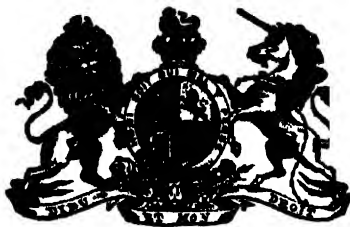
J C Macgregor, *Official Assignee*

In the matter of JOSEPH HUGHESDON and ALEXANDER MACKAY, Insolvents

On Tuesday the 5th day of August instant it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs 9 949 9 5 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvents, as a dividend at the rate of Rs 3 12 per cent upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvents and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto

J C Macgregor, *Official Assignee*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 18th August 1873



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1873

PART IV

Bills of the Bengal Council

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

[Ninth Publication]

THE following Bill as settled by the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th April 1873, is by order of the President, published for general information, and will be reconsidered by the Council after twelve weeks —

A Bill to amend the law relating to Embankments and Water courses

WHEREAS it is expedient that provision should be made for the better construction, maintenance, and management of embankments and water courses in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal It is enacted as follows —

PART I

Preliminary

1 This Act may be called 'The Bengal Embankment Act 1873'

It extends to the whole of the territories subject to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal except the province of Orissa and the Soonderbuns as defined under the provisions of Clause 2, Section 13 Regulation III of 1828

And it shall come into force on the day of the passing thereof

2 From such day Act No XXXII of 1855

(relating to embankments) and
Repeal of former Acts Bengal Act No VII of 1866
(to make better provision for the acquisition of land for embankments and other

matters relating thereto) shall except so far as relates to the province of Orissa and the said Soonderbuns, be repealed

3 The following words shall, for the purposes of this Act, have the meanings hereby declared save where, from the context a contrary intention appears —

"Estate" means—(1) Any land or share in land subject to the payment to Government of an annual sum, in respect of which the name of a proprietor is entered on the register known as the general register of all revenue paying estates or in respect of which a separate account may, in pursuance of Section 10 or Section 11 of Act XI of 1859, have been opened

(2) Any land entered in the register of revenue free tenures

(3) Any land acquired under any rules issued by or under authority of Government for the sale, grant, or clearance of waste lands

"Embankment" includes every bank, dam, wall, and dyke, made or used for excluding water from

or for retaining water upon, any land, and every sluice, spur, groyne, training wall, or other work annexed to or portion of any such embankment and every bank, dam, dyke, wall, groyne or spur made or erected for the protection of any such embankment or of any land from erosion or over flow by or of rivers, tides, waves, or waters

Water course includes a line of drainage, weir, culvert, pipe or other channel for the passage of water whether natural or artificial

Zemindar means all or any of the holders of an estate and where two or more zemindars are jointly holders thereof they shall be jointly and severally liable under this Act

Tenure includes all interests in land other than estates as above defined held permanently at a fixed rental or held *lakhiraj*

Proprietor means the holder of a tenure

Public Embankment means an embankment maintained by the officers of Government

Public water course means any water course under the charge of the officers of Government

The Engineer means the Superintendent Engineer of the Circle in which any embankment is situated

Collector means any Collector Deputy Collector or other Revenue Officer in independent charge of any district or portion of a district or specially appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to perform the functions of a Collector under this Act

District means the portion of territory throughout which any person vested with the powers of a Collector is authorized to exercise such powers

Land includes interests in land and benefits arising out of land and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth

PART II

Powers of Engineers

4 The Engineer may cause any embankment which connects public embankments or forms by junction with them part of a line of embankments or any embankment or water course which is necessary for the protection or drainage of the neighbouring country to be taken charge of and kept up by the officers of Government

5 The Engineer may cause to be removed or altered any permanent or temporary embankment which endangers the stability of a public embankment or any obstruction of any kind which interferes with the general drainage of any tract of land

6 The Engineer may when necessary, change the line of or lengthen any public embankment, or make a new embankment in the

place of or renew any public embankment or make an embankment in any place in which he may deem such embankment required for the protection of any lands or for the improvement of any water course or make a sluice in any public embankment

7 The Engineer may construct any sluice or watercourse or effect any alteration in any public water course, when such construction or alteration may be required for the improvement of the health or for the protection of any village or cultivable land

8 If any landholder farmer or cultivator, be desirous of having a sluice made in any public embankment for the purpose of drainage or irrigation he shall make an application in writing to the Engineer of the district in which such embankment is situated. The application shall contain such particulars of the land to be drained or irrigated as may enable the Engineer to judge of the advantage which may be derived from the work

9 The Engineer may call upon the person in charge of any road which interferes with the drainage of any tract of land to alter such road or to construct any water course under or through such road. In the event of such person failing to comply with such requisition in such manner and within such time as the Engineer shall prescribe the said Engineer may forthwith cause the said road to be altered or the said water course to be constructed. The expenses of such alteration or construction shall be borne by the person in charge of the said road

10 Whenever any person is desirous that any new embankment be erected or that any new water course be made or that any water course be obstructed or diverted if such embankment or water course is likely to interfere with, counteract or impede and public embankment or any public water course he shall apply to the Engineer and at the time of making such application shall deposit with him a statement of the proposed works

11 The Engineer may make any repairs in and may do all acts necessary and proper for the maintenance of any public embankment, public water course or other work executed or taken charge of under the provisions of this Act, or of any of the Acts repealed by this Act

12 The Engineer may call upon the manager or other person in charge of any railroad which interferes with the drainage of any tract of land to alter such railroad or to construct any water course under or through such railroad. In the event of such person failing to comply with such requisition in such manner and within such time as the Engineer shall prescribe, the said Engineer may, thereupon, with the previous sanction of the Lieutenant

Governor, cause the said railroad to be altered, or the said water course to be constructed in such manner as the Lieutenant Governor shall direct. The expenses of such alteration or construction shall be borne by the said manager or other person in charge of the said railroad.

13. Whenever any person is desirous that a temporary water course should be made through, or that a temporary road way should be made over any public embankment or that a temporary dam should be constructed in any embanked river, or public water course he shall apply to the Executive Engineer of the district who shall communicate the application to the Engineer and the Engineer shall pass such orders thereon as he shall think fit. If the proposed work is to be executed by an officer of Government the applicant, before the commencement of the work, shall deposit the amount estimated by the said Engineer to be necessary to defray the expenses of and incident to making and closing or removing such water course or dam. If such amount is found insufficient the said Engineer shall recover the further amount required and if it exceeds the said amount, such excess shall be returned to the person depositing the same.

14. Whenever the Engineer shall be of opinion that the removal of any trees houses huts or other buildings situated between a public embankment and the river is necessary he shall make a report to that effect accompanied by a detailed statement of the trees houses huts or other buildings to be removed to the Collector of the district in whose jurisdiction the land on which such trees houses huts or other buildings stand is situated and the Collector shall report the same to the Lieutenant Governor in order that proceedings may be taken under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act 1870 for obtaining possession of such trees houses, huts, and buildings. Provided always that in case the Engineer be of opinion that the delay required by such proceedings is likely to be attended with grave and imminent danger to life or property it shall be lawful for him forthwith to cause such trees houses, huts, or buildings to be removed, and in such case the compensation due therefor shall be ascertained and paid in the manner hereinafter provided.

15. Sluices constructed in any public embankment shall be opened or shut only by or with the general or special permission of the officer in the immediate charge of the embankment under such orders either general or special, as he may receive from the Engineer.

16. In any case where an embanked towpath has heretofore been maintained by Government alongside any canal river, khāl, or channel, the Engineer shall be entitled to appropriate without payment, as heretofore, land or earth for the maintenance repair or reconstruction of such embanked towpath.

If in any case the Engineer shall consider it necessary for the purposes of towing to enlarge an existing towpath, or to construct a new towpath, proceedings shall be taken in accordance with the subsequent provisions of this Act relating thereto.

17. It shall be lawful for the Engineer, or any person whom he may authorize in that behalf, in order to carry out any of the purposes of this Act —

to enter upon and survey and take levels of any land

to dig or bore into the sub soil

to do all other acts necessary to ascertain whether the land is adapted to the purpose projected by such Engineer

to set out the boundaries of the land proposed to be taken and the intended line of the work proposed to be made thereon

to mark such levels boundaries and line by placing muls and cutting trenches

and where otherwise the survey cannot be completed or the levels taken, to cut down and clear away any part of any standing crop, fence or jungle

Provided that no person shall enter into any building or upon any enclosed court or garden attached to a dwelling house (unless with the consent of the occupier thereof) without previously giving such occupier at least seven days notice in writing of his intention to do so.

The officer so authorized shall at the time of such entry pay or tender payment for all necessary damage to be done as aforesaid and in case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount so paid or tendered he shall at once refer the dispute to the decision of the Collector and such decision shall be final.

PART III

Reference to the Collector and procedure thereon

18. Save as is by this Act otherwise provided the Engineer before causing any of the works mentioned in Sections 5 to 10 both inclusive or any of them to be executed shall prepare and submit to the Collector of the district plans, specifications, and estimates of the proposed works together with a map showing the boundaries of the various estates likely to be affected by the said works, and a notice in writing of his intention to execute such works and shall not commence any of such works until final order made in respect thereof. Such notice shall be in the form and state the particulars mentioned in Schedule (A) to this Act annexed. Upon the receipt of such notice the Collector shall cause a proclamation to be issued,

which shall be in the form and state the particulars mentioned in Schedule (B) The Collector shall append to such proclamation a list of the estates and villages, mentioned in the said notice, and such others as he may consider likely to be affected by the works proposed

19 Every such proclamation shall be published by affixing the same at the cutcherry of the Collector and in the manner provided in the third clause of Section 63

Publication of proclamation

20 Every such proclamation shall be published and served not less than thirty days before the day appointed for hearing the persons interested

Proclamation to be published for thirty days

21 In any inquiry or appeal held under this Act the Collector and the Commissioner shall respectively have the powers conferred on Courts by the Code of Civil Procedure for compelling the attendance of and for examining witnesses, and for the production of documents

Powers on inquiry and appeal

22 The Collector shall on the day appointed for the hearing or on any subsequent day to which the hearing shall be adjourned hear the objections of any persons who may appear and, after recording any evidence which they may adduce, shall communicate the objections that may be made together with his opinion thereon and on the proposed works to the Engineer who shall return the same with his opinion to the Collector If the Engineer agree in opinion with the Collector the Collector shall pass an order accordingly in regard to the execution of the aforesaid works, and notice of such order shall be served on the persons appearing in pursuance of the proclamation If he differ from the Collector the case shall be referred to the Commissioner of Revenue who shall pass such orders thereon as he may deem fit

Hearing of objections to work

23 If the lands, which are likely to be affected by any such proposed work, are situated within the limits of different districts the Engineer may report to the Collector of any district within which any portion of such lands is situated and such Collector may proceed in respect of all the lands likely to be affected by such work but in such case he shall apply to the Commissioner of the division for authority to proceed in such matter and the Commissioner of the division may give authority to any Collector within whose district any portion of such lands is situated to proceed in the same

Authority to take possession where land likely to be affected by the work are in different districts

If the districts within which the lands likely to be affected by any such work are situated are subject to the Commissioners of different divisions the Collector to whom the Engineer has submitted his report shall apply to the Commissioner of the division within which his district is situated and such Commissioner may with the concurrence of the Commissioner to whom the other district

of different divisions

is subject, give authority to proceed in such matter

PART IV

Procedure in cases of imminent danger to life or property

24 Whenever the Engineer shall be of opinion that the proceedings commenced by notice under Part III of this Act would cause delay in the exercise of any of the powers by Sections 5 6 and 7 conferred upon him likely to be attended with grave and imminent danger to life or property he may forthwith commence to exercise such powers without reference to the Collector Provided that he shall forthwith inform the Collector thereof and of the nature of the danger, and give notice of his intention to continue to exercise such powers The Collector in any case where he shall see fit may direct the Engineer to suspend further action until after the completion of such proceedings and inquiries The Engineer, as soon as he conveniently may, after giving such notice of his intention, shall give notice in writing to the Collector, together with plans, specifications estimates and maps as provided in Section 18, appending thereto a statement that the work mentioned therein has already been commenced and thereupon such proceedings and inquiries shall be had as in and by Part III of this Act are directed

Proceedings in emergency

Notice to the Collector

25 Whenever any land or earth from any land the property of any person is required for the purposes of any works commenced in pursuance of the provisions of the last preceding section, or for the purposes of Section 11 in cases where the Engineer shall be of opinion that proceedings for the acquisition of such land according to the provisions contained in Section 30 would cause delays aforesaid the Engineer shall cause public notice in form in Schedule (C) to be given at convenient places in the locality in which such land is situated and he may at the same time take possession of the same for the said purposes Provided that he shall, so soon thereafter as he conveniently may, give notice thereof to the Collector

Power to take possession of land

26 The Engineer shall ascertain and record the nature and estimated value of the crops and trees (if any) standing on such land, and shall offer adequate compensation to the persons interested If such offer is not accepted he shall forward the record with a report to the Collector, and the value of such crops and trees shall be allowed for in awarding compensation for the land under the provisions of Section 34

Compensation for standing crops and trees

27 Whenever the Engineer may be absent the Executive Engineer of the district may, in case he shall be of opinion that delay for the purpose of obtaining the orders of the Engineer would be attended with grave and imminent danger to life or property, exercise the powers in and by the three last preceding sections conferred on the Engineer

Power to Executive Engineer to act for Engineer

28 Whenever, upon an inquiry had under the provisions of this Part it has been determined in the final and conclusive order to be passed on such inquiry that anything done by the Engineer was unnecessary the land or the embankments or drainage shall, so far as any alteration thereof shall appear to be unnecessary, be at the expense of the Government restored as nearly as possible to the state in which they were when the Engineer commenced to act under the provisions of this Part and any person who shall have sustained loss damage or injury by the execution of such works, shall receive compensation from the Government to be assessed and imposed according to the provisions contained in Part V of this Act

Section 23 to apply to proceedings under this Part

29 The provisions of Section 23 shall be applicable to proceedings taken under this Part

PART V

Acquisition of lands

30 Whenever in the course of proceedings under this Act save in those cases in which the Engineer has proceeded under the provisions of Part IV it appears that land is required for any of the purposes thereof, such purpose shall be deemed to be a public purpose within the meaning of the Land Acquisition Act 1870 and such proceedings shall be forthwith taken as are directed by the said Act or by any other law for the time being governing the acquisition of lands for public purposes

31 Whenever any land shall have been taken or used under the provisions of Part IV the Collector shall unless he shall direct the Engineer to suspend further action cause public notice in form in Schedule (D) to be given at convenient places on or near the land so taken stating that Government has taken possession of the land, and that claims to compensation for all interests in such land shall be made to him Thereupon the land shall vest absolutely in the Government free from all incumbrances subject however to the claims for compensation to be ascertained in manner as in this Part is provided

32 Such notice shall state the particulars of the land so taken, and shall require all persons interested in the land to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at a time and place therein mentioned (such time not being earlier than fifteen days after the date of publication of the notice), and to state the nature of their respective interests in the land and the amount and particulars of their claims to compensation for such interest

33 The Collector shall also serve notice to the same effect on the occupier (if any) of such land, and on all such persons known or believed to be interested therein, or to be entitled to act for persons so interested, as reside, or have agents authorized to receive service on their behalf, within the revenue district in which the land is situate

34 After service of such notices proceedings shall be had and taken to determine the amount of compensation to be payable in respect of such and,

in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, or any other law for the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes

35 Whenever any land other than land required or taken by the Engineer or any right of fishery, right of drainage, right of the use of water or other right or property, shall have been injuriously affected by the due exercise of the powers or provisions of this Act, the person in whom such right is vested may prefer a claim by petition to the Collector for compensation

36 No claim shall be entertained which shall be made later than one year next after the completion of the work by which such right is injuriously affected

37 When any such claim is made, proceedings shall be taken in view to determine the amount of compensation, if any, which should be made, and the person to whom the same should be payable in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, or any other law for the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes

38 In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded in such cases, the Judge and Assessors shall take into consideration—

First the market value of the property injuriously affected at the time of acquiring the land,

Secondly, the damage sustained by the claimant by reason of such acquisition injuriously affecting the property

Thirdly, the consequent diminution of the market value of the property injuriously affected at the time of acquiring the land

But the Judge or Assessors shall not take into consideration—

First the degree of urgency which has led to the acquisition

Secondly any damage sustained by the claimant which if caused by a private person, would not in any suit instituted against such person justify a decree for damages

39 All land earth pathways sluices, gates, berms hedges belonging to or forming part of any embankment or watercourse, of which charge has been or may hereafter be taken by the officers of Government shall vest in the Government and shall be held on behalf of the Government in respect of the embankments mentioned in Schedule E annexed to this Act, and in respect of other works on behalf of the persons interested in the lands to be protected or benefited by such embankment or watercourse, subject to the provisions of Section 67, and all monies received on account of such lands shall be payable to the Engineer and credited to the cost of the construction and maintenance of such works respectively

PART VI

COST OF WORKS PROCEEDINGS &c

1 *Ascertainment thereof*

40 The provisions in this Part contained shall not apply to any of the embankments mentioned in Schedule (E) to this Act annexed save so far as any works or repairs are executed therein or in relation thereto under the provisions of Sections 10 and 13 of this Act respectively. All sums payable in respect of any works or repairs executed therein or in relation thereto except under the provisions of the said sections respectively shall be paid by the local Government.

If at any time after the passing of this Act, on inquiry made by the Collector as far as possible in accordance with the provisions of Part III of this Act it shall be found that it is unnecessary for the public interests to retain any embankment mentioned in Schedule (I) the Lieutenant Governor may direct that the same shall be no longer included in the said schedule. Provided that the same shall be restored to the said schedule if on any subsequent inquiry similarly conducted it shall be found necessary so to do.

The Lieutenant Governor may at any time after the passing of this Act, by a notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette* direct that any embankment not mentioned in Schedule (E) be included in the said schedule and the provisions of this section shall apply to such embankment.

41 In accordance with the custom heretofore in force in respect of the pergunnahs entered in Schedule (F) annexed to this Act the Government shall continue to contribute annually the sum noted therein for each pergunnah respectively towards the maintenance of the embankments thereof.

If the embankments maintained in any such pergunnah shall at any time be declared to be public embankments under the provisions of Section 4 the Collector shall from the date of such declaration keep a separate account for such pergunnah, in which the aforesaid sum shall be credited at the commencement of each financial year. The unexpended balance at the close of each year shall be carried on to the credit of the account in the next succeeding year and shall be available for the cost of repairing or erecting all the embankments which it may be deemed necessary to maintain in such pergunnah.

If at any time after the passing of this Act, on an inquiry made by the Collector as far as possible in accordance with the provisions of Part III, it shall be found that it is unnecessary for the public interest to retain any embankment in either of the said pergunnahs the Lieutenant Governor may direct that such contribution shall cease in respect of such pergunnah. Provided that such contribution shall again be made in accordance with the provisions hereinbefore contained if it shall appear to the Lieutenant Governor, on the report of an inquiry similarly conducted, that the maintenance

of any embankment in such pergunnah has again become necessary for the public interest.

42 Specifications of any works or repairs to be executed under the provisions of this Act, and estimates of the expenses to be incurred therein or relating thereto, including such proportion of establishment charges as the Lieutenant Governor shall direct shall be prepared by the Engineer as soon after the month of October in each year as may be practicable. And whenever it appears that the actual expenses to be incurred will exceed the amount mentioned in the said estimates by one tenth, the Engineer shall forthwith prepare further estimate and if necessary further specifications. Copies of all specifications and estimates shall be transmitted to the office of the Collector together with vernacular translations thereof, or such abstracts thereof as the Lieutenant Governor may from time to time direct and may be examined by any person interested in such works or repairs. Notice of the receipt of specifications and estimates shall be served for all estates chargeable for or likely to be affected by the said works or repairs and should any objection in regard to the amount of such expenses be preferred by any such person within a period of one month from the date of such notice, the Collector shall communicate the objection with his own opinion thereupon to the Engineer, who shall pass such orders as may appear to him reasonable and proper. Such order shall be subject in any case to an appeal by the person making such objection and to a reference by the Collector to the Commissioner, whose decision shall be final.

43 The accounts of the actual expense incurred in executing any works or repairs shall be prepared as soon as possible after the completion thereof. The Engineer shall sign a certificate stating the true amount of all such expenses and the names of the estates chargeable for and of the estates and villages affected by the said works and repairs. Copies of the said accounts and certificates shall be forwarded to the office of the Collector, and may be there examined by any person interested. Notice of the receipt thereof shall be served for the said estates and villages and such others as in the opinion of the Collector are liable to contribute to the payment of the said amount and if, within thirty days from the service of such notice any interested person shall object to the accounts on the ground either that the work charged for has not been performed, or that the whole sum charged has not been expended, or that the rates of charge are higher than those mentioned in the estimates, the Collector shall inquire into such objection, and may pass any order thereon subject in any case to an appeal by the objector or to a reference by the Engineer to the Commissioner of division, whose decision shall be final.

44 The Collector shall add to the amount appearing in the said certificate all sums which have been paid or have become payable in respect of compensation, costs and expenses under and incidental to any proceedings taken or directed to be taken under Parts III and V of this Act, including costs of all surveys and plans. He shall thereupon make an order specifying

the total sum found payable, and in respect of works done under Sections 9, 12, and 13, the persons by whom, or in respect of other works the estates in respect of which the same is payable to him. If the order is made in respect of work done under Sections 9, 12 or 13, the same shall forthwith be served upon the party or parties liable to pay otherwise the Collector shall proceed under the provisions in the next chapter contained. Interest may be charged upon any sum paid as compensation from the date of payment thereof at such rate, not exceeding a per cent per annum as the Lieutenant Governor may direct.

45 The said total sum, save so far as is otherwise provided in this Act, shall be paid to the Collector by the zemindars of the estates in which are situated the lands benefited or protected by the repairs or works executed. Provided that where any specific sum has hitherto been annually demanded in respect of any embankment not included in Schedule E and when the said embankment is at the time of this Act coming into operation being maintained by Government then such special payments shall, after the passing of this Act thenceforth cease and determine.

Every zemindar, who is liable under this rule for the payment of the whole or a portion of such total sum, shall be entitled to recover from the proprietor of every tenure which is declared to be a part of his estate the sum apportioned to such tenure by the Collector, under the provisions of Section 50. And similarly, every proprietor shall be entitled to recover from the proprietor of any subordinate tenure which is declared to be a part of his tenure the sum apportioned to such subordinate tenure by the Collector, under the said provisions.

2 Apportionment thereof

46 So soon as the total sum payable as afore said has been ascertained the Collector shall cause a notice to be served for every one of the said estates and villages mentioned in Section 43. Every such notice shall specify the estates and villages aforesaid and that an inquiry will be held at a day and place therein named for the purpose of apportioning amongst the zemindars and proprietors the said total sum, with interest and the costs of apportionment.

47 On the day fixed in the said notice, which shall not be less than thirty days later than the date of any service of such notice, the Collector shall proceed to make the said inquiry. In making this inquiry he shall receive such evidence as may be tendered by, or on behalf of, the said zemindars and proprietors, and by, or on behalf of, any other persons who may claim to be interested therein.

48 In any such inquiry the Collector shall take down in writing the names of all persons who may claim, or who may be alleged by any party interested, to be proprietors of tenures within any of the estates mentioned in such notice. In default of appearance of any such person, the Collector shall issue and serve a notice calling on him to appear at a date and place therein mentioned, and to show cause against being included in the order of apportionment to be made therein, and shall adjourn the inquiry till such date.

49 At such or any subsequently adjourned inquiry, the Collector, if there be only one estate liable, shall charge the zemindar thereof with the total amount payable and if there be two or more estates he shall apportion the same amongst the zemindars thereof, rateably in the proportion of the respective benefits derived by such estates from such works or repairs or in proportion of the areas of the lands benefited or protected thereby and comprised within such estates respectively or with the sanction of the local Government in proportion to the amount of revenue respectively payable for such estates, if before the passing of this Act such proportion has been usually adopted.

Provided that the said total amount payable in respect of the embankments on the right bank of the river Gunduk shall be chargeable in accordance with the custom in force for such estates to the zemindars of all the estates situated in the district of Sarun, in proportion to the amount of revenue respectively payable for such estates.

Provided also that the sum standing to the credit of a pergunnah in Schedule (F) in the account kept by the Collector, at the time when the total amount payable is fixed under the provisions of Section 44, shall be deducted from the total amount payable in respect of such portion of any embankment as is situated in such pergunnah, and that the zemindars of the estates situated therein shall be charged only with the balance of the amount (if any) which may remain payable.

50 The Collector shall in like manner, apportion except in respect of the said Gunduk embankments, the amount payable in respect of each estate amongst all the tenures therein rateably in the proportion of benefit so received or area so benefited or protected first deducting therefrom such sum as on the like principle of proportion is payable in respect of such portion of the estate as is not included within any tenure.

51 All lands held without payment of rent, not being estates entered in the register of revenue free tenures, shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to form a part of the tenure within the local boundaries of which they are included, and, if they are not included within the local boundaries of any tenure, then to be a part of the estate within the local boundaries of which they are included and if they are not included within the local boundaries of any estate, then to be a part of such conterminous estate as the Collector, in whose district such conterminous estate is situated, shall by an order under his seal and signature, declare.

52 The amount apportioned to any estate or tenure shall be payable in equal instalments on such days as the Lieutenant Governor shall direct, provided that no instalment shall exceed four annas for every acre of land in respect of which the same is payable, and that not more than four instalments shall be payable in any one year.

Interest shall be charged on the unpaid portion of the said amount from the date of the same be

coming due until payment thereof at such rate not exceeding five per cent per annum as the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time determine

53 On the completion of the apportionment the Collector shall make an order specifying the estates and tenures, and the several sums payable in respect thereof, the instalments of such sums and the dates on which the same are payable

3 Recovery thereof

54 The Collector shall, within thirty days from the final order of apportionment make and serve for every estate therein mentioned an order stating the amount with interest due in respect thereof and that the same is payable to him and the date or dates at which such amount or instalments thereof shall become payable to him

55 If such sum or any instalment thereof be not pursuant to the said order paid the same with interest shall be recoverable as arrears of a demand under the provisions of Bengal Act VII of 1868 *(to make further provision for the recovery of arrears of land revenue and public demands recoverable as arrears of land revenue)*

56 Every zamindar or proprietor to whom any sum or instalment thereof is payable under the said order may recover the same with interest as aforesaid in the manner provided for the recovery of arrears of rent in respect of putnee tenures by the provisions of Clauses 2 and 3 of Section 8 Sections 9 10, 14 15, and Clauses 1, 2, and 3 of Section 17 of Regulation VIII of 1819 as amended by Bengal Act VIII of 1865 provided that the right or interest of any person holding from the proprietor of such tenure shall not be affected by any sale held under these provisions A copy of the said order, certified under the name and seal of the Collector shall be received in any suit for the recovery of the same as conclusive evidence that the amount was apportioned as therein mentioned but shall not be evidence as to the existence of or as to any right in the tenure to which the said amount has been apportioned

PART VII

Miscellaneous

57 Whoever wilfully obstructs any person duly authorized under this Act in removing or levelling any embankment, house hut or other building or in the lawful exercise of any of the powers in this Act conferred, shall, in case such obstruction shall not amount to an offence within the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, be liable to imprisonment of either description for any period not exceeding six months, at the discretion of the Magistrate or to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees commutable if not paid, to a period of imprisonment not exceeding six months or to both

58 Every person who, without the previous permission of the Engineer shall erect or cause or wilfully permit to be erected any new embankment, or

shall obstruct or divert, or cause or wilfully permit to be obstructed or diverted, any watercourse if such embankment or water course is likely to interfere with counteract or impede, any public embankment or any public water course, or shall abet any such act shall be liable on conviction, to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or in default of payment, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding six months

59 No person shall, without due authority cut through, or attempt to cut through, any public embankment or destroy or attempt to destroy any such embankment or open or shut, or obstruct any sluice in any such embankment or any public water course and every person who shall commit any breach of the provisions of this section shall in case the act shall not amount to mischief within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code be liable to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding one month or to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees or to both

60 Every person who shall make any dam or other obstruction for the purpose of diverting or opposing the current of a river, wherein or whereon there are public embankments without the permission of the officer in immediate charge of the embankments or shall refuse or neglect to remove any such dam or obstruction when so required by the Engineer, or the Executive Engineer of the district, or shall cut or otherwise alter the banks of any embanked river or shall remove the earth from any public embankment, or shall drive stakes into it, or by any other wilful act destroy or diminish the efficiency of such embankment, and every person who shall cause or knowingly and wilfully permit any cattle to graze upon any such embankment or shall tether or cause or wilfully permit any cattle to be tethered upon any such embankment, or who shall root up any grass or other vegetation growing on any such embankment, shall be liable to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to both

61 Whenever any person is convicted of an offence under either of the three last preceding sections the convicting Magistrate may order that he shall remove the embankment or obstruction, or repair the damage, in respect of which the conviction is held, within a period to be fixed in such order If such person neglects or refuses to obey such order within the fixed period, the Engineer may remove such embankment or obstruction or repair such damage, and the cost of such removal or repair shall be levied from such person in addition to any other penalty in the manner provided in Section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

62 Every proclamation, notice or order in and by this Act required to be served may, unless when otherwise provided, be served—

(1) by delivering a copy of the same to the person to whom it is directed, or on failure of such service by posting the said copy on some conspicuous part of the house in which the said person resides, or by delivering the said copy to any agent

authorized to appear generally for the person to whom such proclamation, notice or order is directed, or

(2) by sending a registered letter containing a copy of such proclamation, notice or order directed to the said person at his usual place of abode or to the place where he may be known to reside or

(3) by posting a copy of the proclamation notice or order at the mal cutchery of the estate village or tenure to which the same relates, or if no such mal cutchery be found on some conspicuous place on the said estate village or tenure and by delivering in the case of estates paying their annual revenue by four instalments another copy thereof to the agent who shall have paid an instalment of revenue next before or after the preparation of such proclamation, notice or order. In all cases where two or more persons are holders of an estate village or tenure service under this clause shall be deemed to be good and sufficient service on each and all of such persons

63 No proceedings under this Act shall be impeached or affected by reason of any mistake in the name of any person there rendered liable to pay any sum of money or in the description of any estate or tenure or land in respect of which he is rendered liable to pay provided the directions of this Act be in substance and effect complied with and no proceedings under this Act shall for want of form be quashed or set aside in any Court of Justice

64 All the powers and authorities vested in the Engineer by any of the sections of this Act may be exercised by any officer of the Department of Public Works subordinate to him not being of a grade lower than an Executive Engineer in cases referred to him by the Lieutenant. Provided always that it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant to recall any case so referred and to proceed thereon either adopting or not adopting any of the proceedings thereto for had thereon as to him shall seem fit. Provided further that all reports by such delegated officer shall be submitted to the Engineer before they shall be forwarded to the Collector or any other authority

65 Every order passed by the Collector under Sections 22, 44 and 53 shall be appealable to the Commissioner of Revenue and every order of the Commissioner except when otherwise directed by this Act shall be appealable to the Board of Revenue but no appeal shall lie against any order mentioned in this section unless the same be presented within one month from the date of the order

66 Subject to the right of appeal above mentioned and to the orders and control of Government every order passed under the provisions aforesaid shall be final and shall not be open to revision by any Civil Court

67 Whenever the maintenance of any public embankment, or the retention of any land appropriated to the purposes thereof, may no longer be

required, and the permanent relinquishment of the same may be deemed expedient by the Engineer such land shall be conveyed by the Collector to the proprietor of the land within the limits of which it may be situated, on payment of the compensation if any, which was paid for such land when the same was taken for the purpose of the embankment. If the proprietor of such lands refuse or neglect to pay such price within a reasonable time after demand the same shall be sold by the Collector for such price as he can obtain for the same. All sums obtained for the conveyance of lands under the provisions of this section shall, after the payment of all expenses incurred on account of the same, be applied to the payment of the cost of any new embankment or drainage works affecting the said lands and in such case the residue only of the cost of such new works shall be charged upon the zemindars of estates benefited as heretofore provided

68 A Collector may delegate any of his powers under this Act to a Deputy Collector but from any order passed by a Deputy Collector to whom powers have been so delegated an appeal shall lie to the Collector if presented within thirty days of the date of the order

69 All offences created by this Act shall be inquired into and tried by a Magistrate of the first or second class

70 Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of the Hoochly and Burdwan Drainage Act 1871

SCHEDULE OF FORMS

SCHEDULE A—(Referred to in Section 15)

To the Collector of

Under the provisions of Part II of the Bengal Embankment Act 1872 it is my intention to [Here state the nature of the work to be undertaken] for the purpose of [state the purpose] for the execution of this work the undimentioned land will be required to be taken up is for a public purpose —

1	2	3
Perennial in which land is situated	Name of village in which land is situated	Area of land

Plans specifications and estimates of the proposed works together with a map showing the boundaries of the various estates likely to be affected by the said works are herewith submitted. The total probable cost of such works will be the sum of Rs

The following estates and villages will probably be affected by the work proposed [Here set out a list of the estates and villages]
The day of

A B,
Engineer of

SCHEDULE B — (Referred to in Section 18)

All persons interested are hereby required to take notice that the Collector has received a notice from the Engineer of _____ that it is his intention

(Here set out the whole of the Engineer's notice from the word "intention" making such addition to the list of estates and villages as the Collector shall think fit)

Any person interested and desirous of showing cause against the execution of the works specified is hereby required to appear before the Collector for that purpose on the _____ day of _____

C D,
Collector of _____

SCHEDULE C — (Referred to in Section 25)

Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of Section 25 of the Bengal Embankment Act, 1872 the land hereunder specified has been taken up as for a public purpose and notice thereof has been given to the Collector of _____

1	2	3
Pergunnah in which land is situated	Name of village in which land is situated	Approximate boundaries and area of land

The _____ day of _____

A B,
Engineer of _____

SCHEDULE D — (Referred to in Section 31)

All persons interested are required to take notice that under the provisions of Section 25 of the Bengal Embankment Act 1872 the Engineer of _____ has taken possession on account of the Government of _____ [Here state particulars of the land taken] and that claims to compensation for all interests in such land must be made to the Collector. All persons having any such claims are therefore required to appear personally or by agent on _____ day of _____ at _____ and to state the nature of their respective interests in such land, and the amount and particulars of their claims to compensation for such interests

The _____ day of _____

C D,
Collector of _____

SCHEDULE E — (Referred to in Section 40)

No 1

Right Embankment on the Selye River from Ianagore to Kola

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the Selye River 3 miles 4780 feet more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Ianagore of Pergunnah Bogree, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Kola in the said pergunnah

No 2

Right Embankment on the Selye River from Chota Roopram to Narooa

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the Selye River, 4 miles 770 feet more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Chota Roopram of Pergunnah Bogree, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Narooa in the said pergunnah

No 3

Right Embankment on the Selye River from Sri rampore to Ganchia

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the Selye River, 7 miles 2686 feet, more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Srirampore of Pergunnah Chanderkona, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Ganchia in the said pergunnah

No 4

Left Embankment of the Selye River from Kursi to Kulakuri

This is a continuous line of embankment on the left bank of the Selye River 6 miles 5,265 feet, more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Kursi of Pergunnah Bogree and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Kulakuri in the said pergunnah

No 5

Left Embankment of the Selye River from Bagputta to Radhachuck

This is a continuous line of embankment on the left bank of the Selye River 20 miles 680 feet more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Bagputta of Pergunnah Chanderkona and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Radhachuck of Pergunnah Barda

No 6

Left Embankment of the Darkissur and Sankra Rivers

This is a continuous line of embankment on the left bank of the Darkissur and Sankra Rivers, 5 miles 250 feet more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Ramnagar of Pergunnah Byra, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Gasna of Pergunnah Jehanabad

No 7

Right Embankment of the Darkissur and Jhoomee Rivers

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the Darkissur and Jhoomee Rivers, 6 miles 3,200 feet more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Digra of Pergunnah Byra, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Sowe of Pergunnah Barda

No. 8

Left Embankment on the Bukhshi Khall.

This is a continuous line of embankment on the left bank of the Bukhshi Khall, 6 miles 4,380 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Bukshi of Pergunnah Kharijee Mundleghaut and near the junction of the Roopnarain River and Bukhshi Khall and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Gyghattee in the said pergunnah where the Gyghattee Khall leaves the Damoodah

No 9

Right Embankment on the Roopnarain River

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the River Roopnarain, 29 miles 2,378 feet, more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground distant 57 feet south east by compass from the Machnan masonry sluice on the right bank of the Doorba Shatti Khall, in the village of Machnan of Pergunnah Mundleghaut and terminates at a masonry pillar at the zero milepost on the bank of the Tidal Canal, Reach I. This milepost bears 100 feet south west by compass from the Canal Toll-house, in the village of Camalpore of Pergunnah Mysadul

No 10

Right Embankment on the Pyratoongee Khall

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the Pyratoongee Khall 4,410 feet more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Pyratoongee of Pergunnah Tumlook, on the Roopnarain embankment right bank and terminates at a masonry pillar distant 187 feet west of a temple on the Tumlook Road, in the village of Barpadoobasun in the said pergunnah

No 11

Left Embankment on the Pyratoongee Khall

This is a continuous line of embankment on the left bank of the Pyratoongee Khall 4,370 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar in the ground in the village of Pyratoongee of Pergunnah Tumlook and on the Roopnarain embankment right bank and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Barpadoobasun in the said pergunnah

No 12

Right Embankment on the Gungakhally Khall

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the Gungakhally Khall, 3 miles 3,430 feet, more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Soodhapore of Pergunnah Tumlook, on the Roopnarain embankment, right bank, and terminates at a masonry pillar distant 675 feet east of the Rogonathpore masonry sluice, in the village of Sydepore in the said pergunnah

No 13

Left Embankment on the Gungakhally Khall

This is a continuous line of embankment on the left bank of the Gungakhally Khall, 3 miles

1,670 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Mysda of Pergunnah Tumlook, on the Roopnarain embankment, right bank, and terminates at a masonry pillar distant 170 feet north east of the Rogonathpore masonry sluice on the right bank of the Gungakhally Khall, in the village of Rogonathpore in the said pergunnah

No 14

Right Embankment on the Soadiggi Khall

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the Soadiggi Khall 2 miles 3,990 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Soadiggi of Pergunnah Tumlook, on the Roopnarain embankment, right bank, and terminates at a masonry pillar, in the village of Jasamnathpore in the said pergunnah

No 15

Left Embankment on the Soadiggi Khall

This is a continuous line of embankment on the left bank of the Soadiggi Khall, 2 miles 1,690 feet more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Soadiggi of Pergunnah Tumlook, on the Roopnarain embankment right bank, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Hugla in the said pergunnah

No 16

Right Embankment on the Doobachutty Khall

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the Doobachutty Khall, 1 mile 3,510 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground at a distance of 550 feet north north east of the Bhoodah Factory Chimney in the village of Bhoodah of Pergunnah Mundleghaut, and terminates at a masonry pillar distant 57 feet south east of the Machnan masonry sluice in the village of Machnan in the said pergunnah

No 17

Mohunkhally Circuit Embankment

This is a circuit embankment 28 miles 3,258 feet more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the village of Kooltigree where the Mohunkhally River runs into the Roopnarain River and passing along the right bank of the Mohunkhally River through the villages of Joligunsam Seetapore, Manco to Basantopore where the Mohunkhally and Doobachutty Rivers bifurcate, thence skirting the left bank of the Doobachutty River it passes through the villages of Shahpore Bosorepore, and Barmogria to Kachara thence skirting the Roopnarain, right bank it passes through the village of Doodconra and Bagchina and terminates at the masonry pillar aforesaid

No 18

Pannah Circuit Embankment

This is a circuit embankment 9 miles 3,640 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a ma

sonry pillar built in the ground on the left bank of the Selye River at its junction with the Cossye River near a temple in the village of Bargobindoo Pergunnah Barda. It passes through the villages of Baramdi and Raneebazaar on the left bank of the Selye River and then along the right bank of the Kanta Khall through the villages of Bhau gadow Parna, Baramdiheel Tubli, and Dhurm pore, and terminates at the aforesaid pillar

No 19

Ghattal Circuit Embankment

This is a circuit embankment 10 miles 1800 feet more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground on the left bank of the Selye River at its bifurcation with the Arora River and passing along the left bank of the Selye River and through the villages of Srirampore Bassodhpore and Singapore it skirts the right bank of the Arora Khall through the villages of Ramchunderpore Ronathechuck and others and terminates at the masonry pillar aforesaid

No 20

Sheikpore Circuit Embankment

This is a circuit embankment 18 miles 5108 feet more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground at the bifurcation of the Rivers Sankia and Jhoomi in the village of Sneikpore of Pergunnah Bovrah and passing along the left bank of the Jhoomi River through the villages of Srimantpore, Anandopore and Thakooruchuck thence along the right bank of the Sankia River through the villages of Narsingchuck, Koclat Goozrit, and others, terminates at the aforesaid masonry pillar

No 21

Khasbar Circuit Embankment

This is a circuit embankment 5 miles 5240 feet more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground at the point of bifurcation of the Jhoomi and Amada Rivers in the village of Lalchuck Pergunnah Barda and passing along the right bank of the Jhoomi River through the villages of Purbuttchuck, Prosadchuck and Joybag and thence along the left bank of the Amada River through the villages of Khasbar Sowai, and Lalchuck it terminates at the aforesaid masonry pillar

No 22

Chetooa Circuit Embankment

This is a circuit embankment 45 miles 1420 feet more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground at the junction of the Roopnara River and Mohunkhally Khall in the village of Moishgatta, Pergunnah Khurjee Mundleghaut and passing along the left bank of the Mohunkhally Khall through the villages of Dukubai Gowretchuck Gobindnuggur and Bosu por thence along the left bank of the Cossye River through the villages of Koli Moheshpore Coudhuggur and Islampore, thence along the right bank of the Selye River through the villages of Scornatpore, Rogonathpore, and Konaore to the junction of the Selye and Roop

nara Rivers at Protapbore, and thence along the right bank of the Roopnara River through the villages of Hurrispore Joleonaram, Raneechuck, and Gopeegunge, it terminates at the aforesaid masonry pillar

No 23

Doosaspore Circuit Embankment

This is a circuit embankment 18 miles 2,350 feet more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground on the right bank of the Cossye River, distant 704 feet and bearing 20° from the Doosaspore sluice in the village of Doosaspore of Pergunnah Chetooa, and passing along the right bank of the Cossye River through the villages of Nobinbasdepore, Koonj pore Mohespore, Telondee and Brickobanupore, thence passing along the left bank of the Petoos Khall through the villages of Puttehpore, Godve pore and Dhamkola, it terminates at another masonry pillar in the village of Kritbaspore, Pergunnah Chetooa

No 24

Narajole Embankment

This is an embankment 7 miles 1,735 feet, more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground on the left bank of the Cossye River in the village of Samat Pergunnah Chetooa and passing along the left bank of the Cossye River to the village of Mudunmohunpore, and thence along the right bank of the Selye River through the village of Ramdepore it terminates at another masonry pillar in the village of Chandikhally Pergunnah Chetooa

No 25

Bindabunchuck Embankment

This is an embankment 2 miles 800 feet more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground in the village of Bindabunchuck, Pergunnah Khurjee Mundleghaut and running along the right bank of the Doorbachatti Khall terminates at another masonry pillar in the same village

No 26

Dhangaria Embankment

This is an embankment 2 miles 2520 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground in the village of Dhangaria Pergunnah Jehanabad and running along the left bank of the Roopnara River terminates at another masonry pillar in the same village

No 27

Right Embankment on the Adjai River

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the Adjai River 7 miles 3,980 feet more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Gaurbazaar of Pergunnah Sheregarh, and terminates at a masonry pillar at the junction of the Ioomnee Khall with the Adjai River in the village of Kejladee of Pergunnah Shanpaharee

No 28

Right Embankment on the Adjai River

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the Adjai River, 4 miles, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground near a masonry sluice near the junction of the Toomnee and Balpaharee Khalls in the village of Bistopore of Pergunnah Shampaharee, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Urjuntonee in the said pergunnah.

No 29

Right Embankment on the Adjai River

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the Adjai River, 11 miles, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Satkonee Pergunnah Shampaharee and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Sagurposta of Pergunnah Gopeebhoom.

No 30

Left Embankment on the Adjai River

This is a continuous line of embankment on the left bank of the Adjai River, 3 miles more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Singhee of Pergunnah Azmutshahi, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Bamonea in the said pergunnah.

No 31

Right Embankment on the Damoodah River

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the Damoodah River 4,488 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Sadipore of Pergunnah Habalee, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Kistopore in the said pergunnah.

No 32

Left Embankment on the Damoodah River

This is a continuous line of embankment on the left bank of the Damoodah River 107 miles more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Sillia, Pergunnah Champanuggur, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Allipore of Pergunnah Mundleghaut.

No 33

Right Embankment on the Damoodah River

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the Damoodah River, 1 mile 260 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Lakea, Pergunnah Habalee, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Bergang in the said pergunnah.

No 34

Right Embankment on the Damoodah River

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the Damoodah River, 3,828 feet,

more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Bulrampore Pergunnah Habalee, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the said village.

No 35

Right Embankment on the Damoodah River

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the Damoodah River 1 mile 528 feet more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Zangirpore Pergunnah Habalee, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Srehistopore in the said pergunnah.

No 36

Right Embankment on the Damoodah River

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the Damoodah River 18 miles more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Oozirpore Pergunnah Habalee and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Dehi Barsut of Pergunnah Barsut.

No 37

Right Embankment on the Damoodah River

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the Damoodah River 29 miles 3 560 feet more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground at the junction of the Gyghattee Khall with the Damoodah River in the village of Gyghattee, Pergunnah Arsa and terminates at a masonry pillar at the junction of the Roopnarain and Hughli Rivers at the 32nd milepost on the Roopnarain left embankment in the village of Magrapathur of Pergunnah Mundleghaut.

No 38

Left Embankment on the Roopnarain River

This is a continuous line of embankment on the left bank of the River Roopnarain 31 miles 3 762 feet more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground at the junction of the Roopnarain River and the Bakhsee Khall in the village of Bakhsee Pergunnah Mundleghaut and terminates at a masonry pillar at the junction of the Hughli and Roopnarain Rivers at the 32nd milepost of the Roopnarain embankment in the village of Magrapathur Pergunnah Mundleghaut.

No 39

This is a continuous line of embankment 41 miles and 155 feet more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground in the village of Khodalobra, Pergunnah Birkul and running generally parallel with the coast line of the Bay of Bengal, terminates at a masonry pillar on the Contai and Kedgeri Road on the right bank of the Russulpore River in the village of Shamchuck, Pergunnah Kowramal.

No 40

This is a continuous line of embankment 30 miles, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground on the Contai and Kedgeri Road on the right bank of the Russulpore

River in the village of Shamohuck, Pergunnah Kowramal, and running along the right bank of the Russulpore River as far as the Contai and Tumlook Road, and thence along the right bank of the Serpai River, terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Atlagori, Pergunnah Majnamutta

No 41

This is a circuit embankment on the right bank of the Russulpore River, 2 miles 4,868 feet more or less, in length. It commences and terminates at a masonry pillar built in the ground in the village of Sanberia Pergunnah Bahirimutta

No 42

This is a continuous line of embankment 30 miles more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground in the village of Atlagori, Pergunnah Majnamutta and running along the left bank of the Serpai River as far as the village of Kessoorkunda on the Contai and Midnapore Road, and thence in a northerly direction to Chowmook on the Bagdah River and thence along the right bank of the Balliaghye Khall to the east of the Dhoobda Jhel terminates at a masonry pillar on the sand ridge in the village of Madhubpore Pergunnah Bhograi

No 43

This is a continuous line of embankment 17½ miles more or less, in length. It commences at the great sea dyke east of the Peechabunnee sluice on the left bank of the Peechabunnee Khall and running along the said bank as far as the masonry pillar built in the ground in the village of Madhubpore Pergunnah Bhograi and thence along the right bank terminates at the great sea dyke west of the Peechabunnee sluice

No 44

This is a circuit embankment on the right bank of the Bagdah River 3 miles 2 528 feet more or less, in length. It commences and terminates at a masonry pillar built in the ground in the village of Astichuck, Pergunnah Paharpore

No 45

This is a continuous line of embankment 95 miles more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground in the village of Ramchuck Pergunnah Sugamutta and running along the left bank of the Iktiarpo Khall to its junction with the Madakhally River, thence running along the left bank of the Madakhally River to the Chowdachoolee Inspection Bungalow at the confluence of the Russulpore River and the Koonjapore or Thalputti Khall thence running along the left bank of the Koonjapore or Thalputti Khall to its embouchure in the Bay of Bengal thence running parallel to the coast line as far as the mouth of the River Huldee then following the right bank of this river as far as the junction of the Kaliaghye and Coesye Rivers, and lastly running along the right bank of the Kaliaghye River, terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Nilkantapore Pergunnah Jalamutta

No 46

This is a continuous line of embankment 5 miles more or less, in length, on the right bank of the Kaliaghye River. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground in the village of Kharan, Pergunnah Pataspore and terminates at another masonry pillar in the said village

No 47

This is a circuit embankment 34 miles 1 000 feet more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground near the Barju Ghaut in the village of Barju Pergunnah Narnamutta and running along the right bank of the Madakhally River the left bank of the Bagdah River, and the right bank of the Chack bowani Khall terminates at the aforesaid pillar. It passes through the villages of Barju Simulbari, Disimila Khamgara Idalpore Kalurathari, Luchintar Ullalbari Koniabar Bhasagara, Khala Kalkadari, Sundarpore Mallickpore, Ballabpore Sukakhola Udiypore Gopalpore, Baro Adapore, Pamlapura Chikbata Calsai Culbaria, Chakmathuri Chakahabani Bhayrabdari South Chando Manglepore Dalhindara Partabdi, Bamanbassan Sitadigi Kistnugur Panesoori Sardabar Mathura Chakrosal Khacura Mangalchuck Tonabila Arjannu, Purulia Mahesda, Khamgara Maldi Barje and Pergunnahs Narnamutta Kismat Pataspore Kismat Danto Kharaig Partabjhan, Pataspore and Bhatgar

No 48

This is a circuit embankment 11 miles 1 041 feet more or less in length lying between the Madakhally River and Udbadal Khall. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground at the junction of the Madakhally River and Udbadal Khall in the village of Naturea Pergunnah Narnamutta and passing through the villages of Udbadal Champainuggur Conasdi, Nathara Khitmar, Itabaria Nandigi Manikjar, Hasgoria Manikjar Basdebbaria, Patarbara, Pergunnah Narnamutta terminates at the aforesaid pillar

No 49

This is a circuit embankment 11 miles 1,025 feet more or less in length lying between the Iktiarpore Khall, Madakhally River, and Udbadal Khall. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground at the junction of the Madakhally River and Iktiarpore Khall in the village of Rogonathchuck Pergunnah Narnamutta, and running along the left bank of the Madakhally River left bank of the Udbadal Khall and right bank of the Iktiarpore Khall terminates at the aforesaid pillar. It passes through the villages of Udbadal Patna Dumurdari Podutardi, South Biada, Ichhapore Pauchgaria Bhupatinuggur, Rogonathchuck Nandichuck Khorinet Gobindapore Jogomohunpore, Champainuggur Kanjadapore Udbadal, and the Pergunnahs of Narnamutta and Kosal

No 50

This is a continuous line of embankment 3 miles 3 250 feet more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground in the village of Ramchuck, Pergunnah Sugamutta, and running along the right bank of the Iktiarpore Khall terminates at a pillar in the village of Radhapore, Pergunnah Bruch

No 51

This is a circuit embankment 7 miles 2,735 feet, more or less, in length between the Kaliaghye River and the Bagui Khall. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground at the junction of the Kaliaghye River with the Bagui Khall in the village of Daropatna Pergunnah Pataspore and passing through the villages of Gocolpore Golahat, Daropatna, Pergunnah Pataspore terminates at the aforesaid masonry pillar.

No 52

This is a circuit embankment 20 miles more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground on the south side of the junction of the Thalputti Khall with the Russulpore River in the village of Gumgar Pergunnah Kasba Hidgellee, and running along the left bank of the Russulpore River to its confluence with the sea then following the coast line to the embouchure of the Thalputti Khall in the Bay of Bengal and thence running along the south bank of the Thalputti Khall terminates at the aforesaid pillar. It passes through the villages of Gorabar Debi chuck, Dandchuck, Katka Sampore, Baga Paduraria, Nenapata Mohendranuggur, Kolagachia Pauchbari Osilchuck, Honabaria Orukbaria Salonda Sahibchuck Bamunchuck Barabari Phulbari and Mulichuck all in the Pergunnah Kasba Hidgellee.

No 53

This is a continuous line of embankment 60 miles 4,110 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground on the left bank of the Cossye River in the village of Bargoda Pergunnah Tumlook, and running along the left bank of the Cossye and Hullec Rivers to the confluence of the latter with the River Hooghly, and thence along the right bank of the Hooghly and Roopnain Rivers, terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Banka about one fourth of a mile north of a Hindu temple on the left bank of the Banka Khall.

No 54

This is a circuit embankment 12 miles 2,550 feet more or less, in length situated between the Kaliaghye and Cossye Rivers. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground at the junction of the said rivers, and running along the left bank of the Kaliaghye River and the right bank of the Cossye River terminates at the aforesaid pillar. It passes through the villages of Puro Nonakari, Lachanpore, Narkulsi Soonabhov Asnan Chaundibarya, Machodal Kholakhilly, Kalkadari, Pauchpukhria Kistochuel and Salugaria all in the Pergunnah Tumlook.

No 55

Rampore Beaulah old Embankment

This is a continuous line of embankment on the left bank of the River Ganges 17,700 feet in length more or less. It commences at a masonry pillar to be fixed in the ground at the village of Kasulpore, Pergunnah Ghurreehath and terminates at a masonry pillar to be fixed at the village of Talhamuree, Pergunnah Lashkarpore.

No 56

Rampore Beaulah Embankment

This is a continuous line of embankment on the left bank of the River Ganges, 8,180 feet in length, more or less. It commences at a masonry pillar to be fixed in the ground at the village of Bolunpore, Pergunnah Ghurreehath, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Kudul kuttee Pergunnah Ghurreehath, where it joins the road to Dinagepore.

No 57

Maldah Embankment

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the Mahanuddy River, 11,519 feet more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar to be fixed in the ground at the village of Kootubpore Pergunnah Ameerabad and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Moheshpore, Pergunnah Vatia.

24 PERGUNNAHS

No 58

Left embankment on the River Hooghly

This is a continuous embankment on the left bank of the River Hooghly 5 miles 4,500 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at Munneekhalce Khall at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Juggonnathnuggur, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Meejghur, on the north side of Churrial Khall near the junction of the Hooghly River and Churrial Khall.

No 59

Right bank of Churrial Khall

This is a continuous embankment on the right bank of the Churrial Khall 2,780 feet more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar in the village of Meejghur on the north side of Churrial Khall near the junction of Hooghly River and Churrial Khall and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Ghurbanmonea on the north bank of Churrial Khall near the junction of Churrial Khall and the Calcutta and Atcheepore Road.

No 60

Left bank of Churrial Khall

This is a continuous embankment on the left bank of Churrial Khall 280 feet more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar in the village of Joychundeeppore near the junction of left bank of Churrial Khall and the Calcutta and Atcheepore Road and terminates at a masonry pillar in the said village of Joychundeeppore near the junction of River Hooghly and Churrial Khall.

No 61

Left bank of Hooghly River

This is a continuous embankment on the left bank of Hooghly River 19 miles 1,320 feet more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar in the village of Joychundeeppore, near the junction of River Hooghly and Churrial Khall and continues along the left bank of Hooghly River to Poojallee Khall on both sides of Poojallee Khall between the River Hooghly and the road

leading from Calcutta to Acheepore, and again down the left bank of the River Hooghly to the right bank of Fulta Khall, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Fulta near the junction of River Hooghly and Fulta Khall

No 62

Right bank of Fulta Khall

This is a continuous embankment on the right bank of Fulta Khall, 2 miles 1,320 feet, more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar in the village of Fulta on the north side of the khall near the junction of River Hooghly and Fulta Khall, and terminates at a masonry pillar on the right bank of Fulta Khall in the village of Soharah

No 63

Left bank of Fulta Khall

This is a continuous embankment on the left bank of Fulta Khall, 2 miles 1,360 feet more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar on the left bank of Fulta Khall in the village of Bosodeapoor and terminates at a masonry pillar on the left bank of the khall in the village of Taragunge near the junction of River Hooghly and Fulta Khall

No 64

Left bank of Hooghly River

This is a continuous embankment on the left bank of River Hooghly 11 miles 2,780 feet more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar in the village of Taragunge near the junction of River Hooghly and Fulta Khall and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Seemoolgunge on the right bank of Kholakhalee Khall near its junction with Hooghly River

No 65

Right bank of Kholakhalee Khall

This is a continuous embankment on the right bank of Kholakhalee Khall 3,500 feet more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar in the village of Seemoolgunge on the right bank of Kholakhalee Khall near its junction with Hooghly River and terminates at a masonry pillar on the right bank of the khall in the village of Durree Govindpore

No 66

Left bank of Kholakhalee Khall

This is a continuous embankment on the left bank of Kholakhalee Khall 4,800 feet more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar on the left bank of Kholakhalee Khall in the village of Jungalparah and terminates at a masonry pillar on the left bank of the khall in the village of Ramchundernugur near the junction of Hooghly River and Kholakhalee Khall

No 67

Left bank of Hooghly River

This is a continuous embankment on the left bank of River Hooghly, 3 miles 2,260 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar in the village of Ramchunderpore, near the junction of Hooghly River and Kholakhalee Khall, and terminates at a masonry pillar on the

right bank of Diamond Harbour Creek, in the village of Hajepoor near the junction of Hooghly River and Diamond Harbour Creek

No 68

This is a continuous embankment on the right bank of Diamond Harbour Creek 7 miles 3,100 feet more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar on the right bank of Diamond Harbour Creek in the village of Hajepoor, near the junction of Hooghly River and Diamond Harbour Creek and terminates at a masonry pillar in the right bank of Diamond Harbour Creek in the village of Dearnah

No 69

Left bank of Diamond Harbour Creek

This is a continuous embankment on the left bank of Diamond Harbour Creek 6 miles 680 feet more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar on the left bank of Diamond Harbour Creek in the village of Dearnah and terminates at a masonry pillar on the left bank of the Diamond Harbour Creek in the village of Madhubpoor near the junction of Hooghly River and Diamond Harbour Creek

No 70

Left bank of Hooghly River

This is a continuous embankment on the left bank of River Hooghly, 3 miles more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar on the left bank of Diamond Harbour Creek in the village of Madhubpoor near the junction of Hooghly River and Diamond Harbour Creek and terminates at a masonry pillar on the right bank of Culpee Nuddee in the village of Mosamaree near the junction of Hooghly River and Culpee Nuddee

No 71

Right bank of Culpee Nuddee

This is a continuous embankment on the right bank of Culpee Nuddee, 1 mile more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar on the right bank of Culpee Nuddee in the village of Mosamaree and terminates at a masonry pillar of the right bank of Culpee Nuddee in the village of Janikamaree

No 72

Left bank of Culpee Nuddee

This is a continuous embankment on the left bank of Culpee Nuddee 1 mile, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar on the left bank of Culpee Nuddee in the village of Gourypoor, and terminates at a masonry pillar on the left bank of Culpee Nuddee, in the village of Duranuggur, near the junction of Hooghly River and Culpee Nuddee

No 73

Left bank of River Hooghly

This is a continuous embankment on the left bank of Hooghly River 6 miles 2,640 feet more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar on the left bank of Culpee Nuddee, in the village of Duranuggur, near the junction of Hooghly River and Culpee Nuddee, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Chulamooree, near Chulamooree Semaphore

[Fourteenth Publication]

THE following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the emigration of laborers to the districts of Assam Cachar and Sylhet and to regulate contract labor and service together with the amended Bill and Act II of 1870 printed in double columns, is by order of the President published for general information —

WE the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill 'to amend the law relating to the emigration of laborers to the districts of Assam Cachar and Sylhet and to regulate contract labor and service' have the honor to make the following preliminary Report

We have received the papers noted in the margin and considered them in reference to the main features of the Bill, which we have amended accordingly. But we have not had sufficient time to discuss the wording of each clause in detail.

We have made certain verbal and formal alterations in the Bill and restored the wording of some of the provisions contained in Act II of 1870 for instance we have struck out section 9 and substituted the provisions contained in section 114 of Act II of 1870

From Secretary Bengal Chamber of Commerce dated 7th March 1873
 From Office Secretary Indian Holdings Association dated 6th March 1873
 From Secretary India General Steam Navigation Company Limited dated 17th March 1873
 From the Deputy Commissioner Nagaon Assam dated 11th March 1873
 From Secretary to the Assam Debrooghah dated 11th March 1873
 From Superintendent of Labor Transport Calcutta, dated 17th March 1873.
 From Superintendent of Labor Transport Goalundo dated 13th March 1873
 From Medical Inspector Labor Transport Calcutta dated 17th March 1873
 Remarks and Suggestions by Superintendent of Labor Transport Calcutta
 From Office Magistrate of Sylhet dated 20th March 1873
 From Deputy Commissioner Seebahga dated 1st April 1873
 From Office Deputy Commissioner of Cachar dated 24th April 1873
 From Office Deputy Commissioner of Calcutta dated 31st April 1873
 From Superintendent of Labor Transport Calcutta dated 3d April 1873

Emigration—In place of sections 10 and 11, we have retained section 64 of Act II of 1870 only adding thereto a provision that the Lieutenant Governor may prohibit emigration if he has reason to believe that a political disturbance is likely to occur in any labor district. We have reconstructed section 13.

Garden sirdars—On this subject we have omitted from section 20 of the Bill the provision requiring a garden sirdar to be furnished with a power of attorney. We have modified the provisions of section 24 which required coolies engaged by a garden sirdar to be registered before the Magistrate of the district or sub division of the district, by allowing them to be registered before the Magistrate of the district or sub division of the district through which they shall first pass on the road to their destination.

We have given power to the employer or his representative in Calcutta to cancel before the Superintendent of Immigration contracts made in the district by a garden sirdar on payment of the coolies travelling expenses.

We have struck out section 56 which enacts that a fine imposed on a garden sirdar shall be recoverable from the employer.

Recruiters—We have altered section 46, which required the Magistrate to satisfy himself by inquiry that the person to whom a recruiter's license had been granted was not unfitted by character or otherwise to be a recruiter before countersigning such license and we have made it obligatory on the Magistrate to countersign unless it appears to him that such person is unfit to be employed as a recruiter.

Transport—We have amended section 71 of the Bill by providing that the penalty prescribed by it for delay in dispatching a vessel shall not be incurred if the delay is occasioned by any casualty of navigation. Section 79 required the master of any licensed vessel to report the arrival of his vessel to the Magistrate at every place at which a vessel is obliged to stop, and to await the answer of the Magistrate. This provision being indefinite we have in place thereof substituted the following namely that the master shall be bound to report to the Magistrate immediately on arrival, and to remain during not less than six hours of daylight. In lieu of the power of detention given to the Magistrate by section 82, which is indefinite we have substituted a clear and distinct power of detention under certain circumstances, not exceeding five days and we have reconstructed this section. We have also altered section 83 to make it accord with the section preceding.

Localities unfit for residence of laborers — Being of opinion that the percentage of mortality, upon which the Lieutenant Governor is enabled to act and declare an estate unfit for the residence of laborers under the terms of section 121, is by itself no certain or safe indication of unfitness for residence, we have considerably modified the section. The power conferred by it is very summary, and we have therefore limited its exercise to cases of unfitness arising from the neglect or default of owners or employers whenever it may appear that the percentage of mortality mentioned in section 121 is due to that cause. The preceding section provides for two classes of cases in reference to estates—(1) unhealthiness and unfitness arising from condition (2) unhealthiness and unfitness arising from situation. This section provides machinery for proper and searching inquiry. We have therefore thought it right to limit the exercise of summary powers by the Lieutenant Governor to the cases mentioned above. We have framed a section in lieu of section 121, basing the action of the Lieutenant Governor upon the percentage of mortality mentioned in section 121 and we have provided therein for specific inquiries to be made before the Lieutenant Governor can declare an estate unfit for residence.

Contracts by time expired laborers — Chapter 17 — We have omitted this chapter and we have not re-enacted section 117 of Act II of 1870 being of opinion upon the information afforded us that it is not desirable to interfere with the free action of laborers who have served out their time. As a result of this omission we have provided in section 106 that the inspectors are to make returns of all laborers employed on an estate whether engaged under the Act or not.

Neglect of work and arrears of wages — Chapter 18 — This chapter is entirely a new provision for the regulation of the relative duties of master and servant. We do not see that such a provision of law is specially necessary in the labor districts. It forms a branch of general law, and should not be dealt with in a law relating to a special subject. We have consequently omitted this chapter.

Chapter 19 — As chapters 17 and 18 have been struck out, this chapter has no application and it is therefore omitted.

We proposed to insert by way of schedule to the Bill forms of contract and release instead of leaving them to be settled by the Executive Government as is provided by section 5 of the Bill but not having had sufficient time and information to frame them we have allowed the provisions of the Bill in this respect to stand unaltered for the present.

In presenting this preliminary report we beg to reserve to ourselves the liberty of further considering altering and amending the Bill as now amended and placed before the Council.

We recommend that the amended Bill and Act II of 1870 be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* in double columns, to show the changes proposed in the law.

G C PAUL
V H SCHALCH
C BERNARD
H L DAMPIER
B D COLVIN
T M ROBINSON
DEGUMBER MITTER

The 17th April 1873

No 74

Soonderbun Embankment

This is a continuous embankment in the Soonderbuns, 3 miles 2,640 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar in the village of Chulamoorree, near Chulamoorree Semaphore, and terminates at a masonry pillar near the right bank of the Sreerampoor Khall, in the village of Budinathpooor.

No 75

Right bank of Sreerampoor Khall

This is a continuous embankment on the right bank of the Sreerampoor Khall, 6 miles 2,640 feet, more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar on the right bank of Sreerampoor Khall, in the village of Budinathpooor, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Kontahenneah.

No 76

Left bank of Sreerampoor Khall

This is a continuous embankment on the left bank of Sreerampoor Khall, 9 miles 2,640 feet, more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar in the village of Kontahenneah and terminates at a masonry pillar on the left bank of the Sreerampoor Khall, in the village of Taktipoor Dighee.

No 77

Soonderbun Embankment

This is a continuous embankment in the Soonderbuns 26 miles, more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar on the left bank of Sreerampoor Khall in the village of Taktipoor Dighee and terminates at a masonry pillar on the right bank of Kharee Khall in the village of Gularchant.

No 78

Right bank of Kharee Khall

This is a continuous embankment on the right bank of Kharee Khall 3 miles 602 feet, more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar on the right bank of Kharee Khall in the village of Gularchant, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Megheeber, near a drainage sluice.

No 79

Left bank of Kharee Khall

This is a continuous embankment on the left bank of Kharee Khall, 3 miles 2,040 feet more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar in the village of Megheeber, and terminates at a masonry pillar on the left bank of the khall, in the village of Kamaratha.

No 80

Soonderbun Embankment

This is a continuous embankment in the Soonderbuns 19 miles, more or less in length. It commences from a masonry pillar on the left bank of the Kharee Khall, in the village of Kamaratha and terminates at a masonry pillar on the right bank of Pealee River, in the village of Tulpee.

No 81

Right bank of Pealee River

This is a continuous embankment on the right bank of Pealee River, 3 miles, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar on the right bank of Pealee River in the village of Tulpee, and terminates at a masonry pillar on the right bank of the Pealee River, in the village of Chorodakatee.

No 82

Right bank of Soorjipore Khall

This is a continuous embankment on the right bank of Soorjipore, or Puschunbahum Khall 8 miles more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar on the right bank of Pealee River in the village of Chorodakatee and terminates at Puschunbahum sluice in the village of Bulbuleah.

No 83

Left bank of Soorjipore Khall

This is a continuous embankment on the left bank of Soorjipore or Puschunbahum Khall, 4 miles 2,640 feet more or less in length. It commences at a Puschunbahum sluice in the village of Bulbuleah and terminates at a masonry pillar on the left bank of Soorjipore Khall, in the village of Ramnugur.

No 84

Right bank of Pealee River

This is a continuous embankment on the left side of Pealee River 9 miles 2,160 feet more or less. It commences at a masonry pillar on the left bank of Soorjipore Khall in the village of Ramnugur and terminates at a masonry pillar on the right bank of Biddiadhuree River in the village of Saungur near the junction of Biddiadhuree and Pealee Rivers.

No 85

Left bank of Pealee River

This is a continuous embankment of the left bank of Pealee River 3 miles 3,960 feet more or less in length. It commences from a masonry pillar on the left bank of Pealee River in Soonderbun lot No 4) and terminates in a masonry pillar on the right bank of the Baugmaree Khall in the village of Jullerath near the junction of Pealee River with Baugmaree Khall.

No 86

Left bank of Baugmaree Khall

This is a continuous embankment on the left bank of the Baugmaree Khall 2 miles 2,640 feet more or less in length. It commences from a masonry pillar in the village of Jullerath near the junction of Pealee River and Baugmaree Khall and terminates at a masonry pillar at the side of Mutlah Road in the village of Ath Ramdhur.

No 87

Right bank of Baugmaree Khall

This is a continuous embankment on the right side of Baugmaree Khall 1 mile 1,320 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar at the side of Mutlah Road in the village of

Koolaree, and terminates at a masonry pillar on the left bank of Pealee River, in the village of Kist Kalaboroe.

No 48

Left bank of Pealee River

This is continuous embankment on the left bank of the Pealee River 4 miles 2 460 feet more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar on the left bank of Pealee River in the village of Kist Kalaboroe and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Povan about a quarter of a mile north of the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.

No 89

Left bank of Pealee River

This is a continuous embankment on the left bank of Pealee River 2 miles 2 640 feet more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar in the village of Shrilashenpoor and terminates at a masonry pillar on the right bank of Biddiadhurree River near the junction of Biddiadhurree and Pealee Rivers.

No 90

Right bank of Biddiadhurree River

This is a continuous embankment on the right bank of Biddiadhurree River 8 mile more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar on the right bank of Biddiadhurree River in the village of Balleahpoor and terminates in a masonry pillar on the right bank of the same river near the junction of Biddiadhurree and Pealee Rivers.

No 91

Right bank of Biddiadhurree

This is a continuous embankment on the right bank of Biddiadhurree River 2 miles 3 120 feet more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar near the junction of the Biddiadhurree and Pealee Rivers in the village of Saunpur and terminates at a masonry pillar on the right bank of Biddiadhurree River near its junction with Tolly's Canal in the village of Pertabnugur.

No 92

South side of Tolly's Canal

This is a continuous embankment on south side of Tolly's Canal, 10 miles, more or less, in length.

It commences at a masonry pillar on the right bank of Biddiadhurree River, near the junction of Biddiadhurree River and Tolly's Canal, in the village of Pertabnugur and terminates at a masonry pillar on the south side of Tolly's Canal, in the village of Kurramabad.

No 93

North side of Tolly's Canal

This is a continuous line of embankment on the north side of Tolly's Canal 2 miles 4 020 feet more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar on the north side of Tolly's Canal in the village of Nowabad and terminates at a masonry pillar in the jungle in the village of Tehoolah.

No 94

Bhagiruttee Embankments

This is a line of disconnected embankment on the left bank of the Bhagiruttee River extending from Plassey Bazaar Pergunnah Plassey District Nuddea to Dadmootee Pergunnah Moorsheedabad district a distance of about 93 miles.

No 95

Katchekuta Embankment

This is a continuous line of embankment about 1 000 feet in length on the right bank of the Matabhanga River. It commences in the village of Lulipore Pergunnah Bypore, District Nuddea and terminates at the bottom of the new cut opposite the village of Radhalutpore in the same pergunnah and district.

SCHEDULE F — (Referred to in Section 41A)

Perennial	Dist.	Amount of contribution
		Rs. A. P.
Fittellugh Bokampore	Moorhlabad Dist.	1 06 10 8 1 488 2 0

L. A. GOODEVE

Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt. of Bengal,
Judicial and Legislative Departments.

[NOTE.—The sections of the existing law Act II of 1870 are inserted in this column opposite to the sections of the Bill with which they correspond.]

Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the transport of laborers to the districts of Assam, Cachar and Sylhet and their employment therein

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating the transport of native inhabitants of India from or through the provinces subject to the Government of Bengal to the districts of Assam, Cachar and Sylhet and the manner of engaging and contracting with native inhabitants of the said provinces to proceed to the said districts and providing for the protection of the persons so proceeding and for the enforcement of the contracts of service entered into by them It is enacted as follows —

CXIX.—Act III of 1863 and Act VI of 1865 passed by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council shall from and after the commencement of this Act stand and be repealed.

1.—The following words in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, hereinafter in this Act contained, unless the context repugnant to such construction (that is to say) —

The word Magistrate in this Act shall include any officer vested with the full powers of a Magistrate and any Magistrate of Police for the Town of Calcutta.

The word contractor in this Act shall mean a person licensed under the provisions of this Act as a contractor.

The word recruiter shall mean any person licensed under the provisions of this Act as a recruiter.

The word employer shall mean the chief person in charge of any lands upon which laborers may be employed.

The words garden sirdar shall mean any person authorized by an employer under the provisions of this Act to engage laborers.

The word superintendent shall mean any officer appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to perform all or any of the duties of a superintendent of labor transport under this Act.

The word steamer shall include any vessel propelled by steam and any flat or barge towed by a steamer.

The word master shall mean the person for the time being in charge of a steamer.

The word manjee shall mean the person for the time being in charge of a boat.

The word India shall mean any of the territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic. chap. 106 entitled An Act for the better government of India.

AMENDED BILL

A Bill to amend the law relating to the emigration of laborers to the districts of Assam, Cachar and Sylhet and to regulate contract labor and service

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law regulating the emigration of native inhabitants of India from or through the provinces subject to the Government of Bengal to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet and the manner of engaging and contracting with native inhabitants of the said provinces to proceed to the said districts, and providing for the protection of the persons so proceeding and for the enforcement of the contracts of service entered into by them and by other persons It is hereby enacted as follows —

PART I.—PRELIMINARY

Chapter 1.—Application and Miscellaneous

1 This Act may be called 'The Labor Districts Emigration Act'.

It shall come into force on the passing thereof.

2 Bengal Act II of 1870 (to consolidate and amend the law relating to the transport of laborers to the districts of Assam, Cachar and Sylhet and their employment therein) is hereby repealed. All contracts entered into, appointments made and licenses granted under the said Act or any of the Acts thereby repealed, shall be deemed to have been respectively entered into, made and granted under this Act.

3 The following words in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction (that is to say) —

'India' means the territories for the time being vested in Her Majesty by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic. chap. 106 entitled An Act for the better government of India other than the settlement of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca.

The Labor Districts means the districts of Assam, Cachar and Sylhet, and a labor district means one of those districts.

'Magistrate' includes a magistrate of a district or of a division of a district, and any magistrate of the first or second class, and any magistrate deputed by the magistrate of the district for the control of emigration of laborers and any magistrate of police for the town of Calcutta.

Employer means the chief person for the time being in charge of any lands upon which laborers or servants may be employed.

'Emigrant' means any native of India above the age of sixteen years who has engaged with any garden sirdar or recruiter to proceed to a labor district for the purpose of laboring therein for hire, and has been brought before a magistrate for registration.

'Laborer' means any emigrant who has been conveyed to a labor district in accordance with a con-

The word laborer shall mean any person who has heretofore under the provisions of Act III of 1863 and Act VI of 1865 passed by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council entered or shall hereafter under the provisions of this Act enter into a contract by which he has been or is to be conveyed to the place of labor at the expense of the employer contracting with him

The word inspector shall include any officer appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to perform all or any of the duties of an inspector under this Act and any practitioner appointed under the said last mentioned Acts

The expression the labor district shall mean the districts of Assam Cachar and Sylhet

XXVIII None of the provisions of this Act shall apply to domestic servants or to any persons proceeding alone or accompanied by their family only nor to any number less than twenty of persons proceeding with or without their wives or their children under twelve years of age to the said district to labor there without the intervention of a trader or of a garden owner

[See Section VII of the Act printed opposite Section 38 of the Bill]

[See Sections V and VIII of the Act printed opposite Section 15]

[See Sections XVIII and XXIII of the Act printed opposite Sections 18 and 19]

[See Section VI of the Act printed opposite Section 9]

[See Sections VI and XXII of the Act printed opposite Sections 39 and 75]

[See Section LIX printed below]

[See Sections VI and XXII of the Act printed opposite Sections 39 and 75]
[Ditto]

[See Section LIX of the Act printed below]

[See Section LXXXV of the Act printed opposite Section 107]

[See Section LXXIII of the Act printed opposite Section 115]

tract made under the provisions of Bengal Act III of 1863 Bengal Act VI of 1865, or this Act, during the duration of such contract

Servant' means any native of India who has engaged with any employer in a labor district to labor therein for hire

Vessel' includes a steamer, a flat a boat, and anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property

Master' means the person for the time being in charge of a vessel

4 The provisions of Part II of this Act regarding emigration shall not apply to domestic servants or to any person proceeding alone, or accompanied by his family only or to any persons not exceeding twenty in number proceeding to a labor district to labor for hire without the intervention, direct or indirect of any person employed to induce natives of India to emigrate to a labor district. In computing the number of persons two children under the age of ten years shall be reckoned as one person only

5 The Lieutenant Governor may, from time to time make rules consistent with this Act and from time to time alter vary and revoke such rules —

(1)—To regulate the subordination of the several officers of emigration to the superintendent

(2)—To prescribe the periodical returns and reports to be made by the emigration officers by magistrates and by the inspectors of laborers

(3)—To prescribe the amount of the several fees to be paid under the provisions of this Act

(4)—To prescribe the form of contract and the books to be kept for the registration of emigrants and their contracts

(5)—To provide for the management and regulation of contractors depots and of hospital depots

(6)—To provide for the medical care of emigrants during their residence at the depots and during transport to a labor district

(7)—To prescribe the nature quality and quantity of medical drugs and other stores to be carried on vessels taking emigrants

(8)—To prescribe the clothing to be supplied to emigrants while proceeding to a labor district

(9)—To prescribe the description quantity and quality of provisions to be taken by vessels carrying emigrants and the daily allowance to be issued to each emigrant during the journey

(10)—To provide for the ventilation and cleanliness of vessels during the journey to prescribe the number of officers cooks and other servants and to provide for their control and to provide generally for the accommodation of emigrants

(11)—To provide for the accommodation, support and medical treatment of all emigrants detained at any place by order of a magistrate on account of sickness

(12)—To provide for the periodical inspection of laborers and the books to be kept by inspectors of laborers

(13)—To provide for the house accommodations water supply, sanitary arrangements, and supply

PART II—EMIGRATION

Chapter 2—Restrictions and Appointment of Officers

LXIV—It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in case he shall be of opinion that the emigration of native inhabitants of India from any district or to any particular part of any of the said districts, for the purpose of becoming laborer is likely to be attended with danger to the health of any native inhabitants so emigrating to prohibit by an order under his hand the emigration of such native inhabitants from such district or to any particular part of the said district and from time to time to revoke or vary any such order and every such order or variation or revocation thereof shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*

LXV—Any person who knowingly engages any native inhabitant to emigrate while under penalty engaged in any such district shall be prohibited from time to time to revoke or vary any such order and every such order or variation or revocation thereof shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*

10 It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in case he shall be of opinion that the emigration of native inhabitants of India from any district, or to any particular part of any labor district for the purpose of becoming laborers is likely to be attended with danger to the health of any native inhabitants so emigrating or others, or if the Lieutenant Governor has reason to believe that a political disturbance is likely to occur in any labor district to prohibit, by an order under his hand the emigration of such native inhabitants from such district, or to such labor district or particular part thereof, and from time to time to revoke or vary any such order and every such order or variation or revocation thereof shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*

11 When any notification has been published under the last preceding section emigration from such district or to such district as is specified in such notification, shall be suspended from the date specified therein but such suspension shall not affect any act done or offence committed or proceeding commenced before such suspension

During the time of such suspension any provisions of this Act prohibiting emigration or the aiding or abetting of emigration, or the making of any contract for labor to be performed by any native of India in any labor district shall take effect so far as relates to the district or districts specified in the notification in the same manner and to the same extent as if such emigration had not been authorized

12 With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council the Lieutenant Governor may from time to time, by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette* declare that the emigration of natives of India from or through any province subject to his control to any province or district of British India, other than Assam Cachar and Sylhet or to any other place in India, for the purpose of laboring therein for hire shall be regulated by the provisions of this Act as regards any act to be done or any contract to be made within the territory subject to the control of the Lieutenant Governor

From the date of such notification no contract shall be made with any native of India within the territory subject to the control of the Lieutenant Governor for labor to be performed in any province district, or place to which the notification refers and it shall not be lawful to enable or assist any native of India to emigrate to such province, district, or place, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act And all persons engaging or contracting with or enabling or assisting and all agents employed to engage or contract with natives of India to proceed to such province, district, or

place, for the purpose of laboring therein for hire, shall be liable to, and all engagements and contracts made with such persons for such purpose shall be made and conducted in accordance with the provisions of this Act so long as such persons are within the territory subject to the control of the Lieutenant Governor

Any province, district, or place to which such notification refers shall be deemed to be a labor district within the meaning of the term as defined in this Act as regards acts to be done and contracts to be made within the territory subject to the control of the Lieutenant Governor. Any notice and any copy of a document which under the provisions of this Act is required to be sent to the Magistrate of a labor district, shall be sent to such person as the Lieutenant Governor or the Governor General in Council may direct.

III For the purposes of this Act it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to appoint superintendents of labor transport and medical inspectors of laborers at any places where he may think proper and whenever any superintendent or medical inspector shall be so appointed the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal shall, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette* define the local limits within which such superintendent or medical inspector shall exercise the powers and authority conferred on him by this Act. When such local limits shall have been so defined no other superintendent or medical inspector shall within those limits exercise any of the powers vested in a superintendent or medical inspector by this Act.

13 The Lieutenant Governor may appoint a proper person to be the superintendent of emigration at Calcutta, and may also appoint proper persons to be embarkation agents and medical inspectors of emigrants at any places where he may think proper and define the local limits within which each such officer shall exercise the powers and authority conferred upon him by this Act. He may at any time suspend or remove any such officer.

The superintendent of emigration, and every embarkation agent and every medical inspector of emigrants shall be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. Every embarkation agent and every medical inspector of emigrants shall be bound to obey all such requisitions to carry out all such instructions and to furnish all such reports and returns in respect of his official duties as the superintendent of emigration may direct.

XI It shall be lawful for any employer to engage through or by the agency of a garden sirdar native inhabitants of India to proceed to any of the said districts for the purpose of laboring there for hire upon lands of which such employer is in charge.

14 It shall be lawful for any employer to engage, by the agency of a garden sirdar or by the agency of a contractor natives of India to proceed to a labor district for the purpose of laboring therein for hire upon lands of which such employer is in charge.

V It shall be lawful for any superintendent appointed under this Act to grant to such persons as he may think fit licenses in the form set forth in Schedule (A) to this Act annexed to act as contractors for engaging and supplying persons for the purpose of laboring for hire in the said districts or any or either of them. For every such license a fee not exceeding one hundred rupees (the amount of which fee shall from time to time be fixed by the Government of Bengal) shall be paid to the superintendent granting the same; and every such license shall be in force for one year and no longer.

15 Every superintendent of emigration shall license so many fit persons as to him seems necessary to be contractors and so many persons as to him seems necessary to be recruiters for engaging and supplying natives of India for the purpose of laboring for hire in a labor district.

[See section 27 of Bill and section 5 § 3]

VIII It shall be lawful for any superintendent to grant to such persons as he may think fit, licenses in the form set forth in the Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, to act on behalf of some contractor as recruiters for engaging persons to proceed to the said districts for the purpose of laboring for hire. For every such license a fee not exceeding sixteen rupees (the amount of which fee shall from time to time be fixed by the Government of Bengal) shall be paid to the superintendent granting the same and every such license shall be in force for one year from the date thereof and no more.

[See Section 5 § 2 of Bill]

II From and after the commencement of this Act who ever shall otherwise than under the provisions of this Act engage any native inhabitant of India in any of the provinces subject to the Government of Bengal to proceed to any or either of the labor districts for the purpose of laboring there for hire, and whoever shall, otherwise than under the provisions of this Act, convey any native inhabitant of India through any of the said provinces to any or either of the labor districts for the purpose of laboring there for hire shall be liable to a fine for every person so engaged or conveyed

IV Whoever not being a contractor recruiter or garden sirdar, shall otherwise than through or by the agency of a contractor or garden sirdar engage any native inhabitant of India to proceed to any of the labor districts for the purpose of laboring therein for hire, and whoever not being a contractor shall enter into any contract to supply or shall supply or shall transfer or make over whether to a recruiter or any other person any such native inhabitant for the purpose of laboring for hire in any of the labor districts and whoever not being a contractor recruiter, or garden sirdar shall enter into any contract to engage or shall attempt to engage any such native inhabitant to proceed to any of the labor districts for the purpose aforesaid and whoever shall employ or appoint any person other than a contractor, recruiter or garden sirdar to engage any such native inhabitant shall be liable for each offence to fine or imprisonment simple or rigorous, for a term not exceeding three months

XVIII It shall not be lawful for any native of India to be conveyed to any labor district unless and until he shall have entered into a contract with some person to serve such person there for a fixed period which shall in no case exceed the term of three years from the date of his arrival in the labor district Every such contract shall be reduced to writing and shall specify the monthly amount of wages in money, the period of service, the nature of the district in which the service is to be performed and the price at which the labor is to be supplied to the laborer and shall be in such form as the Lieutenant Governor shall prescribe and shall be registered a hereinafter provided

XIX Every garden sirdar shall before proceeding to engage any such native inhabitants, personally present to the magistrate in charge of the district within which are situated the lands of the employer a certificate signed by such employer, in which shall be stated the name and

16 From and after the commencement of this Act, whoever shall, otherwise than under the provisions of this Act, engage any native inhabitant of India in any of the provinces subject to the Government of Bengal, to proceed to any or either of the labor districts for the purpose of laboring there for hire, and whoever shall, otherwise than under the provisions of this Act, convey any native inhabitant of India through any of the said provinces to any or either of the labor districts for the purpose of laboring there for hire shall be liable to a fine for every person so engaged or conveyed

17 Whoever not being a contractor recruiter or garden sirdar, shall otherwise than through or by the agency of a contractor or garden sirdar engage any native inhabitant of India to proceed to any of the labor districts for the purpose of laboring therein for hire, and whoever not being a contractor shall enter into any contract to supply or shall supply or shall transfer or make over whether to a recruiter or any other person any such native inhabitant for the purpose of laboring for hire in any of the labor districts and whoever not being a contractor recruiter, or garden sirdar shall enter into any contract to engage or shall attempt to engage any such native inhabitant to proceed to any of the labor districts for the purpose aforesaid and whoever shall employ or appoint any person other than a contractor, recruiter or garden sirdar to engage any such native inhabitant shall be liable for each offence to fine or imprisonment simple or rigorous, for a term not exceeding three months

18 It shall not be lawful for any native of India to be conveyed to any labor district unless and until he shall have entered into a contract with some person to serve such person there for a fixed period which shall in no case exceed the term of three years from the date of his arrival in the labor district Every such contract shall be reduced to writing and shall specify the monthly amount of wages in money, the period of service, the nature of the district in which the service is to be performed and the price at which the labor is to be supplied to the laborer and shall be in such form as the Lieutenant Governor shall prescribe and shall be registered a hereinafter provided

Chapter 3—Garden sirdar

19 Every garden sirdar authorized by an employer under the provisions of section 14 to engage natives of India to proceed to a labor district for the purpose of laboring therein for hire, shall before proceeding to engage any such engagements, personally present to the magistrate in charge of the district within which are situated the lands of the employer a certificate signed by such employer, in which shall be stated the name and

XIII Such Magistrate shall inquire into the facts stated in such certificate and upon being satisfied that the same are true shall unless it appears to him that the person so presenting such certificate is unfit to be employed for the purpose of engaging such native inhabitants countersign and date such certificate and such certificate shall be available for six months after the date last mentioned

XIV If under his certificate from his employer any garden sirdar is authorized to engage more than twenty emigrants, he shall be in all respects save as regards his license subject to the provisions of this Act which relate to recruiters. The following rules of this chapter shall apply to every garden sirdar who is not authorized to engage more than twenty emigrants

XV No recruiter nor garden sirdar shall in any subdivision in which he has obtained authority in his own division or attempt to engage native inhabitants of India to become laborers without having first exhibited his license or certificate to the Magistrate of such district or to the Magistrate of the district in which he is about to engage or attempt to engage native inhabitants of India to become laborers with out having first exhibited his license or certificate to the Magistrate of the district and obtained his countersignature thereon. No recruiter nor garden sirdar shall so engage or attempt to engage native inhabitants of India to become laborers without having first exhibited his license or certificate to the Magistrate of the district and obtained his countersignature thereon.

XIX Every garden sirdar authorized to engage native emigrants shall be bound to produce in support of each of his proposed contracts a declaration to the provisions of this Act ready for use. The Magistrate or other officer or superintendent shall examine each such native inhabitant with reference to his proposed contract and shall appear to him with reference to his nature and the locality proposed and shall apply the provisions of this Act to the proposed contract and shall be bound to produce in support of each of his proposed contracts a declaration to the provisions of this Act ready for use. The Magistrate or other officer or superintendent shall examine each such native inhabitant with reference to his proposed contract and shall appear to him with reference to his nature and the locality proposed and shall apply the provisions of this Act to the proposed contract and shall be bound to produce in support of each of his proposed contracts a declaration to the provisions of this Act ready for use.

description of such garden sirdar, the name and description of the lands for the purpose of laboring upon which he is about to engage emigrants, the district in which he is about to engage emigrants, the number of emigrants whom he is authorized to engage, and if the number of such persons exceeds twenty, the name of the contractor to whose depôt the emigrants engaged by the garden sirdar shall be conveyed

20 Such Magistrate shall inquire into the facts stated in such certificate and, upon being satisfied that the same are true, shall unless it appears to him that the person so presenting such certificate is unfit to be employed for the purpose of engaging emigrants countersign and date such certificate and such certificate shall be available for six months from the date last mentioned

A fee not exceeding three rupees shall be paid by the garden sirdar to the Magistrate by whom the certificate is countersigned

21 If under his certificate from his employer any garden sirdar is authorized to engage more than twenty emigrants, he shall be in all respects save as regards his license subject to the provisions of this Act which relate to recruiters. The following rules of this chapter shall apply to every garden sirdar who is not authorized to engage more than twenty emigrants

Garden sirdar who is not a Recruiter

22 A garden sirdar shall not be deemed to have obtained authority in any district to engage or attempt to engage native inhabitants of India to become an emigrant until his certificate has been countersigned by the Magistrate of such district or of such division of the district or to have obtained such authority in Calcutta until his certificate has been countersigned by the Commissioner or the deputy Commissioner of police in Calcutta

23 Every native of India who enters into an engagement with any person to proceed to a labor district for the purpose of laboring for hire, shall appear with the garden sirdar before the Magistrate of the district or of the division of the district within which the engagement was made or through which he shall first pass on the road to his destination

24 On the appearance of the emigrant the Magistrate shall examine him with reference to his engagement and, if it appears that he understands the nature of it as regards the locality, period and nature of the service, the rate of wages and the price at which food is to be supplied, and that he is willing to fulfill the same, the Magistrate shall register in a book to be kept for the purpose

has been engaged through fraud or misrepresentation, or if the garden sirdar shall not have produced his certificate, the magistrate or other officer or superintendent, shall refuse to register the name of such inhabitant otherwise the magistrate or other officer or superintendent shall cause such native inhabitant and the garden sirdar to sign the contract in duplicate in his presence and the contract so signed shall be binding on the garden-sirdar & employer

such form as the Lieutenant Governor shall prescribe the following particulars viz —

(1)—The name the name of the father and the age of such emigrant,

(2)—The name of the village or place of which such emigrant is the resident,

(3)—The labor district to which he is engaged to proceed

(4)—The period of service,

(5)—The rate of wages, and the rate at which food is to be supplied

Provided that the magistrate may, if he thinks fit, require the emigrant to appear before such medical officer as he may direct, and may refuse to register such emigrant unless the medical officer certifies in writing that he is in a fit state of health, and able in point of physical condition, to journey to and work for hire in a labor district. The certificate shall be in the form prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor

25 If the magistrate thinks that the emigrant does not understand the nature of the engagement, or has been induced to enter into the engagement by fraud or misrepresentation, he shall refuse to register him

26 A certified copy of every such registration shall be forthwith forwarded by the magistrate to the magistrate of the labor district within which the emigrant is engaged to labor

27 For the registration of every emigrant the garden sirdar shall pay to the registering officer a fee not exceeding one rupee and eight annas

28 When such registration has been made the magistrate shall cause the contract of each such emigrant to be executed in duplicate in his presence by the garden sirdar on behalf of his employer and by the emigrant, and shall attest the execution thereof and one of the duplicates shall be given to the emigrant, and the other duplicate to the garden sirdar. The contract shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, and shall be on substantial paper

An abstract of every such contract shall be entered in a register to be kept by the magistrate, and a certified copy of such entry, or of the contract, shall be forwarded by him to the superintendent of emigration, by whom it shall be forwarded after entry in his own register, to the magistrate of the labor district within which the emigrant contracts to labor

Such certified copy of the entry or of the contract so forwarded shall be admissible in any court as evidence of the contents of the contract

The said magistrate or superintendent shall enter in a register to be kept by himself an abstract of every such contract and shall forward a copy of such

XX The magistrate or other officer or superintendent shall forward a copy of every registration made under the last preceding section and the copy of every contract signed as aforesaid and attested by him to the magistrate of the district within which the laborer is to labor

but may require medical certificate

Magistrate & Co may refuse to register

Copy of registration to be sent to magistrate of labor district

Fee to be paid for registration

After registration contract to be executed

Contract to be registered and copy or abstract sent to superintendent and magistrate

Proof of contract

Contract to be registered and copy or abstract to be sent to magistrate

XXVI Every native inhabitant of India who shall by any recruiter or garden sirdar be brought or induced to come from any province or district not under the control of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for the purpose of entering into a contract in a district under such control shall be produced by a recruiter or garden sirdar for registry under section XIX or for medical examination and registry under sections XXII and XXIII of this Act as the case may be at some place within the district subject to the control of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, into which such native inhabitant shall first come after having been recruited. Provided that such native inhabitant, if engaged under the provisions of section XIX may be produced by the garden sirdar for registry at Calcutta

XXX It shall not be lawful for two or more garden sirdars not authorized to engage more than twenty native inhabitants to proceed together towards any of the said districts accompanied by laborers engaged by them or any of them unless the full number of laborers engaged by both or all such garden sirdars shall not exceed twenty. Any garden sirdar guilty of any offence against the provisions of this or the preceding section shall be liable to fine. The provisions of this section shall not apply during such time as the laborers are conveyed by steamer.

XXIX. Every garden sirdar who engages native inhabitants shall himself accompany them throughout from the place where they were recruited to the place at which such native inhabitants are to labor.

Garden sirdar himself to accompany laborers engaged by him

XXXII Any garden sirdar not authorized to engage more than twenty native inhabitants who shall take such inhabitants to any of the said districts shall provide such inhabitants with proper and sufficient food and lodging until arrival at the place of labor and the provisions of the last preceding section as regards fines and compensation shall apply to every case of default by a garden sirdar under this section.

XXXVI If upon the arrival at Calcutta of any native inhabitant engaged by any garden sirdar not authorized to engage more than twenty native inhabitants it shall appear to the superintendent that such native inhabitant has suffered any ill treatment on the journey the superintendent may order the garden sirdar by whom such native inhabitant shall have been brought to Calcutta to pay him such sum of money as to the superintendent shall seem reasonable by way of compensation or such sum as to the superintendent shall seem necessary in order to enable such native inhabitant to return to the place where he was engaged.

entry or of the contract, certified by himself, to the magistrate of the district within which the emigrant has contracted to labor provided that when such contract has been executed before and registered by a magistrate, he shall forward such copy through the superintendent of emigration who shall also make an entry of it in a register to be kept by himself.

29 The provisions of the six last preceding sections shall be applicable to all natives of India engaged by a garden sirdar within the town of Calcutta except that they shall be brought for registration before the superintendent of emigration having authority therein and not before a magistrate.

30 Every emigrant who shall be brought or induced to come by any garden sirdar from any province or district not under the control of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal shall be produced by the garden sirdar for registry under the provisions of this chapter at some place within the first district, subject to the control of the said Lieutenant Governor into which he shall come.

31 It shall not be lawful for two or more garden sirdars to proceed together towards a labor district accompanied by emigrants unless the total number of such emigrants does not exceed twenty, or unless the permission of the superintendent of emigration or embarkation agent shall have been first obtained.

32 Every garden sirdar who engages emigrants shall personally accompany them throughout their transit from the place in which the engagement was made to the place in which they are to be employed and shall be bound to provide them with proper and sufficient food and lodging throughout such transit. If it shall appear to any magistrate on the complaint of

any such emigrant, that the garden sirdar has neglected to provide proper and sufficient food and lodging for or has otherwise ill-treated such emigrant during such transit or if it be found on examination by a medical officer appointed by a magistrate for such purpose that any such emigrant is not in a fit state of health to proceed to or to labor in a labor district the magistrate may order the garden sirdar to pay to such emigrant such sum of money as appears reasonable by way of compensation, or he may cancel the contract and order the garden sirdar to pay to the emigrant such sum of money as may appear sufficient for the support of such emigrant during his return to the place at which he was engaged.

33 On the arrival in Calcutta of any emigrant whose contract has been executed by a garden sirdar on behalf of his employer, any person empowered to act as he agent or representative of

Similar provisions for emigrants recruited in Calcutta

Emigrants recruited in district not in Bengal

Garden sirdar cannot proceed with registered emigrant unless he has taken

Garden sirdar must personally accompany emigrant and provide food and lodging

If complaint made by any such emigrant, that the garden sirdar has neglected to provide proper and sufficient food and lodging for or has otherwise ill-treated such emigrant during such transit or if it be found on examination by a medical officer appointed by a magistrate for such purpose that any such emigrant is not in a fit state of health to proceed to or to labor in a labor district the magistrate may order the garden sirdar to pay to such emigrant such sum of money as appears reasonable by way of compensation, or he may cancel the contract and order the garden sirdar to pay to the emigrant such sum of money as may appear sufficient for the support of such emigrant during his return to the place at which he was engaged.

Agent in Calcutta may procure order from superintendent of emigration cancelling the contract on payment of expense of return

such employer may require the emigrant to appear before the superintendent of emigration for the purpose of cancelling the contract. The superintendent of emigration shall, on the appearance of such emigrant, declare that the contract is cancelled, if such sum of money as appears to him sufficient for the support of such emigrant (and of any woman, children or aged relatives who may have accompanied him with the consent of the garden sirdar) during his return to the place at which he was engaged be paid to such emigrant in his presence, and not otherwise, and shall make an endorsement to that effect on the contract and shall attest it with his signature. Provided that the contract of any husband or wife or parent or child of such emigrant, who may have executed a contract at the same time with the same employer, shall also be cancelled and an equal sum of money shall be paid to such person if such person desires it.

34 It shall not be lawful for a garden sirdar to embark any emigrants on board of a vessel for conveyance to or towards a labor district if the total number of persons to be on board of such vessel, excluding the crew but including such emigrants, exceeds twenty, or unless such emigrants are furnished with a pass by the embarkation agent in the form set forth in schedule C annexed to this Act.

The embarkation agent shall not grant any such pass to emigrants brought to him by a garden sirdar until and unless the medical inspector certifies that such emigrants may be allowed to embark without danger to the health of other persons on board the vessel and for that purpose may detain such emigrants in any depot for such period as he may consider necessary and may determine the rate at which the garden sirdar shall pay to the owner of the depot the cost of maintaining such emigrants. The expenses necessary for the accommodation, maintenance, medical treatment and transport of such emigrants may in such case be advanced by the embarkation agent, and may be recovered from the employer by whom the garden sirdar is accredited.

35 The garden sirdar shall without delay report his arrival with emigrants to the magistrate of the labor district. The magistrate shall compare the number of emigrants arriving with the number of whose registration he has received notice, and shall report to the superintendent of emigration any deaths which have occurred during transit.

Any garden sirdar who neglects to report to the magistrate the arrival of such emigrants as above required shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a period which may extend to three months.

36 The provisions of chapter 7, excepting sections 82 and 83, shall not apply to the transport of emigrants recruited by

XXI As soon as possible after the arrival of the garden sirdar with the laborers at the place of disembarkation or at the nearest civil station in the district last mentioned the garden sirdar shall report himself to the magistrate of that district and such magistrate shall check the number of laborers landed with the number of those registered and shall report to the superintendent of labor transport at Calcutta any deaths which may have occurred on the journey. Any garden sirdar who neglects to report himself as aforesaid shall be liable to imprisonment of either description which may extend to three months.

Not to embark emigrants on any vessel containing more than 20 persons without a pass from the embarkation agent

Pass not to be granted unless medical inspector is satisfied in regard to health

Agent may detain emigrants

and advance expenses

Penalty for omission to report

Transport rules when applicable.

[See Section 5 of Act II of 1870 printed opposite Section 15 of the Bill]

IX. It shall be lawful for any superintendent in case of the misconduct of or the disobedience to or neglect of any of the provisions of this Act by a contractor recruiter or garden sirdar to cancel the license or certificate of such contractor recruiter or garden sirdar

VII. It shall be the duty of every contractor to afford such information to the superintendent by whom he is licensed and to make such returns and reports to him as such superintendent with the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal may from time to time require

[See Section 5 § 2 of Bill]

VI. Every contractor shall forthwith upon obtaining his license establish a dépôt in a place to be approved of by such superintendent. Every such dépôt shall be maintained by such contractor for the reception of native inhabitants of India to be supplied or forwarded by or through him.

All such native inhabitants shall on their arrival at or in the neighbourhood of the dépôt so established by the contractor by through to or for whom they were engaged or forwarded be forthwith by such contractor taken thereto and received therein and shall receive in such dépôt at the expense of such contractor suitable lodging food clothing and medical attendance until such native inhabitants shall be declared by the superintendent to be no longer thereto entitled. Every such dépôt as aforesaid shall be under the supervision of the superintendent and shall be open to his inspection and to the inspection of the medical inspector at all times and shall be managed and regulated by the contractor in accordance with such rules as the superintendent may with the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal from time to time make and publish in the *Calcutta Gazette* in that behalf.

[See Section 5 § 6 8 9 of Bill]

a garden-sirdar when the number of such emigrants does not exceed twenty, unless they have embarked under a pass from the embarkation agent in accordance with the provisions of section 34

Chapter 4 — Contractor

37. The license granted to a contractor under section 15 shall be in the form set forth in the schedule annexed to this Act. For every license there shall be paid to the superintendent a fee not exceeding one hundred rupees. No license shall be in force for a longer period than one year and in case of misconduct on the part of the contractor, the superintendent may cancel his license before the expiration of the period for which it was granted.

38. It shall be the duty of every contractor to afford such information to the superintendent of emigration, and to make such returns and reports to him as such superintendent, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time require.

39. Every contractor shall be bound to establish and maintain one or more dépôts in such places as the superintendent of emigration may direct, for the reception of all emigrants engaged by a recruiter employed by him. Every dépôt shall be under the supervision of the superintendent and shall be open to his inspection and the inspection of the medical inspector at all times and shall be managed and regulated by the contractor in accordance with such rules as the Lieutenant Governor may from time to time make and publish in the *Calcutta Gazette* in that behalf.

40. A contractor may without other license act as a recruiter and shall in such case be subject to all the provisions hereinafter contained which regard recruiters.

41. In addition to the dépôts for the reception of emigrants which the contractors are required to maintain the Lieutenant Governor may at any time, if he thinks fit, direct that a separate dépôt shall be maintained at any place for the reception of emigrants who are or who in the opinion of the medical inspector are likely to be affected with cholera or other disease. When

ever such hospital dépôt is established every contractor may be required to contribute to the expense of establishing and maintaining it in such proportion as the Lieutenant Governor may direct. Such hospital dépôt shall be under the charge of the medical inspector who shall be competent at any time to direct the transfer thereto of any emigrants on or after their arrival at any dépôt.

Any emigrant who refuses to enter or to remain in such hospital dépôt in accordance with the order of the medical inspector, and any person who abets such

refusal, or in any way obstructs or resists the transfer of any such emigrant by order of the medical inspector, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to six months, or to fine

Chapter 5 — Recruiter

VIII It shall be lawful for any superintendent to grant to such persons as he may think fit licenses in the form set forth in the Schedule (B) to this Act annexed to act on behalf of some contractor as recruiters for engaging persons to proceed to the said districts for the purpose of laboring for hire. For every such license a fee not exceeding sixteen rupees (the amount of which fee shall from time to time be fixed by the Government of Bengal) shall be paid to the superintendent granting the same and every such license shall be in force for one year from the date thereof and no more.

[See Section 5 § 2 of Bill]

IX It shall be lawful for any superintendent in case of the non-compliance of any of the provisions of this Act by a contractor recruiter or garden sirdar the license or certificate of such contractor recruiter or garden sirdar

X Every recruiter shall wear a badge having legibly inscribed thereupon in the Urdu and Bengali languages the name of the district or districts to which he is licensed to engage laborers to proceed and shall hold a written pass signed by the contractor on whose behalf he is licensed to act.

XV No recruiter nor garden sirdar shall in any subdivision in charge of a magistrate attempt to engage native inhabitants of India to become laborers without having first exhibited his license or certificate to such magistrate and obtained his countersignature thereon. No recruiter nor garden sirdar shall in any subdivision not in charge of a magistrate nor in any part of a district not being within a subdivision of a district engage or attempt to engage such native inhabitants of India to become laborers without having first exhibited his license or certificate to the magistrate of the district and obtained his countersignature thereon. No recruiter nor garden sirdar shall so engage or attempt to engage such native inhabitants in the town of Calcutta until he has first exhibited his license or certificate to the magistrate or deputy commissioner of police of the said town and obtained his countersignature thereon.

XVI No magistrate or commissioner or deputy commissioner shall issue a license or the certificate of any garden sirdar authorized to engage more than twenty native inhabitants shall have been exhibited for countersignature until the same shall have been satisfied such magistrate, commissioner or deputy commissioner that sufficient accommodation has been provided and is available for the native inhabitants of India to be engaged by such recruiter or garden sirdar pending their removal to a depot;

42 Every recruiter shall be licensed to obtain laborers from one or more districts within the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor, to be named in the license, and no license to obtain laborers shall be granted except on the application of a licensed contractor.

43 The license granted to a recruiter under section 15 shall be in the form set forth in schedule (B) annexed to this Act. For every license there shall be paid to the superintendent a fee not exceeding sixteen rupees. No license shall be in force for a longer period than one year and in case of misconduct on the part of the recruiter the superintendent may cancel his license before the expiration of the period for which it was granted.

44 Every recruiter shall wear a badge having legibly inscribed thereupon in English and in the vernacular language of the district or districts in which he is licensed to engage laborers. Recruiter of Emigrants for Assam (or other place, as the case may be) and shall hold a written pass signed by the contractor on whose behalf he is licensed to act.

45 A recruiter shall not be deemed to have obtained authority in any district to engage or attempt to engage a native of India to become an emigrant until his license has been countersigned by the magistrate of the district or of the division of the district or to have obtained such authority in Calcutta until his license has been countersigned by the commissioner or the deputy commissioner of police in Calcutta and such magistrate or commissioner or deputy commissioner of police shall, unless it appears to him that the person to whom a license has been granted is unfit to be employed as a recruiter, countersign such license.

The magistrate or commissioner or deputy commissioner of police may at any time for any sufficient reason withdraw such license provided that in any such case he shall record his reasons in writing and shall forward a copy thereof without delay to the superintendent of emigration.

46 No magistrate, to whom any recruiter's license shall have been exhibited for countersignature, shall countersign the same until he shall be satisfied that sufficient accommodation has been provided and is available for such emigrants as may be engaged by such recruiter pending their removal to a depot.

and subject to the aforesaid provision every license or certificate shall be countersigned which is presented for countersignature during such time as such license or certificate is to be in force

XVII The magistrate in charge of any district or subdivision of a district in which there may be any such accommodation provided, shall have for the supervision management and regulation of such accommodation all such and the same powers and authorities as are vested in a superintendent of labor transport for the supervision management, and regulation of depôts, subject to the powers and the authority of such superintendent

XXII Every native inhabitant of India who shall in any place or town within the said provinces enter into any engagement with any recruiter or any garden sirdar authorized by him certificate to engage more than twenty native inhabitants to proceed to any of the said districts, for the purpose of laboring for hire shall be brought by such recruiter or garden sirdar before such medical officer (if any) as the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal may from time to time appoint to examine intending laborers within such place or town. Such medical officer shall thereupon examine the native inhabitant and if he shall in the judgment of such medical officer be in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to journey to and work for hire in any of the said districts the medical officer shall on payment of a fee not exceeding two annas for each native inhabitant examined give to the recruiter or garden sirdar a written certificate to that effect specifying therein the name of such inhabitant.

XXIII Thereupon the recruiter or garden sirdar shall bring such native inhabitant before some magistrate in the district or town within which the engagement was entered into and shall at the same time produce to the magistrate such medical certificate as mentioned in the last preceding section and also his own license or certificate as the case may be. The recruiter or garden sirdar shall state to such magistrate the name of the contractor or employer as the case may be by whom such recruiter or garden sirdar is employed and to whom such native inhabitant is to be forwarded and such magistrate shall thereupon examine such native inhabitant with reference to his proposed contract to labor and if it appears that he understands the nature of his proposed contract as regards the locality period and nature of the service the rate of wages and the price at which rice is to be supplied and that he is willing to fulfil the same the magistrate shall register in a book to be kept for the purpose in such form as the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal shall prescribe the name of such native inhabitant and the depôt to which it is intended he shall proceed but if the magistrate shall be of opinion that such native inhabitant does not understand the nature of his proposed contract or that he has been recruited by fraud or misrepresentation or if no such medical certificate as aforesaid is produced by the recruiter or garden sirdar in respect of such native inhabitant he shall refuse to register the name of such native inhabitant. It is provided that if in any case the recruiter or garden sirdar shall satisfy the magistrate that a medical certificate could not have been obtained without serious delay or inconvenience the magistrate may dispense with the production of such certificate

[See Section 5 § 4 of Bill]

The magistrate in charge of any district, or division of a district, in which there may be any such accommodation provided, shall have, for the supervision management, and regulation of such accommodation, all such and the same powers and authorities as are vested in a superintendent of emigration for the supervision management, and regulation of depôts subject to the powers and authority of such superintendent

47 Every native of India, who shall in any place or town within the said provinces, enter into any engagement with any recruiter to proceed to a labor district for the purpose of laboring for hire, shall be brought by such recruiter before such medical officer as the Lieutenant Governor may from time to time appoint to examine emigrants within such place or town, or, if no such officer has been appointed, before such medical officer as the magistrate may direct. The medical officer shall thereupon examine the native produced by the recruiter and shall reject such person or shall certify in writing that he is in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to journey to and work for hire in a labor district. The certificate shall be in the form prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor, and the recruiter shall pay to the medical officer a fee of two annas for each certificate

48 Every emigrant who is certified by the medical officer as required in the last preceding section, to be fit to emigrate to a labor district, shall, within forty-eight hours from the delivery to the recruiter of such certificate, appear with the recruiter before a magistrate in the district or town within which the engagement was entered into and the recruiter shall not remove such emigrant from the said district until he has so appeared

On the appearance of the emigrant the magistrate after inspecting the medical certificate shall examine him with reference to his engagement and if it appears that he understands the nature of the engagement he has entered into as regards the locality, period and nature of the service, the rate of wages, and the price at which food is to be supplied and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the magistrate shall register in a book to be kept for the purpose in such form as the Lieutenant Governor shall prescribe —

- (1) The name, the name of the father, and the age of such emigrant
- (2) The name of the village or place of which such emigrant is the resident,
- (3) The contractor's depôt to which it is intended that he shall proceed,
- (4) The labor district to which he is engaged to proceed,
- (5) The period of service,
- (6) The rate of wages, and the rate at which food is to be supplied

If the magistrate thinks that the emigrant does not understand the nature of the engagement, or has been induced to enter into the engagement by fraud or misrepresentation, he shall refuse to register such emigrant.

49 A certified copy of such registration written on substantial paper, shall be furnished by the magistrate to the emigrant registered

Copy of registration to be given to emigrant

50 A certified copy of every such registration and the original certificate of the medical officer shall be forthwith forwarded by the magistrate to the superintendent of emigration

Copy of registration and medical certificate to be sent to superintendent.

51 For the registration of every emigrant the recruiter shall pay to the officer making the registry a fee not exceeding one rupee and eight annas

52 The provisions of the five preceding sections shall be applicable to all natives of India engaged by recruiters within the town of Calcutta, except that they shall be brought for registration before the superintendent of emigration having authority in that town and not before a magistrate

Similar provisions for emigrants recruited in Calcutta.

53 Every native of India who shall by any recruiter be brought or induced to come from any province or district not under the control of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of entering into a contract in a district under such control, shall be produced by the recruiter for medical examination and registry under sections 47 and 48 at some place within the district subject to the control of the said Lieutenant-Governor into which such native shall first come after having been engaged

54 Every recruiter, who forwards or accompanies any native of India from the district or town in which he has been recruited, or into which under the last preceding section, he has first come, or who induces any such native to leave such district or town for the purpose of proceeding to a labor district without being duly registered as above required, or who forwards, accompanies, or induces any such native to proceed to any dépôt other than the dépôt registered under section 49 shall be punished in respect of every such native so forwarded, accompanied or induced, with a fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment, of either description, for a term which may extend to one month, or with both

Penalty for forwarding emigrants without registration

55 All emigrants proceeding to a dépôt shall be accompanied throughout the journey by the recruiter himself, or by a competent person appointed by him with the approval of the magistrate, by whom such emigrants have been registered. The magistrate shall give to the person so appointed a certificate under his signature stating that he has been appointed for the journey to the dépôt.

Recruiter must accompany emigrants to dépôt, or depute person approved by magistrate.

XXIV An authentic copy of every registration made under the next preceding section and all such certificates of a medical officer as aforesaid shall be forthwith forwarded by the magistrate to the superintendent within the local limits of whose authority the dépôt to which such native inhabitant is about to proceed is situated

XXV The provisions of the two preceding sections shall be applicable to all native inhabitants within the town of Calcutta engaged by recruiters or by garden sirdars authorized by their certificates to engage more than twenty native inhabitants except that they shall be brought for registration before the superintendent having authority in that town and not before a magistrate

XXVI Every native inhabitant of India who shall by any recruiter or garden sirdar be brought or induced to come from any province or district not under the control of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of entering into a contract in a district under such control shall be produced by a recruiter or garden sirdar for registry under Section XIX or for medical examination and registry under Sections XXII and XXIII of this Act as the case may be at some place within the district subject to the control of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal into which such native inhabitant shall first come after having been recruited provided that such native inhabitant if engaged under the provision of Section XIX may be produced by the garden sirdar for registry at Calcutta

XXVII Every contractor recruiter or garden sirdar who shall forward send or accompany any native inhabitant of India from the district or town in which he may have been recruited into which under the preceding section he may have first come before such inhabitant has been duly registered according to the provisions contained in Section XIX or Section XXIII as the case may be shall induce any such native inhabitant to leave such district or town for the purpose of proceeding to any of the said districts without being duly registered or who shall forward send accompany or induce any such native inhabitant to proceed to any dépôt other than the dépôt registered under Section XXIII shall be liable in respect of every such native inhabitant so forwarded sent, accompanied or induced to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees and also to imprisonment simple or rigorous for a term not exceeding one month. Provided always that nothing in this section contained shall subject to any penalty any garden sirdar not authorized to engage more than twenty native inhabitants, by reason of his accompanying such native inhabitants to or towards Calcutta for the purpose of there entering into a contract in pursuance of Section XIX

XXVIII All native inhabitants of India engaged by any contractor or recruiter to proceed to any of the said districts shall, after they have been registered as aforesaid and while they are proceeding to a dépôt be accompanied throughout the journey by the contractor or recruiter himself or by a competent person appointed by him with the approval of the magistrate by whom such native inhabitants may have been registered

Laborers shall be accompanied to dépôt by recruiter or person approved by magistrate

XXXI. Every contractor recruiter or garden-sirdar authorized to engage more than twenty native inhabitants by or through whom any native inhabitant may be forwarded or accompanied to a depôt shall throughout the journey, provide such inhabitant with proper and sufficient food and lodging and whenever any such native inhabitant shall not be so provided with lodging or food the contractor recruiter or garden sirdar by whom such native inhabitant may have been engaged shall, for each default, and whether he may or may not have personally accompanied such native inhabitant be liable to fine not exceeding fifty rupees. The whole or any portion of such fine may be awarded to such native inhabitant as compensation.

XXXIII. Every contractor shall within twenty-four hours after the arrival at any depôt of any native inhabitant forwarded or brought to him for the purpose of proceeding to any of the said districts, give to the superintendent a notice in writing of such arrival, which notice shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars, as the superintendent shall prescribe. Every such native inhabitant in respect of whom no certificate shall have been forwarded in pursuance of section XXIV or in respect of whom the superintendent may determine that an examination is desirable shall as soon as may be after his arrival be examined by the medical inspector who shall give the superintendent a certificate of the state of health of every such native inhabitant examined.

XXXIV. If the medical inspector shall certify that any native inhabitant so examined is in such a state of health that his journey to any of the said districts would be dangerous to himself or to others, or that he is unfit for labor in the said districts the superintendent may order the contractor or in case of native inhabitants engaged by a garden sirdar such garden sirdar to pay to such native inhabitant such sum as shall to the superintendent seem necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered. Provided always that any such native inhabitant who from his state of health is in the medical inspector's opinion unfit to undertake the journey back to the place where he was registered, shall until he is reported by the medical inspector fit to undertake such journey be fed, clothed and lodged at the expense of such contractor or of such garden sirdar's employer. If such contractor or garden sirdar wilfully omits so to feed, clothe, and lodge the native inhabitant, he shall be liable to fine.

56 Every recruiter, by whom any emigrant is forwarded or accompanied to a depôt, shall, throughout the journey, provide such emigrant with proper and sufficient food and lodging. If any such emigrant is not so provided with lodging or food, he may complain to a magistrate of any class at any place where the recruiter fails to make such provision, and such recruiter shall be punished by any such magistrate with fine which may extend to fifty rupees. The whole or any portion of such fine may be awarded to such emigrant as compensation. If the fine be not paid within twenty-four hours the recruiter shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one month, and such magistrate may cancel the engagement.

Chapter 6 — Depôt

57 Within twenty-four hours after the arrival at any depôt of any emigrant, the contractor by whom such depôt is maintained shall give to the superintendent of emigration a notice in writing of such arrival which notice shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as the superintendent shall prescribe.

58 The copy of the registration and the medical certificate of every emigrant received by the superintendent as above provided shall be shown to the medical inspector and all emigrants shall be inspected by the medical inspector as soon as may be after their arrival at the depôt. If he be satisfied of the fitness of an emigrant to journey to and labor in a labor district, he shall countersign the copy of the registration; if he be not satisfied thereof he shall give a certificate to that effect to the superintendent.

The medical inspector shall examine any emigrant in regard to whom a medical certificate is not forthcoming, and shall certify, whether such emigrant is in his opinion in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to journey to and work for hire in a labor district and if satisfied of his fitness he shall countersign the copy of the registration.

59 If the medical inspector shall certify that any emigrant so examined is in such a state of health that his journey to any labor district would be dangerous to himself or to others, or that he is unfit for labor in a labor district the superintendent may order the contractor, or the garden sirdar if such emigrant has been brought to the depôt by a garden sirdar, to pay to such emigrant such sum as shall to the superintendent seem necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered. Provided that any such emigrant, who from his state of health is, in the opinion of the medical inspector, unfit to undertake the journey back to the place where he was registered, shall, in addition to his being conveyed back at the expense of the contractor or garden sirdar, be entitled to be fed, clothed, lodged, and attended to by and at the expense

XXXV If upon the arrival of any native inhabitant at a depôt it shall appear to the superintendent that such native inhabitant has suffered any ill treatment on the journey the superintendent may cause him to be removed from the depôt, and may order the contractor or garden sirdar for or by whom such native inhabitant shall have been taken to such depôt to pay him such sum of money as to the superintendent shall seem reasonable by way of compensation or such sum as to the superintendent shall seem necessary in order to enable such native inhabitant to return to the place where he was registered. In the latter case the native inhabitant shall not be bound to enter into a contract.

XXXVII Every contract entered into in pursuance of Section XVIII and not being within the provision of Section XIX shall in the presence of the superintendent be signed in duplicate both by the native inhabitant and by the person with whom he intends to contract or his agent. Before such native inhabitant signs the contract the superintendent shall personally explain it to him and shall attest such contract and certify at the foot thereof that he has personally explained the same. An abstract of every such contract shall be entered by the superintendent in a register to be kept by him for the purpose; and after such abstract has been so entered one of the duplicate so duly signed and attested as hereinbefore provided shall be given to the laborer and the other to the person with whom he has contracted or his agent.

LXX The superintendent shall send by post a copy of abstracts to be authenticated under his hand of every abstract entered by him as in Section XXXVII provided to the magistrate of the district in which the service under such contract is agreed to be performed. Every such copy shall be despatched by the superintendent within seven days after the entry of the abstract. Every abstract and every such copy shall without further proof thereof be receivable as primary evidence in every court whether civil or criminal, as fully as the original contract might or could be.

XXXVIII If any native inhabitant of India who may be under the provisions hereinbefore contained have been received into any depôt shall, without reasonable cause refuse to execute such contract as shall be tendered to him for execution in conformity with the provisions of the last preceding section such native inhabitant shall be punished with

of such contractor, or of the employer of such garden sirdar, until he is reported by the medical inspector fit to undertake such journey. If such contractor or garden sirdar negligently or wilfully omits so to feed, clothe, lodge, and attend to the emigrant, the superintendent may order him to pay to such emigrant such sum of money by way of compensation as may appear reasonable.

60 If, upon the arrival of any emigrant at a depôt it shall appear to the superintendent of emigration, after personal communication with such emigrant, that such emigrant has suffered any serious ill treatment, or that the recruiter has failed to provide such emigrant with proper and sufficient food and lodging during transit, the superintendent may cause him to be removed from the depôt, and may order the contractor or garden sirdar for or by whom such emigrant shall have been taken to such depôt, to pay him such sum of money as to the superintendent shall seem reasonable by way of compensation, or such sum as to the superintendent shall seem necessary in order to enable such native inhabitant to return to the place where he was registered. In the latter case the native inhabitant shall not be bound to enter into a contract.

61 Every emigrant, who is passed by the medical inspector as in a fit state of health and able to journey to and labor in a labor district, shall be required to execute a contract before he is forwarded from the depôt. The contract shall be executed in duplicate in the presence of the superintendent of emigration by the emigrant and by the employer to whom he is engaged or his agent, and shall be attested by the superintendent, and one copy thereof shall be given to the emigrant and the other copy thereof to the employer or his agent. The contract may be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, and shall be on substantial paper.

Provided that no contract shall be executed by an emigrant until the superintendent has satisfied himself by personal explanation of the conditions of the contract and by examination of such emigrant, that the emigrant comprehends the nature of the contract and is willing to bind himself to abide by the conditions thereof.

An abstract of every such contract shall be entered in a register to be kept by the superintendent for the purpose and a certified copy of such entry, or of the contract shall be forwarded by him within seven days to the magistrate of the labor district to which such emigrant is to proceed.

62 Such certified copy of the entry, or of the contract so forwarded, shall be admissible in any court as evidence of the contents of the contract.

63 Any emigrant who, without reasonable cause, refuses to execute such contract, shall, if the terms of it correspond with those entered in the register of

a fine equal in amount to the entire cost incurred by or on behalf of the contractor or the garden sirdar as employer in and about bringing such native inhabitant to such depôt and in default of payment of such fine, with imprisonment with or without hard labor which may extend to two months and such native inhabitant shall forthwith be discharged from such depôt. A certificate signed by the superintendent that reasonable cause for refusing to execute the contract has not been shown shall be admissible as *prima facie* evidence in any proceeding under this section. Every fine levied under the provisions of this section shall be paid to the contractor or employer by whom or on whose behalf the person from whom such fine shall have been levied was originally registered.

XXXIX If within thirty days after the arrival of any native inhabitant of India at a depôt the contractor or garden sirdar by whom or on whose behalf such native inhabitant shall have been registered shall not tender to him for execution such contract as under the provisions of the preceding sections he would be bound to execute, the superintendent may order the contractor or garden sirdar to pay to such native inhabitant such sum of money as to the superintendent shall seem necessary to enable such native inhabitant to return to the place where he was registered, and in such case such native inhabitant shall not be bound to execute any contract.

XL If any contractor or garden sirdar who may be ordered under the provisions of sections XXXIV XXXV XXXVI or XXXIX to pay any sum of money shall for twenty four hours omit to comply with such order it shall be lawful for the superintendent to advance the amount so ordered to be paid to the person named in such order and to recover from such contractor or garden sirdar or his employer the sum so advanced with interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from the date of such advance and no further proof shall be required by any court in any suit for the recovery of money so advanced than that the superintendent made such order as aforesaid and advanced the money as aforesaid.

the magistrate of the district in which he was engaged, be punished with a fine equal in amount to the entire cost incurred by, or on behalf of, the contractor or the garden sirdar as the case may be, in engaging, registering and conveying him to the depôt and in default of payment of such fine with imprisonment, with or without hard labor, which may extend to two months and such emigrant shall forthwith be discharged from such depôt. A certificate signed by the superintendent, that reasonable cause for refusing to execute the contract has not been shown shall be admissible as *prima facie* evidence in any proceeding taken under this section. Every fine levied under the provisions of this section shall be paid to the contractor or garden sirdar by whom or on whose behalf the person from whom such fine shall have been levied was originally registered.

64 If within thirty days after the arrival of any emigrant at a depôt the contractor, by whom or on whose behalf such emigrant shall have been registered does not tender to him for execution such contract as under the provisions of the preceding sections he would be bound to execute or if such contractor or the employer of the garden sirdar, without the consent of the superintendent refuses to be bound by the agreement made by the recruiter or garden sirdar with the emigrant, the superintendent may order the contractor or garden sirdar to pay to such emigrant such sum of money as to the superintendent shall seem necessary to enable such emigrant to return to the place where he was registered, and in such case such emigrant shall not be bound to execute any contract.

65 The superintendent may, in any case in which it seems to him proper to do so institute a suit on behalf of the emigrant against the contractor or the employer of the garden sirdar for the recovery of damages for any breach of contract. In every such suit the contract entered into by the recruiter shall be deemed to have been entered into by and to be binding on, the contractor or the employer of the garden sirdar as the case may be.

66 If any contractor or garden sirdar who may be ordered, under the provisions of sections 59, 60 and 64, to pay any sum of money shall for twenty four hours omit to comply with such order it shall be lawful for the superintendent to advance the amount so ordered to be paid to the person named in such order, and to recover from such contractor or garden sirdar or his employer the sum so advanced with interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from the date of such advance, and no further proof shall be required by any court in any suit for the recovery of money so advanced than that the superintendent made such order as aforesaid and advanced the money as aforesaid.

67 The superintendent of emigration may punish with fine not exceeding fifty rupees any contractor or recruiter who is guilty of a breach or neglect of any rule contained in this Act, relating to contractors or recruiters, or of any rule prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor under section 5 for the management and regulation

of contractors' depôts, and of hospital depôts. Such fines if unpaid shall be recovered on the requisition of the superintendent of emigration by any competent magistrate in the manner prescribed in section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

Chapter 7—Transport

XLII Any laborer whose contracts shall have been executed and entered as hereinbefore provided may be despatched from time to time to any of the said districts by the contract ra in whose depôts they may be or by the persons whom they may have agreed to serve respectively but subject always to the provisions of this Act. No laborer shall be so despatched unless the permission of the superintendent shall have been first obtained and the laborer shall have received a pass as hereinafter mentioned.

Laborers whose contracts are duly executed and entered may be despatched with consent of superintendent

may be despatched from time to time to any of the said districts by the contract ra in whose depôts they may be or by the persons whom they may have agreed to serve respectively

but subject always to the provisions of this Act. No laborer shall be so despatched unless the permission of the superintendent shall have been first obtained and the laborer shall have received a pass as hereinafter mentioned.

68 When the contract of any emigrant has been duly executed, he may, with the permission of the superintendent of emigration be forwarded to the labor district, in which he has engaged to labor, by the contractor in whose depôt he is residing, or by the employer with whom he has made the contract. Every such emigrant or batch of emigrants shall be furnished

To be furnished with a pass

with a pass in the form set forth in schedule (C)

annexed to this Act, signed by the contractor or garden sirdar, and countersigned by the superintendent of emigration and by the embarkation agent at the place at which the laborer embarks, specifying his name and age, the name of his father, the place of his destination, and the name of his employer. Every such pass shall be entered in a book to be kept by the embarkation agent and shall be dated and numbered in a consecutive series.

XLIII It shall not be lawful for the master of any steamer or the manjee of any boat without a license granted by the superintendent at without the local limits of whose authority any laborer may embark to convey more than twenty laborers at any one time to or towards any of the said districts. A fee not exceeding four annas per laborer (the amount of which fee shall from time to time be fixed by the Government of Bengal) shall be paid to every such license, and it shall be in the discretion of the superintendent to whom application is made to grant or withhold any such license. Every such license shall apply only to one voyage or trip to the said districts or any one or more of those districts and shall specify the number of laborers which the steamer or boat is licensed to carry and the number of persons (including the crew) other than laborers whom such steamer or boat is licensed to carry.

Steamer or boat to be licensed to carry laborers

or the manjee of any boat without a license granted by the superintendent at without the local limits of whose authority any laborer may embark to convey more than twenty laborers at any one time to or towards any of the said districts.

A fee not exceeding four annas per laborer (the amount of which fee shall from time to time be fixed by the Government of Bengal) shall be paid to every such license, and it shall be in the discretion of the superintendent to whom application is made to grant or withhold any such license. Every such license shall apply only to one voyage or trip to the said districts or any one or more of those districts and shall specify the number of laborers which the steamer or boat is licensed to carry and the number of persons (including the crew) other than laborers whom such steamer or boat is licensed to carry.

69 It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel, without a license granted by the embarkation agent within the local limits

Vessel must be licensed to carry emigrants

any vessel, without a license granted by the embarkation agent within the local limits

of whose authority any emigrant may embark, to convey more than twenty emigrants at any one time to or towards any labor district. A fee not exceeding four annas per emigrant shall be paid

Fee for license

for every such license, and

it shall be in the discretion of the embarkation agent to whom application is made to grant or withhold any such license. Such license shall be in force for only one voyage to one or more of the labor districts, and shall specify the number of emigrants which the vessel is licensed to carry and the number of persons (including the crew) other than emigrants whom such vessel is licensed to carry.

XLIII The master of any steamer or the manjee of any boat in which at one time more than twenty laborers shall be conveyed without a license having been obtained as aforesaid shall be liable to a fine for every laborer so illegally conveyed.

Penalty for conveying laborers in a steamer or boat without a license

any steamer or the manjee of any boat in which at one time more than twenty laborers shall be conveyed without a license having been obtained as aforesaid shall be liable to a fine for every laborer so illegally conveyed.

to a fine for every laborer so illegally conveyed.

The master of any vessel, in which at one time more than twenty emigrants are conveyed without a license having been obtained as aforesaid shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty for carrying without license

are conveyed without a license having been obtained

70 Such license shall state the date on which the vessel shall leave the place at which the emigrants are to embark. If the vessel

Penalty for delay in despatching vessel

the vessel shall leave the place at which the emigrants are to embark. If the vessel

does not leave such place and proceed on its voyage on the day fixed, the master thereof shall be punished with a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for each day during which the vessel remains at or within five miles of the place of embarkation. Provided that such penalty shall not be incurred if the delay takes place with the sanction of the embarkation agent or is caused by any casualty incidental to or attending navigation.

XLIV If the master of any steamer or the manjee of any boat, shall after having obtained a license as aforesaid, fraudulently do or suffer to be done any act or thing whereby the state of the steamer or boat may be altered so that such steamer or boat may be unfit for the accommodation of the

Penalty for fraudulent acts whereby steamer or boat become unfit for the accommodation of the laborers mentioned in license.

shall after having obtained a license as aforesaid, fraudulently do or suffer to be done any act or thing whereby the state of the steamer or boat may be altered so that such steamer or boat may be unfit for the accommodation of the

71 If the master of any vessel, after having obtained a license as aforesaid, fraudulently does or suffers to be done any act or thing whereby the state of the vessel is altered, so that such vessel is unfit,

Fraudulent alteration of vessel after grant of certificate.

said, fraudulently does or suffers to be done any act or thing whereby the state of the vessel is altered, so that such vessel is unfit,

number of laborers mentioned in such license, such master or manjee shall be liable to fine

XLV The master of any steamer or the manjee of any boat licensed to carry laborers who shall receive on board his steamer or boat a greater number of laborers or of other persons than is specified in his license shall be liable to a fine for every laborer and other person so received in excess of the licensed number. In computing under this Act the number of laborers or other persons on board of any steamer or boat two children under the age of ten years shall be reckoned as one person only.

Penalty for taking on board greater number of passengers than specified in license.

Two children under ten to count as one person

XLVI No master of any steamer nor manjee of any boat whether licensed or not shall take on board any laborer unless such laborer or some person accompanying him shall show a pass signed by some superintendent or in the case of native inhabitants engaged by a garden sirdar signed by some magistrate or other officer or superintendent acting under the provisions of Section XIX stating his name and age and the name of his father and certifying the place of his destination and the name of the person with whom he has contracted to labor. A master or manjee shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for every laborer taken on board without a pass.

XLVIII Before any steamer or boat licensed as aforesaid shall proceed upon any voyage for the said districts the master or manjee thereof shall deliver to the superintendent a list in duplicate in a form to be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal specifying the names ages previous occupations and destinations of all the laborers on board such steamer or boat and the names of the persons with whom they have respectively contracted to labor. The Superintendent shall keep one of the said lists and shall sign the other (if it be in his opinion correct) and deliver it back to the master or manjee. If the master of any steamer or the manjee of any boat shall after having commenced his voyage or after having delivered such list to the superintendent knowingly take on board any laborer whose name shall not have been entered in the list aforesaid, he shall be liable to a fine for every laborer so illegally taken on board.

No laborer to be taken on board unless he has a pass signed by the superintendent.

A list of the laborers on board to be delivered to superintendent

Penalty for afterwards taking on board laborers not entered in list

LXII There shall be laden under the supervision of the superintendent on board of every steamer or boat licensed as aforesaid and carrying laborers to any of the said districts at the time of the embarkation of such laborers proper and sufficient provisions for the consumption of the said laborers, to the amount or in the proportion, which shall be prescribed as aforesaid by the Lieutenant Governor. And any master or manjee who shall commence the voyage without having on board such provisions as the superintendent shall order shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and in default of payment imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months. Provided always that it shall not be lawful for the superintendent to order that a medical officer shall proceed with any number of laborers less than fifty who may go together to the said districts or any of them.

Sufficient quantity of provisions to be carried on every steamer or boat

And medical and other officers to be carried

board such medical and other officers, cooks and other attendants as the superintendent shall order shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and in default of payment imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months. Provided always that it shall not be lawful for the superintendent to order that a medical officer shall proceed with any number of laborers less than fifty who may go together to the said districts or any of them

[See Section 5, § 6 8, 9 of the Bill]

in the opinion of the magistrate, for the accommodation of the number of emigrants mentioned in such license, such master shall be liable to fine

72 The master of any vessel licensed to carry emigrants who receives on board his vessel a greater number of emigrants, or of other persons, than the number specified in his license shall be liable to a fine for every emigrant and other person so received in excess of the licensed number. In computing under this Act the number of emigrants or other persons on board of any vessel, two children under the age of ten years shall be reckoned as one person only.

Penalty for receiving on board more passengers than number specified in license

73 The master of any vessel whether licensed or not, shall not take on board any emigrant if the number of such emigrants exceeds twenty unless such emigrant or some person accompanying him, shall show the pass prescribed by section 68 countersigned by the embarkation agent. The master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for every emigrant taken on board without a pass.

No emigrant to be received on board without pass

74 The master of a licensed vessel carrying emigrants shall not proceed on the voyage towards a labor district until he has received from the embarkation agent a list of all the emigrants on board.

Embarkation agent to furnish the master with a list of emigrants on board

Such list shall contain all the particulars noted in the pass of each such emigrant, but if all the emigrants whose names are entered in any one pass embark on board the same vessel, it shall be sufficient if the number and date of such pass are noted in the list. The embarkation agent and the master of the vessel shall together personally ascertain that the number of emigrants on board corresponds with the number entered in such list.

List what to contain

to be compared with emigrants by agent and master

If the master of such vessel allows any emigrant not entered in such list to proceed in the vessel, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty for admitting emigrants not in list

The embarkation agent shall send a copy of the said list or an extract from it to the magistrate of the labor district to which any of the emigrants are proceeding.

Copy list to be sent to magistrate

75 The master of any vessel carrying emigrants, who leaves a place of embarkation in progress to a labor district without having taken on board such supplies of provisions clothing, medical drugs, and other stores, and such medical and other officers, and such cooks and other attendants as are required under the rules prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty if master proceed without due provisions medical attendants

XLVII If the master of any steamer or the manjee of any boat shall save as herein after is provided cause or permit any laborer to be allowed finally to leave such steamer or boat at any place other than that mentioned in his pass

such master or manjee shall be liable to fine for each such offence. Provided always that this section shall not be deemed to prevent the master of any steamer or

the manjee of any boat from permitting laborers to disembark at any place or places on the voyage so long as such disembarkation is not intended or known to be likely to be final nor to prevent the final disembarkation of any laborers in case of accident or other unavoidable necessity if such accident or necessity be forthwith reported to the superintendent by whom the license of such steamer or boat was granted, and to the nearest magistrate in the district within which such accident may occur or necessity arise

XLIX The master of any steamer or the manjee of any boat licensed as aforesaid having notice of arrival of laborers on board shall immediately on the arrival of such steamer or

boat at any station between the places of embarkation and disembarkation of such laborers at which there may be a magistrate give immediate notice of such arrival to the magistrate, and it shall be lawful for the magistrate or any officer specially deputed by him on that behalf at any time while such steamer or boat within the limits of his jurisdiction and whether such notice as aforesaid shall have been given or not to go on board such steamer or boat and inspect the same and the master and officers of the steamer or the manjee of the boat shall be bound to afford such magistrate or other officer all facilities for such inspection and to give him all such information respecting the emigrants or other persons on board that may be reasonably required and in default of compliance with the provisions aforesaid such master or manjee may be punished by fine

76 No vessel carrying two hundred emigrants shall be allowed to proceed on the voyage unless a medical officer, who is a licentiate in medicine, or who is declared to be qualified for such charge by order of the Lieutenant Governor, has been appointed to the charge of such emigrants

77 If the master of any licensed vessel carrying emigrants save as hereinafter is provided, voluntarily or negligently causes or permits any emigrant finally to leave such vessel at any place other than that named in his pass as the destination of such emigrant such master shall be liable to fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for each emigrant so disembarked. Provided always that this section shall not be deemed to prevent the master of any vessel from permitting emigrants to disembark at any place or places on the voyage so long as such disembarkation is not intended or known to be likely to be final, nor to prevent the final disembarkation of any emigrants in case of accident or other unavoidable necessity, if such accident or necessity be forthwith reported to the embarkation agent by whom the license of such vessel was granted and to the nearest magistrate in the district within which such accident may occur or necessity arise

78 Every licensed vessel carrying emigrants shall stop at every place, in which a magistrate is stationed intermediate between the places of embarkation and disembarkation of such emigrants and shall remain during not less than six hours of daylight. The master of every such vessel shall immediately on arrival report to the magistrate the number of emigrants on board, the general state of their health and the number of deaths (if any) which have occurred among the persons who embarked on such vessel

79 A magistrate may at any time go on board of any such licensed vessel carrying emigrants while within the limits of his jurisdiction, and may inspect the vessel, the emigrants, and all persons on board. The master and officers of such vessel shall be bound to afford to such magistrate all reasonable facility for such inspection, and to give him all such information respecting the emigrants or other persons on board as may be reasonably required and respecting any deaths which may have occurred on board and respecting any other facts which may affect the health of the emigrants

Any master or other officer who wilfully or negligently omits to give any such information to the magistrate shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees

80 On the arrival of such vessel, or at any time while it is within the limits of his jurisdiction, the magistrate may regulate the communication between such vessel and land.

L It shall be lawful for such magistrate or other officer as aforesaid if he shall see reasonable ground for so doing to detain the steamer or boat until he shall have caused the laborers on board thereof to be inspected by the civil medical officer of the district, or in case of his absence or inability to attend by some other qualified medical officer and such medical officer shall inspect the laborers on board such steamer or boat and shall prepare sign and submit to the magistrate or other officer a report respecting the general condition and health of the laborers on board and shall cause to be detained at such station for medical treatment any laborer who may appear to him to be affected with any infectious or contagious disease and any laborer who may have been in pursuance of the provisions hereinafter in that behalf contained taken beyond his place of destination in consequence of his being in such a state of health as to be unfit to proceed to the place at which he has contracted to labor

LII If disease shall exist among laborers or intending laborers who pass through any district whether by land or by water on their journey either to a depot or place of embarkation or to the place where they are to labor any magistrate having jurisdiction in such district may require the civil medical officer of the station or in his absence some other qualified medical officer to report on the health of such laborers or intending laborers and if in the opinion of such medical officer it may be advisable may detain such laborer or intending laborers or any of them until such time as they shall be able to proceed with safety In any case in which laborers or intending laborers are detained under the provisions of this section or of Section I or LIII by a magistrate he shall cause all necessary arrangement to be made for their accommodation support and medical treatment and all expenses incurred by him in respect of the laborers so detained prior to their final disembarkation of the laborers shall be recoverable with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the contractor by through or for whom the laborers shall have been engaged or forwarded in the case of laborers or intending laborers engaged by a garden sirdar from the employer from whom such garden sirdar received his certificate as money paid to the use of such contractor or employer If any such expenses shall be incurred in respect of laborers after they shall have finally disembarked such expenses shall be recoverable with interest as aforesaid from the employer under whom such laborers have contracted to serve

vessel and the land, and may prohibit all persons from leaving the vessel and all persons on land from proceeding on board

81 A magistrate may, if he has reason to believe, that any emigrants on board any vessel within the limits of his jurisdiction are or are likely to be affected with any infectious or contagious disease, detain such vessel and require the civil medical officer of the district or other qualified medical officer to inspect the emigrants on board such vessel, and to report on their health and whether any or what measures are requisite for the removal or prevention of such disease After the submission of such report the magistrate may detain the vessel for a further period not exceeding 5 days for the purpose of carrying out such measures, if any, recommended by the medical officer in his report, and the magistrate may further detain at such station for medical treatment any emigrant who is affected with any infectious or contagious disease

82 A magistrate may if he has reason to believe that a party of emigrants proceeding by land within the limits of his jurisdiction are or are likely to be affected with any infectious or contagious disease detain such party and require the civil medical officer of the district or other qualified medical officer to inspect the emigrants and to report on their health and whether any and what measures are requisite for the removal or prevention of such disease and the magistrate may detain at such station for medical treatment such party or such emigrants of the party as are affected with any infectious or contagious disease for such period as the medical officer may certify to be requisite

83 If in any case it appears to the magistrate expedient, with reference to the state of health of any such emigrants that one or more of them should not be allowed to proceed towards a labor district he may order the disembarkation and detention of any such person and in such case he shall cause all necessary arrangements to be made for their accommodation support and medical treatment

All necessary expenses incurred by him in respect of emigrants so detained shall be recovered from the contractor, or the employer by whom the garden sirdar is accredited, by or for whom such emigrants have been engaged If any emigrant is removed under the provisions of this section from any vessel, the magistrate shall determine what proportion of the amount paid or to be paid for the conveyance of such emigrant shall be refunded, and may recover such amount if paid from the master of such vessel If the amount has not been paid, the contract to pay shall be modified in accordance with such order

II In any case in which on making such inspection as is in the last preceding section provided the magistrate shall find that any of the provisions of this Act have not been complied with he shall report the same to the superintendent by whom the license to carry the laborers was granted to such steamer or boat and if the circumstances of the case are such as in the magistrate's opinion make it necessary so to do he may detain the said steamer or boat until the provisions of this Act have been complied with so far as to make it possible for the voyage to be further prosecuted with safety and reasonable comfort to the laborers

LIII Whenever any steamer or boat licensed as aforesaid shall arrive at any civil station and there shall be on board of such steamer or boat laborers intended to disembark at such station or at some intermediate place at which such steamer or boat would arrive before arriving at the next civil station the master of such steamer or the manager of such boat shall previously to the disembarkation of any of the laborers give notice of such arrival to the magistrate of such station or such officer as shall be appointed by such magistrate in that behalf and shall exhibit to him the list mentioned in Section XLVIII, so far as it relates to such laborers and the magistrate or other officer aforesaid shall cause such laborers to be inspected by the civil medical officer of the station or in his absence by some other qualified medical officer and it shall be the duty of such medical officer to inspect carefully all such laborers and after making such inspection he shall prepare and sign a report in which he shall certify as to the state of health and general condition of every laborer so inspected and shall cause to be detained at such station for medical treatment any laborer who may be in such a state of health as in his opinion to be unfit to proceed to the place at which he has contracted to labor

84 If it appears to a magistrate making an inspection of any such vessel that the number of emigrants on board is larger than the number specified in the license, he may remove the excess number and detain them until another opportunity of forwarding them to their destination is found. The necessary expense of maintaining such emigrants and of conveying them to their destination shall be recovered from the master of such vessel

85 If it appears to a magistrate making an inspection of any such vessel that anything required to be done or provided under the provisions of this Act, or of any rule made by the Lieutenant Governor under the authority of this Act has not been done or provided he may detain such vessel until the omission shall have been supplied

86 Whenever any licensed vessel carrying emigrants arrives at a civil station at which it is intended that any of such emigrants shall disembark, the master shall immediately give notice of the arrival to the magistrate, and shall forward to him at the same time the list furnished to him by the embarkation agent under the provisions of section 74, or a copy of so much of the said list as relates to the emigrants who are to disembark. The master shall not permit any such emigrants to leave the vessel without the order of the magistrate

Immediately on the receipt of such notice the magistrate shall send information of the arrival of the emigrants to the employers with whom they have contracted or to the agents of such persons. And he shall at the same time direct the civil medical officer of the station, or in his absence some other qualified medical officer, to go on board such vessel and to inspect such emigrants

Such medical officer shall, without delay, make a careful inspection of all such emigrants and after making such inspection shall prepare and sign a report in which he shall certify the state of health and general condition of each emigrant so inspected

87 The magistrate shall detain at the station for medical treatment any emigrant who is, in the opinion of the medical officer, in such a state of health as to be unfit to proceed to the place at which he has contracted to labor

The provisions of section 83 shall be applicable to emigrants whom, on their final disembarkation, the magistrate may think proper to detain at the place of disembarkation for medical treatment. Provided that all necessary expenses incurred in respect

LIV The magistrate or other officer aforesaid shall forthwith upon receipt of the notice in Section LIII mentioned, give notice of the arrival of the laborers to be inspected under the provisions of the same section to the persons with whom they shall be under contract to labor or to the agents of such persons, who shall forthwith take charge of their laborers respectively. It shall be the duty of the magistrate or other officer aforesaid to ascertain whether reasonable provision has been made for the support and lodging of laborers whose place of disembarkation may be at such station from the time of their disembarkation till they reach their final destination and if the persons with whom they may have contracted shall fail to make such reasonable provision or if such persons or their respective agents shall not be present at the place of disembarkation, the magistrate or other officer aforesaid may order such arrangements to be made and incur such expenses as under the circumstances may seem to him necessary and the amount of expenses so incurred by him in the disembarkation or in respect of the food lodging medicines, hospital attendance or clothing of the laborers, shall with interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum be recoverable by the magistrate or other officer aforesaid from the respective employers with whom such laborers may have contracted to serve.

LV If the place of disembarkation be not a civil station the laborers who are to disembark at such place and who shall have been previously inspected according to the provisions of Section LIII shall, in case the persons with whom they have contracted to labor or the agents of such persons be present be disembarked and given in charge to such persons or agents. Provided always that in case the medical officer in charge of such laborers if there be any such medical officer and if there be not then the master of the steamer in which such laborers have been conveyed shall be of opinion that any of such laborers are in such a state of health as to be unfit to proceed to the places where they have respectively contracted to labor or that reasonable provision for the support and lodging of such laborers from the time of their disembarkation till they reach their final destination has not been made, or in case the persons with whom such laborers have contracted to labor or the agents of such persons, shall not be present then and in every such case the laborers so unfit to proceed or for whose support reasonable provision has not been made or whose employers may not be present personally or by their agents shall be further conveyed in the steamer to the next civil station and shall be there disembarked and the place at which they shall be so disembarked shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be their place of disembarkation.

of such emigrants shall be recovered from the employer with whom they have contracted

88 The magistrate shall also ascertain whether reasonable provision has been made for the support and lodging of the emigrants from the time of their disembarkation till they reach their final destination. If he is satisfied that such reasonable provision has been made he shall make over the emigrants without delay to the employer or his agent for disembarkation, and for conveyance to the place at which they have contracted to labor. But if such reasonable provision has not been made, or if neither the employer nor his agent be present, the magistrate shall order such arrangements to be made and incur such expenses, as under the circumstances may seem to him necessary, and the amount of expenses so incurred by him in the disembarkation or in respect of the food lodging, medicines, hospital attendance, or clothing of the laborers shall, with interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum be recoverable by the magistrate from the respective employers with whom such laborers have contracted to serve.

89 If it is intended that the emigrants on board of any licensed vessel shall disembark at a place which is not a civil station the master of such vessel shall report the arrival, as required in section 86, to the magistrate at the last civil station which such vessel will pass before arriving at the said place of disembarkation, and shall not proceed on his voyage until the medical inspection of such emigrants has been made as provided in the said section. When such inspection has been made, the magistrate shall, without delay, authorize the master to proceed on his voyage provided that he may, if he thinks fit, detain any emigrant who is unfit to proceed under the provisions of section 83.

90 On the arrival of the vessel at a place of disembarkation which is not a civil station, the emigrants who are to disembark at such place shall, in case the employers with whom they have contracted to labor or the agents of such persons be present be disembarked and given in charge to such employers or agents. Provided that in case the medical officer in charge of such emigrants if there be any such medical officer, and if there be not then the master of the vessel in which such emigrants have been conveyed shall be of opinion that any of such emigrants are in such a state of health as to be unfit to proceed to the places where they have respectively contracted to labor, or that reasonable provision for the support and lodging of such emigrants from the time of their disembarkation till they reach their final destination has not been made, or in case the

LXI. Any offence against any of the provisions of this Act, or any rule to be passed as aforesaid, committed on board of any steamer or boat may be tried by any magistrate exercising jurisdiction in any place at which laborers may have embarked on board such steamer or boat, or may have disembarked from such steamer or boat, or in any place in which such steamer or boat may be detained under the provisions of this Act

CVI. All the provisions of this Act regarding the desertion or unlawful absence of laborers shall be held applicable to laborers who shall desert while in transit to the district in which they have contracted to labor for hire and such laborers may be tried either in the district in which they may be apprehended, or in the district in which under their contracts they are bound to labor for hire

LXIII. The provisions with regard to engaged native inhabitants of India and registered laborers contained in Sections XXXI XXXII XXXIV XXXV XXXVI L II LII LIV and LXII of this Act shall be applicable to such women, children and aged relatives of such native inhabitants and laborers as may with the consent of a contractor recruiter or garden sirdar and with the written permission of the registering magistrate or superintendent accompany them without having entered into an engagement

LXXXII. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal from time to time by order published as aforesaid to fix a yearly sum not exceeding one rupee per laborer for the purpose of defraying the expense of carrying out the purposes of this Act, and the sum or rate so fixed shall be paid half yearly by each employer on the last day of July and the last day of January in each year according to the return next before such payment shall be due

by the Lieutenant Governor as aforesaid, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees,

96 Any offence against any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule to be passed as aforesaid, committed on board of any vessel, may be tried by any magistrate exercising jurisdiction in any place at which emigrants may have embarked on board such vessel, or may have disembarked from such vessel or in any place in which such vessel may be detained under the provisions of this Act

97 Any fine imposed on the master of a vessel under the provisions of this Part may be recovered by the attachment and sale of the vessel

98 Any emigrant who deserts while in transit from the district in which he has been registered to the district in which he has engaged to labor may be punished by imprisonment of either description for a period which may extend to three months. The charge of such offence may be inquired into and tried in the district in which such emigrant is apprehended, or in the district in which the desertion took place, or in the district in which he was registered

99 Women, children and aged relatives of emigrants may be allowed to accompany them, if the recruiter or contractor, or garden sirdar as the case may be, consents to undertake the whole expense of their maintenance and transport during their progress in company with such emigrants to the place in which such emigrants contract to labor. Such consent shall be given at the time of the registration of any such emigrant in the form set forth in schedule (D) annexed to this Act, and shall be countersigned by the magistrate by whom the registration is made, and shall be binding upon the employer with whom the contract of such emigrant has been made. Copies of such document shall be furnished to all persons to whom copies of the registration are required to be furnished

All the preceding sections of this Act which relate to the maintenance medical care and transport of emigrants, shall be applicable to such women, children and aged relatives, and they shall remain with the emigrant whom they accompany, if he be detained under the provisions of sections 59, 83 87 or 90

PART III —LABOR DISTRICTS

Chapter 8 —Inland Labor Transport Fund

100 The Lieutenant Governor may from time to time, by order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, fix a yearly rate, not exceeding one rupee and eight annas per laborer, for the purpose of defraying the expense of carrying out the purposes of this Act, and the sum or rate so fixed shall be paid half yearly by each employer on the last day of July and the last day of January in each year for each laborer entered in the last

return of laborers furnished by such employer before such date

The amount so realized shall be credited to a fund which shall be called the "Inland Labor Transport Fund" and such fund shall be at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor for the purposes of this Act

101 If any employer fails to pay the amount for which he is liable under the provisions of the last preceding section, the magistrate shall notify such default to him, and if within one month from the receipt of such notification, or such longer period as may, under special circumstances, appear to the magistrate reasonable, such employer fails to pay the amount the magistrate shall levy it by distress and sale of any movable property which may be found in the possession or under the charge of such employer. If the full amount has not been recovered by distress and sale, the inspector of laborers or the magistrate on behalf of the Government may sue the employer liable for the same in the civil court having jurisdiction at any place where laborers have been employed by such employer.

102 All money realized on account of fees, and on account of fines forfeitures and penalties imposed for any offence created by this Act shall save when otherwise provided under this Act, be credited to the Inland Labor Transport Fund.

Chapter 9 — Inspector's Returns and Magistrate's Inspections

103 The Lieutenant Governor may appoint in any labor district so many inspectors and a assistant inspectors of laborers as he may think proper and may define by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the local limits within which each such inspector and assistant inspector shall exercise the powers and authorities conferred, and perform the duties imposed on him by this Act. Such inspectors and assistant inspectors may be by the said Lieutenant Governor vested with all or any of the powers of a magistrate. Every inspector and assistant inspector shall be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

104 The Lieutenant Governor may authorize inspectors and assistant inspectors to entertain such establishment as he may think fit. An assistant inspector shall perform all such duties and exercise all such powers of an inspector as he is authorized in writing by the inspector to perform or exercise.

105 Every employer shall, on or before the last day of January and the last day of July in each and every year, make out in writing and deliver to the inspector of laborers, in such forms as the Lieutenant Governor may from time to time prescribe, a return of the number of all laborers (as well

LXXXIII If any employer shall fail to comply with the provisions of the last preceding section it shall be the duty of the collector to notify such default to him and if within one month from the receipt of such notification or such longer period as it may, under special circumstances, appear to the collector reasonable, such employer shall not so comply the collector shall by distress and sale of any movable property which may be found in the possession or under the charge of such employer levy the sums so payable.

LXXXIV If there shall be no such movable property or insufficient movable property so found the amount shall be recoverable by a civil regular suit from the person for whose benefit the laborers in respect of whom the same may be payable shall have been employed. In every such suit the Government shall be named as plaintiff and the cause of action shall be taken to have arisen within the limits of the jurisdiction of any court having jurisdiction at any place where any such laborers may have been employed by such employer.

CXVI Subject to the powers hereinbefore conferred on magistrates of awarding fines in whole or in part as compensation to the benefit of any complainant or other person all fines fees and rates levied and paid under this Act shall be applied in defraying the expenses of carrying out the purposes of this Act in such manner as the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal shall from time to time direct.

LXXVIII It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to appoint in any district in which this Act may be in force so many inspectors and assistant inspectors of laborers as he may think proper and to define by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette* the local limits within which each such inspector and assistant inspector shall exercise the powers and authorities conferred and perform the duties imposed on him by this Act. Such inspectors and assistant inspectors may be by the said Lieutenant Governor vested with all or any of the powers of a magistrate.

LXXIX It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to assign to such inspectors and assistant inspectors as may be required such establishment as may be thought fit and such assistant inspectors shall perform all the duties and exercise all the powers of an inspector which they shall be authorized in writing by an inspector to perform or exercise.

LXXX Every employer shall on or before the last day of January and the last day of July in each and every year make out in writing and deliver to the inspector of laborers of the district a return of the number of laborers employed by such employer on the last day of the preceding month and a return of the sickness and mortality among the laborers during the preceding six months and such returns respectively shall be in such form as may from time to time be prescribed.

by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal by an order to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*

LXXXI. If any employer shall refuse, or wilfully omit duly to send in any such return as mentioned in Section LXXX of this Act or shall knowingly send in an incorrect return such employer shall on conviction thereof before a magistrate be liable to fine and a certificate under the hand of the inspector to whom such return ought to have been sent stating that such return has not been sent or is incorrect as aforesaid shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of the truth of the facts stated in such certificate.

LXXXV. Every inspector of laborers shall once within each of such periods as may be fixed for such purpose by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal visit all lands within the limits of his authority on which there shall be employed any laborers and inspect every hospital tent camp or building in any way used by any such laborer and investigate the condition of the laborers employed and for such purpose the inspector may require that any laborer shall be produced before him with his contract and may make such inquiries as may to him seem proper. Every such inspector shall keep books in which from time to time shall be entered the number of laborers then under contract with each employer the number who shall then be sick or missing or who shall have complained of ill treatment the particulars of such complaints and such other particulars regarding the laborers as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall from time to time direct. Each inspector shall annually make a written report to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal through the commissioner of the division of the aforesaid particulars and every such report as regards the laborers under any particular employer shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of such employer or any person by him appointed in writing in that behalf and the person so inspecting shall be entitled to take a copy of the report so far as it relates to such laborers.

[See section 5 § 212 of Bill]

LXXXVI. It shall be lawful for an magistrate exercising jurisdiction in the district or any person authorized by him in writing in that behalf at any time to enter and inspect any hospital tent or building wholly or partially used by or for laborers and to require that any laborer shall be brought before him and to make any inquiries which he may think proper touching the condition or treatment of any laborer.

LXXXVII. If any employer or other person acting for or under such employer shall wilfully obstruct or impede any entry in inspection or inquiry made under either of the two preceding sections, such employer or other person as aforesaid shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for each such offence.

laborers defined by this Act as others) employed by such employer on the last day of the preceding month, and a return of the sickness and mortality among the laborers during the preceding six months

106 If any employer shall refuse, or wilfully omit, duly to send in any such return or shall knowingly send in an incorrect return such employer shall on conviction thereof before a magistrate be liable to fine and a certificate under the hand of the inspector to whom such return ought to have been sent stating that such return has not been sent or is incorrect as aforesaid, shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of the truth of the facts stated in such certificate

107 Every inspector of laborers shall, once within each of such periods as may be fixed for such purpose by the Lieutenant Governor, visit all lands within the limits of his authority on which there shall be employed any laborers and inspect every hospital, tent camp or building in any way used by any such laborers and investigate the condition of the laborers employed and for such purpose the inspector may require that any laborer shall be produced before him with his contract, and may make such inquiries as may to him seem proper. Every such inspector shall keep books, in which, from time to time, shall be entered the number of laborers then under contract with each employer, the number who shall then be sick or missing, or who shall have complained of ill treatment, the particulars of such complaints and such other particulars regarding the laborers as the Lieutenant Governor shall from time to time direct. Each inspector shall annually make a written report to the Lieutenant Governor through the commissioner of the division of the aforesaid particulars and every such report as regards the laborers under any particular employer shall, at all reasonable times, be open to the inspection of such employer or any person by him appointed in writing in that behalf and the person so inspecting shall be entitled to take a copy of the report so far as it relates to such laborers.

108 It shall be lawful for any magistrate exercising jurisdiction in the district, or any person authorized by him in writing in that behalf, at any time to enter and inspect any hospital, tent, or building, wholly or partially used by or for laborers, and to require that any laborer shall be brought before him, and to make any inquiries which he may think proper touching the condition or treatment of any laborer.

If any employer, or other person acting for or under such employer, wilfully obstructs or impedes any entry, inspection, or inquiry, made under this or the last preceding section, he shall be punished as provided in chapter 10 of the Indian Penal Code

Chapter 10 — Regulation of Labor

LXVI It shall be lawful for every employer to fix the daily tasks to be executed by the laborers employed by such employer and to frame a schedule of such daily tasks, and to publish the same by posting a copy thereof in the Bengali language upon the door of each place of payment of the laborers employed by such employer and by sending a copy thereof in the English language to the inspector

LXIX. Save as hereinafter is provided no laborer shall be bound to serve under his contract for a longer period than three years from the time at which he shall have arrived at the place where he is to be employed nor to work on more than six days in one week nor for more than six hours consecutively nor for more than nine hours on any one day

LXVII If at any time the inspector shall consider such schedule of daily tasks or any part thereof to be unreasonable he shall refer the consideration of such schedule to a committee consisting of the inspector of some employer to be nominated by him and of some person to be nominated by the employer whose schedule is to be considered or on his default by the inspector

LXVIII. In case the said committee or the majority in number thereof shall be of opinion that the daily tasks in such schedule contained, or any of them are unreasonable they shall modify and reduce such daily tasks in such manner as they shall deem reasonable and such schedule so modified shall be published in manner aforesaid and every schedule published as aforesaid shall have effect as between the employer and laborers in substitution for any former schedule

LXXXIII It shall be lawful for the inspector of laborers, within the local limits of whose authority any laborer may be employed to suspend for such period as he shall consider advisable the contract of such laborer or any particular term thereof if such laborer shall be in the judgment of such inspector temporarily unfitted for the performance thereof by reason of sickness, pregnancy or other sufficient cause. Provided that every such suspension shall be endorsed by the inspector on the contract.

Provided also that every such laborer shall during such incapacity receive such subsistence money from his employer as shall be considered sufficient by the inspector and that the time during which the suspension continues shall not be reckoned as part of the term for which the laborer is bound to serve

109 Every employer shall from time to time, with the sanction of the inspector previously obtained fix the daily tasks to be executed by the laborers employed by such employer, and shall frame a schedule of such daily tasks, and publish the same by posting a copy thereof in the Bengali language upon the door of each place of payment of the laborers employed by such employer and by sending a copy thereof in the English language to the inspector

Provided that no laborer shall be required to work more than six days in one week or more than six consecutive hours or more than nine hours a day. No deduction shall be made from the wages of a laborer on account of the rest for one day in each week. The obligation to provide on holidays for the care of animals and the necessities of daily life shall not be considered as work

110 The inspector shall at any time on the application of an employer summon a committee for the purpose of considering such schedule of daily tasks, if he declines to sanction such modification thereof as the employer desires. The committee shall consist of the inspector, of some employer to be nominated by him and of some person to be nominated by the employer on whose application the committee is summoned. Such committee or the majority in number thereof shall have power to make any modification of the schedule which it may deem proper, and the schedule so modified shall be published in manner aforesaid, and every schedule published as aforesaid shall have effect as between the employer and laborers in substitution for any former schedule.

Chapter 11 — Incapacity for Labor

111 Any laborer, who is temporarily incapacitated for work by sickness not wilfully caused by himself, or by pregnancy or other sufficient cause, shall be entitled to receive wages for the days during which he is so incapacitated at the rate of two thirds of the rate of wages stipulated in his contract

If such incapacity extends over a period of fifteen days, the inspector of laborers on the application of the employer, may determine the rate at which the wages of such laborer shall be paid and may declare that the days during which such incapacity continues shall not be accounted as part of the period of the contract. Any order to that effect shall be endorsed on the contract

An authenticated copy of the order of the inspector under this section shall be accepted by any court as full evidence of the rate of wages to be paid to the laborer for the days to which such order relates

LXXXIX If it shall be found that any laborer has been compelled to perform any species of labor for which he was at the time unfit the employer by whom he was so employed shall be liable to fine

Penalty for compelling laborer to perform work for which he is unfit.

XC If, in the opinion of the inspector of laborers any laborer shall be permanently unfitted for the performance of his contract or any material part thereof the inspector shall certify to that effect in writing and deliver such certificate to the employer of such laborer or some one on his behalf and from the date of such certificate the contract of such laborer shall wholly cease and determine. The inspector shall make a return of all such cases of determination of contract in his report under Section LXXXV of this Act. Every laborer whose contract shall have been determined as aforesaid shall be entitled to receive from his employer such sum not exceeding three months' wages as the inspector may award and such sum shall be recoverable before a magistrate in the manner hereinafter provided for the recovery of wages.

Power to discharge laborers permanently unfitted for labor.

LXXII Whenever any laborers shall be employed in any of the said district there shall be provided for them sufficient and proper house accommodation water supply sanitary arrangements and rice.

Sufficient house accommodation &c to be provided.

LXXIII It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor to make rules defining the nature of the house accommodation water supply and sanitary arrangements and rice to be provided for such laborers and from time to time to alter vary and revoke such rules and when and so soon as such rules shall have been published in the *Calcutta Gazette* all house accommodation water supply sanitary arrangements and supply of rice which may not be in accordance with the terms of the rules which for the time being may be in force shall be deemed not to be proper nor sufficient.

Power to make rules defining house accommodation &c.

[See section 5 § 13 of Bill]

LXXVI—There shall be provided for all laborers such sufficient hospital accommodation and such medicines of such quality and descriptions and according to such scale as shall from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and if three hundred or more laborers shall be employed by any employer it shall be the duty of such employer to place in medical charge of such laborers a medical officer holding a medical diploma from some Indian or European collegiate institution authorized to grant diplomas or an officer for the time being licensed by the local Government to act in such medical charge of laborers.

Hospital medicines &c to be provided for laborers.

[See section 5 § 14 of Bill]

112 In any action brought by a laborer against his employer for arrears of wages, if it appears to the magistrate that the defendant has refused to pay the wages of the complainant at the rate stipulated in the contract on the ground of incapacity for work except under the rule contained in this section or in accordance with any condition of the contract the magistrate may award to the complainant in addition to the amount decreed as arrears of wages such damages as he may consider just.

In action for arrears of wages damages may be awarded.

113 If it shall be found that any laborer has been compelled to perform any species of labor for which he was at the time unfit, the employer by whom he was so employed shall be liable to fine.

Penalty for compelling laborer to perform work for which he is unfit.

114 If, in the opinion of the inspector of laborers any laborer shall be permanently incapacitated for the performance of his contract or any material part thereof, the inspector shall certify to that effect in writing and deliver such certificate to the employer of such laborer or some one on his behalf and from the date of such certificate the contract of such laborer shall wholly cease and determine. The inspector shall make a return of all such cases of determination of contract in his report under section 107. Every laborer whose contract shall have been determined as aforesaid shall be entitled to receive from his employer such sum, not exceeding three months' wages, as the inspector may award and such sum shall be recoverable before a magistrate in the manner hereinafter provided for the recovery of wages.

Discharge of laborers permanently incapacitated.

Chapter 12 — Necessary Provision for Laborers

115 Whenever any laborers shall be employed in any labor district, the employer of such laborers shall be bound to provide for them sufficient and proper house accommodation water supply and sanitary arrangements. He shall also be bound to provide good rice or such other food as the Lieutenant Governor may direct which the laborer will be entitled to purchase at fixed rates.

Sufficient house accommodation water supply and sanitary arrangements to be provided.

116 Every employer shall be bound to provide for his laborers such sufficient hospital accommodation, and such medicines of such quality and description, and according to such scale as shall from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor and if three hundred or more laborers shall be employed by any employer, it shall be the duty of such employer to place in medical charge of such laborers a medical officer holding a medical diploma as licentiate in medicine from some Indian or European collegiate institution authorized to grant diplomas, or an officer for the time being licensed by the local Government to act in such medical charge of laborers. Such medical officer shall ordinarily reside within ten miles from the lands on which the laborers are employed.

Hospital medicines &c to be provided.

LYXIV It shall be lawful for any inspector or assistant inspector who is himself a magistrate to institute within his jurisdiction on the lands in charge of any employer or at some place within his jurisdiction not more than ten miles distant from such lands an inquiry whether such employer has provided for his laborers sufficient and proper house accommodation water supply sanitary arrangements or rice. On the complaint of any inspector or a assistant inspector a similar inquiry may be made by any magistrate. Any such inquiry whether conducted by an inspector or assistant inspector or before a magistrate on the complaint of an inspector or assistant inspector shall be dealt with as if conducted as a case triable by a magistrate under the Criminal Procedure Code.

LXXV If the employer is convicted of gross neglect in not having provided sufficient and proper house accommodation, water supply sanitary arrangements or rice such employer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees. In any case where proper or sufficient house accommodation, water supply sanitary arrangements or rice have been provided the magistrate may order the employer to provide such proper and sufficient house accommodation water supply sanitary arrangements and rice. If the employer wilfully omits to comply with such order he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees a day for every day that such omission continues. In default of payment by the employer of the last mentioned fine the person on whose account such employer has been acting shall be liable to pay the fine.

LXXVII Wherever such hospital accommodation or medical charge is required by the last preceding sections or medicines of such quality and descriptions and according to such scale as aforesaid shall not have been provided the employer or other person through whose wilful default the same shall not have been provided shall be liable to a fine for every week during which any such default continues.

OXII If an inspector of laborers shall at any time have reason to believe that any estate or portion of an estate situated within the limits of his jurisdiction is by reason of climate or situation unfit for human habitation he shall give notice in writing of his opinion to the magistrate of the district and such magistrate shall forthwith summon a committee to inquire into the fitness of such estate or portion thereof for human habitation. Such committee shall consist of the magistrate the inspector of laborers the medical officer of the district and at least one employer of laborers resident in the district. Such committee shall proceed with as little delay as possible to enquire into the healthiness of the estate or portion thereof to which the inspector's report has reference and shall hear evidence on the subject as the owner of such estate or portion of the estate as aforesaid or the employer or inspector may desire to place before it. And if such committee or the major part in number thereof shall be of opinion that such estate or any portion thereof is unfit for human habitation it shall record a finding to that effect and the contract of every laborer who shall have contracted to serve on such estate shall thereupon be null and void as regards such estate or such portion thereof as may be found unfit for human habitation. Provided however that every such contract shall continue valid with regard to any other portion of such estate or to any other estate of the same employer.

117 If from information or complaint or otherwise an inspector or assistant inspector has reason to suspect that any employer has omitted to provide properly and sufficiently for his laborers in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor, he may proceed to investigate the facts and circumstances of the case at any place within his jurisdiction not more than ten miles from the lands of such employer and, if he is vested with any of the powers of a magistrate, may take cognizance of the offence and dispose of the case without any complaint. If he is not vested with any of the powers of a magistrate, he may prefer a complaint to any competent magistrate. All such cases shall be investigated and tried in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

118 Any employer who voluntarily or negligently omits to provide properly and sufficiently for his laborers in accordance with the rules prescribed under sections 115 and 116 shall be punished by fine which may extend to five hundred rupees and by an additional fine of one hundred rupees for every day during which such omission is continued.

Chapter 13 — Localities unfit for the residence of Laborers

119 If an inspector of laborers shall at any time have reason to believe that any estate or portion of an estate situated within the limits of his jurisdiction is in a condition so insalubrious, or in such a situation as to be unfit for the residence of laborers he shall report his opinion in writing to the magistrate of the district. On the receipt of such information from the inspector of laborers, or from any other source which he may deem reliable the magistrate shall forthwith summon a committee to inquire whether such estate or portion of estate is unfit for the residence of laborers. Such committee shall consist of the magistrate the inspector of laborers the medical officer of the district, and one or more employers of imported laborers when such persons are available. If the magistrate is unable to procure the service on such committee of any employer of imported laborers, he may, with the sanction of the commissioner of the division, appoint one or more persons whom he may deem qualified.

Such committee shall proceed, with as little delay as possible, to inquire into the condition of the estate or portion of estate to which the order appointing the committee has reference, and shall hear such evidence on the subject as the owner of the estate or portion of estate or the employer or inspector may desire to place before it. And if such committee, or the major part in number thereof, is of opinion that such estate or portion of estate is in a condition so insalubrious, or in such a situation as to be unfit for the residence of laborers, it shall record a finding to that effect, and the contract of every laborer who shall have

contracted to serve on such estate shall thereupon be void as regards such estate or portion of estate as may be found unfit for the residence of laborers.

Provided that every such contract shall continue valid with regard to any other portion of such estate or to any other estate belonging to the same employer.

120 If it shall at any time appear that the number of laborers who have died on any estate or portion of an estate during the preceding twelve months, bears a larger proportion to the whole number of laborers employed thereon during such period than 7 per centum, or if the average annual number of laborers who have died on such estate or portion thereof during the preceding three years bears a larger proportion to the whole number of laborers employed thereon during such period than 5 per centum, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor to direct the civil medical officer of the district or other qualified medical officer to inquire into and report on the following matters —

- (1) The cause or causes of such mortality
- (2) The want (if any) of due care or precaution and of the adoption of proper and available sanitary measures on the part of the owner of such estate or portion thereof or the employer, causing or contributing to such mortality
- (3) The fitness or otherwise of such estate or portion thereof for the residence of laborers and the reasons thereof

Such medical officer shall proceed with as little delay as possible, and shall hear and record such information on the subject of the several matters aforesaid as the owner of such estate or portion thereof or the employer or inspector may desire to place before him, and shall visit and inspect such estate or portion thereof, and shall make his report expressing the reasons of his opinion and transmit the same with the recorded information and notes of his inspection of such estate or portion thereof to the Lieutenant Governor.

If the Lieutenant Governor after perusal and consideration of the said report information, and notes shall be of opinion that the cause or causes of mortality was not or were not beyond human control, and that the said causes were or any of them was the want of due care or precaution and of the adoption of proper and available sanitary measures on the part of the owner of such estate or the employer, and that such estate or portion thereof is unfit for the residence of laborers by reason of the want of due care or precaution and of the adoption of proper and available sanitary measures on the part of the owner of such estate or portion thereof or the employer, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant Governor to declare in writing that such estate or portion thereof is unfit for the residence of laborers, notwithstanding the report (if any) of a committee appointed under the last preceding section. Such declaration

CXIII Every employer who shall cause or permit any laborer to reside upon any such estate or portion of an estate as under the provisions of the section last preceding may have been found to be unfit for human habitation shall be liable to fine. Provided always that in case it shall appear to the inspector that any such estate or portion of an estate or any part of such portion, has become fit for human habitation he shall give under his hand a certificate of such fitness and no employer shall be liable to fine by reason of his causing or permitting laborers to reside in any place respecting which such certificate of fitness shall have been given.

CI Any laborer who shall absent himself from his labor without sufficient cause may on conviction be sentenced to lose all claim to wages or allowances during the period of such absence and also to forfeit to his employer a sum not exceeding four annas for each day during which such absence shall have continued and in case such absence shall have exceeded seven days or in case such laborer shall have been already convicted of the same offence within a period of three months such laborer shall be furthermore sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days.

CII If any laborer shall desert or attempt to desert from his employer's service such employer or any other person acting in his behalf may without first procuring a warrant and without the assistance of any police officer (who nevertheless shall be bound to give such assistance if called upon to do so) apprehend such laborer wherever he may be found. Provided nevertheless that if such laborer be found in the service of another employer he shall not be arrested without a warrant. Provided also that such employer or other person shall within a reasonable time from the time of such apprehension give the said laborer in charge at the nearest police station and there enter the charge upon which he shall have apprehended such laborer.

CIII Any laborer so given in charge shall be conveyed without delay to the nearest magistrate and if the place from which such laborer is charged with having deserted be within the jurisdiction of such magistrate he shall himself adjudicate upon the charge but if not he shall forward the said laborer under custody to the magistrate within whose jurisdiction such place may be situated, who shall adjudicate upon such charge.

of the Lieutenant Governor shall have the same effect as the finding of a committee under the last preceding section.

121 Every employer who shall cause or permit any laborer to reside upon any such estate or portion of an estate as under the provisions of one of the two last preceding sections may have been found to be unfit for human habitation shall be liable to fine. Provided always that in case it shall appear to the inspector that any such estate or portion of an estate or any part of such portion has become fit for human habitation, he shall, with the sanction of the magistrate of the district give under his hand a certificate of such fitness and no employer shall be liable to fine by reason of his causing or permitting laborers to reside in any place respecting which such certificate of fitness shall have been given.

Chapter 14.—Offences committed by Laborers

122 Any laborer, who voluntarily and without reasonable cause absents himself from his labor or neglects or refuses to labor as required by his employer the labor so required being reasonable and proper, may on conviction be sentenced to lose all claim to wages or allowances during the period of such absence and also to forfeit to his employer a sum not exceeding four annas for each day during which such absence shall have continued and in case such absence shall have exceeded seven days, or in case such laborer shall have been already convicted of the same offence within a period of three months such laborer may be furthermore sentenced at the request of the employer to rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days.

Provided that all treatment of such laborer by his employer, or the neglect of the employer to fulfil any condition of the contract, may be deemed a reasonable cause for such absence or such neglect or refusal to labor.

123 If any laborer deserts or attempts to desert from his employer's service, such employer or any other person acting in his behalf may, without first procuring a warrant, and without the assistance of any police officer (who nevertheless shall be bound to give such assistance if called upon to do so) apprehend such laborer wherever he may be found. Provided nevertheless, that if such laborer be found in the service of another employer he shall not be arrested without a warrant. Provided also that such employer or other person shall, within a reasonable time from the time of such apprehension, give the said laborer in charge at the nearest police station, and there enter the charge upon which he shall have apprehended such laborer.

Any laborer so given in charge shall be conveyed, without delay, to the nearest magistrate, and if the place from which such laborer is charged with having deserted be within the jurisdiction of such magistrate he shall himself adjudicate upon the charge but if not, he shall forward the said laborer, under custody, to the

CIV Every laborer who shall desert from his employer's service shall be liable upon conviction to rigorous imprisonment which may extend to one month and every laborer who after having been convicted of desertion shall again desert from his employer's service shall be liable to rigorous imprisonment which may extend to two months and every laborer who after having been twice convicted of desertion shall again desert shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to three months

CX On the expiry of any sentence of imprisonment for any offence under this Act save as is provided in Section CV it shall be the duty of the magistrate to make over such laborer to any person appointed on the part of his employer to receive charge of him and no conviction under this Act or imprisonment under such conviction shall save as aforesaid be held to operate as a release to any laborer from the terms of his contract. Provided, nevertheless that the period of imprisonment shall in no case be prolonged by reason of there being no person present on the part of the employer to take charge of the laborer at the expiry of his sentence but such laborer shall in that case be sent to the principal place of business of such employer and the expense of such conveyance shall be levied from the employer in the manner provided under this Act for the recovery of the rates imposed under this Act

CV Whenever any laborer shall have actually suffered imprisonment amounting in the whole to six months for desertion from his employer's service it shall be lawful for the inspector and he is hereby required to cancel the contract of such laborer and every such cancellation shall be by the inspector certified on the back of the contract and such laborer shall then be at liberty either to enter into a fresh contract with any employer or to return to the district from which he was recruited

CVIII It shall be lawful for the employer or any person authorized to act for the employer of any laborer imprisoned for any offence under this Act to apply to the magistrate at any time previous to the expiry of such sentence that such laborer be made over to him for the purpose of completing his contract and the magistrate may if he see good cause make over or forward such laborer to his employer and in that case the magistrate shall cancel the remainder of sentence passed on him and shall endorse on the contract of such laborer a memorandum signed by him of such cancellation

CIX Every employer who shall obtain an order for the return or forwarding of any laborer who may have deserted, shall pay the expense of the return or forwarding of such laborer and shall before the order is issued, deposit with the magistrate such sum as such magistrate may in his discretion deem to be sufficient for defraying the expense of such return or forwarding

magistrate within whose jurisdiction such place may be situated, who shall adjudicate upon such charge

124 Every laborer who deserts from his employer's service shall be liable upon conviction to rigorous imprisonment which may extend to one month, and every laborer, who, after having been convicted of desertion, shall again desert from his employer's service, shall be liable to rigorous imprisonment for a period which may extend to two months, and every laborer who, after having been twice convicted of desertion, shall again desert, shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to three months. Such punishment may be imposed in addition to the forfeiture to which such laborer is liable under section 122

125 On the expiry of any sentence of imprisonment for any offence under this Act save as is provided in section 126 it shall be the duty of the magistrate to make over such laborer to any person appointed on the part of his employer to receive charge of him and no conviction under this Act, or imprisonment under such conviction shall save as aforesaid, be held to operate as a release to any laborer from the terms of his contract. Provided nevertheless, that the period of imprisonment shall in no case be prolonged by reason of there being no person present on the part of the employer to take charge of the laborer at the expiry of his sentence, but such laborer shall in that case be sent to the principal place of business of such employer and the expense of such conveyance shall be levied from the employer in the manner provided in section 101

126 Whenever any laborer shall have actually suffered imprisonment amounting in the whole to six months for desertion from his employer's service, it shall be lawful for the inspector, and he is hereby required, at the written request of the employer, but not otherwise to cancel the contract of such laborer and every such cancellation shall be by the inspector certified on the back of the contract, and such laborer shall then be at liberty either to enter into a fresh contract with any employer or to return to the district from which he was recruited

127 The employer, or any person authorized to act for the employer, of any laborer imprisoned for any offence under this Act, may apply to the magistrate, at any time previous to the expiry of such sentence that such laborer be made over to him for the purpose of completing his contract, and the magistrate may, if he see good cause, make over or forward such laborer to his employer, and in that case the magistrate shall cancel the remainder of the sentence passed on him, and shall endorse on the contract of such laborer a memorandum signed by him of such cancellation

128 Every employer who obtains an order for the deportation of any laborer who has deserted, shall pay the expense incurred in such deportation, and shall, before the order is issued, deposit with the

CXI The duration of every unlawful absence from labor of which a laborer may be convicted and every sentence of imprisonment for any offence under this Act shall be endorsed on the contract at the time of its being passed by the officer passing it and no such period of imprisonment or unlawful absence so endorsed shall be reckoned as part of the term for which the laborer is bound to serve but such term shall extend to such further period as shall be equivalent to the aggregate amount of the imprisonment and unlawful absence so endorsed.

CVII Any person who shall knowingly and wilfully entice away from his employment any laborer before such laborer shall have been lawfully released from his contract shall be liable to a fine the whole or any portion of which may be awarded to the employer of such laborer.

XCIV If any laborer shall state to his employer or to any person acting for such employer that he desires to make a complaint to the inspector of laborers of personal ill usage or breach of any provision of this Act on the part of such employer or other person the person to whom such statement shall have been made shall within forty-eight hours send notice thereof in writing to the inspector and in default of so doing such person shall be liable to fine.

XCV Whenever any inspector of laborers shall receive such notice in writing as aforesaid or whenever any complaint of personal ill usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid shall be made to him by any laborer against his employer or any person acting for such employer or whenever the inspector shall have other reasonable grounds for believing that any such personal ill usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid has been suffered by a laborer such inspector shall forthwith if the place in which such offence has been committed is not situated within the limits of his own authority give notice thereof in writing to the inspector within the limits of whose authority such place is situated and if such place be situated within the limits of his own authority then such inspector shall so soon as conveniently may be proceed to some place not more than ten miles in a direct line from the principal place of business of such employer and make full inquiry into the matter complained of.

XCVI For the purposes of such inquiry it shall be lawful for any inspector if he think fit to summon such laborer as aforesaid, as well as any witnesses and if any employer shall in any way obstruct the service of or obedience to such summons or if any witness summoned shall neglect to attend, such employer or witness shall be liable to fine.

magistrate such sum as such magistrate may in his discretion deem to be sufficient for defraying the expense of such deportation.

129 The duration of every unlawful absence from labor, for which any laborer may be convicted, and every sentence of imprisonment for any offence under this Act shall be endorsed on the contract, at the time of its being passed, by the officer passing it and no such period of imprisonment or unlawful absence so endorsed shall be reckoned as part of the term for which the laborer is bound to serve, but such term shall extend to such further period as shall be equivalent to the aggregate amount of the imprisonment and unlawful absence so endorsed.

130 Any person who knowingly entices away, harbours or employs, or attempts to entice from his employment, any laborer before such laborer shall have been lawfully released from his contract, shall be liable to a fine the whole or any portion of which may be awarded to the employer of such laborer.

Chapter 15 — Complaints made by Laborers

131 If any laborer states to his employer, or to any person acting for such employer, that he desires to make a complaint to the inspector of laborers of personal ill usage or breach of any provision of this Act on the part of such employer or other person, the person to whom such statement is made shall, within forty-eight hours, send notice thereof in writing to the inspector and in default of so doing such person shall be liable to fine.

132 Whenever any inspector of laborers receives such notice in writing as aforesaid, or whenever any complaint of personal ill usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid, is made to him by any laborer against his employer or any person acting for such employer, or whenever the inspector has other reasonable grounds for believing that any such personal ill usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid has been suffered by a laborer, such inspector shall forthwith if the place in which such offence has been committed is not situated within the limits of his own authority, give notice thereof in writing to the inspector within the limits of whose authority such place is situated, and if such place be situated within the limits of his own authority then such inspector shall so soon as conveniently may be, proceed to some place not more than ten miles in a direct line from the principal place of business of such employer, and make full inquiry into the matter complained of.

For the purposes of such inquiry the inspector may summon such laborer and any witnesses. If any employer, or other person acting for or under such employer in any way wilfully obstructs the service of, or obedience to, such summons, or if the laborer or

XCVII If upon such inquiry made on the complaint of a laborer the inspector shall be of opinion that the complaint is untrue or frivolous he shall enter in his book the particulars of such complaint and a short statement of the grounds of his opinion respecting it, and shall dismiss the complaint, and in such case shall endorse on the employer's copy of the contract of such complainant the number of days during which such complainant has been absent from work in consequence of such inquiry and such number of days shall be added to the period for which such complainant had contracted to serve and every such endorsement shall be on conclusive evidence that such laborer has absented himself from his labor without sufficient cause during the number of days which shall be so endorsed.

XCVIII If upon inquiry as aforesaid the inspector shall be of opinion that the complaint is well founded he shall if a magistrate do so according to law. If the inspector shall not be a magistrate he shall without delay refer the complaint and his witnesses to the nearest magistrate and such magistrate shall thereupon dispose of the case in due course of law.

XCIX If upon the complaint of any laborer it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the magistrate that the wages of such laborer are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of such laborer's wages for two months it shall be lawful for such magistrate to award to such laborer the amount which shall appear to be then due to him and also by way of compensation such further sum not exceeding that amount as shall appear to the magistrate to be just and in case of default, the collector shall upon the requisition of the magistrate levy the entire sum in the manner prescribed in Section XXXIII.

C If any employer or any person placed in authority over any laborer by such employer shall be convicted of any offence causing injury to the person or property of such laborer triable under the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Court of Session or if any such employer or other person as aforesaid shall be twice convicted of any such offence against such laborer triable, under the said Code by a magistrate or if it shall be proved before a magistrate that the wages of such laborer are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of such laborer's wages for four months, or if a magistrate shall on the report of the inspector and after due inquiry upon oath in the presence of the parties be satisfied that any laborer has been compelled to perform any labor while he was unfit for it or has been subjected to ill usage by such employer or any other person placed in authority over the laborer by such employer it shall be lawful for the magistrate if he think fit on the application of the laborer in each of such cases to cancel the contract of such laborer and to award to him compensation not exceeding thirty rupees, and every such cancellation shall be certified by the magistrate on the back of such contract.

any witness summoned neglects to attend as required in such summons he shall be punished as provided in chapter 10 of the Indian Penal Code.

133 If, upon such inquiry made on the complaint of a laborer the inspector is of opinion that the complaint is untrue or frivolous, he shall enter in his book the particulars of such complaint and a short statement of the grounds of his opinion respecting it and shall dismiss the complaint and in such case shall endorse on the employer's copy of the contract of such complainant the number of days during which such complainant has been absent from work in consequence of such inquiry, and such number of days shall be added to the period of the contract of such complainant, and every such endorsement shall be conclusive evidence that such laborer has absented himself from his labor without sufficient cause during the number of days which shall be so endorsed.

134 If, upon inquiry as aforesaid, the inspector is of opinion that the complaint is well founded, he shall if a magistrate dispose of the case according to due course of law. If the inspector shall not be a magistrate he shall without delay send the complainant and his witnesses to the nearest magistrate and such magistrate shall thereupon dispose of the case in due course of law.

135 If, upon the complaint of any laborer, it is proved to the satisfaction of the magistrate that the wages of such laborer are in arrear to an amount exceeding the rate of such laborer's wages for one month, such magistrate shall award to such laborer the amount which shall appear to be then due to him, and if it is proved that the wages of such laborer are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of such laborer's wages for two months, the magistrate shall award also, by way of compensation such further sum, not exceeding that amount as shall appear to the magistrate to be just and in case of default the magistrate shall levy the entire sum by distress and sale of the movable property belonging to or under the charge of the employer.

136 If any employer or any person placed in authority over any laborer by such employer, shall be convicted of any offence causing injury to the person or property of such laborer triable under the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Court of Session or if any such employer, or other person as aforesaid shall be twice convicted of any such offence against such laborer, triable under the said Code by a magistrate or if it shall be proved before a magistrate that the wages of such laborer are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of such laborer's wages for four months, or if a magistrate shall on the report of the inspector and after due inquiry, upon oath in the presence of the parties, be satisfied that any

laborer has been compelled to perform any labor while he was unfit for it, or has been subjected to gross ill usage by such employer or any other person placed in authority over the laborer by such employer, it shall be lawful for the magistrate if he think fit, on the application of the laborer, in each of such cases, to cancel the contract of such laborer, and to award to him compensation not exceeding thirty rupees, and every such cancellation shall be certified by the magistrate on the back of such contract.

Chapter 16 — Determination of Contract

XCI Every laborer who shall have completed the term of his contract shall be forthwith permitted by his employer to appear before the inspector to have the completion of his contract registered. If such employer shall detain such laborer after the completion of his contract or shall fail to give notice of such completion to the inspector within one month after the date of such completion such employer shall be liable to fine

137 Every laborer who has completed the term of his contract shall be forthwith entitled to appear before the inspector in order that the completion of his contract may be registered. If an employer detains such laborer after the completion of his contract, or fails to give notice of such completion to the inspector within one month after the date of such completion, such employer shall be liable to fine

XCII If any laborer shall be able and desirous to redeem the unexpired term of his contract of service by payment of a sum equivalent to the value thereof such laborer may demand to be taken or allowed to go before the inspector of laborers within the local limits of whose authority he may be employed, and on his depositing such sum in the hands of such inspector such laborer shall give notice to the employer that such laborer requires him within one week to show cause why the contract of such laborer should not be released and in case no sufficient cause shall be shown such inspector shall require the production of the contract of such laborer and endorse thereon a certificate of release by purchase and shall hold the sum deposited on account of the employer of such laborer. If any employer or other person authorized to act for the employer shall neglect to comply with such demand as aforesaid such employer or other person as aforesaid shall be liable to fine. The value of the unexpired term of contract shall be deemed to be the aggregate amount of one rupee for every month of the unexpired portion of the first year, of three rupees for every such month of the second year, and of five rupees for every such month of the third year of the original term of the laborer's engagement

138 If any laborer is able and desirous to redeem the unexpired term of his contract of service by payment of a sum equivalent to the value thereof, such laborer may demand to be taken or allowed to go before the inspector of laborers within the local limits of whose authority he may be employed, and on his depositing such sum in the hands of such inspector, such inspector shall give notice to the employer that such laborer requires him within one week to show cause why the contract of such laborer should not be released and, in case no sufficient cause should be shown, such inspector shall require the production of the contract of such laborer, and endorse thereon a certificate of release by purchase and shall hold the sum in deposit on account of the employer of such laborer. If any employer, or other person authorized to act for the employer, shall neglect to comply with such demand as aforesaid such employer or other person as aforesaid, shall be liable to fine

The value of the unexpired term of contract shall be deemed to be the aggregate amount of one rupee for every month of the unexpired portion of the first year, of three rupees for every such month of the second year, and of five rupees for every such month of the third year, of the original term of the laborer's engagement

XCIII Every laborer whose contract shall have been completed determined released by purchase as aforesaid or rescinded by the mutual assent of the parties thereto shall be entitled to receive forthwith from the inspector a certificate of release in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal by an order to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*

139 Every laborer, the period of whose contract has expired, or who has redeemed his contract by purchase or whose contract has been rescinded by the mutual assent of the parties thereto, shall be entitled to receive forthwith from the inspector a certificate of release in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor

140 Every laborer, the term of whose contract has expired, or who has been legally released from his contract, whether such expiry or release has been certified as above required or not, shall be deemed to be wholly exempted from the provisions of this Part

SCHEDULE A —(referred to in Section V)
CONTRACTOR'S LICENSE

Office of the Superintendent of Labor Transport at

A B is hereby licensed to act within the local limits of my authority as a contractor for engaging and supplying persons for the purpose of laboring for hire in the districts of Assam Cachar and Sylhet under Act II of 1870 of the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations

This license will be in force for one year only from this date
Dated the day of

(Sd) C D
Superintendent of Labor Transport

SCHEDULE B —(referred to in Section VIII)
RECRUITER'S LICENSE

Office of the Superintendent of Labor Transport at

A B is hereby licensed to act on behalf of F F as a recruiter for engaging or inducing persons to proceed to the district of Assam Cachar and Sylhet for the purpose of laboring for hire under Act II of 1870 of the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations

This licence will be in force for one year only from this date
Dated the day of

(Sd) C D
Superintendent of Labor Transport

SCHEDULE A

See Sections 15 and 37

CONTRACTOR'S LICENSE

Office of Superintendent of Emigration

A B is hereby licensed to act, throughout the provinces subject to the Government of Bengal, as a contractor for engaging and supplying natives for the purpose of laboring for hire in the districts of Assam Cachar and Sylhet under the provisions of the Labor Districts Emigration Act 1873

This license will be in force for one year only,
from this date

Dated Calcutta, the day of

(Sd) M N,

Superintendent of Emigration

SCHEDULE B

See Sections 15 and 43

RECRUITER'S LICENSE

Office of Superintendent of Emigration

C D is hereby licensed to act on behalf of A B, a licensed contractor as a recruiter for engaging or inducing natives to proceed from the districts of _____ to the districts of Assam Cachar and Sylhet for the purpose of laboring for hire, under the provisions of the Labor Districts Emigration Act, 1873

This license will be in force for one year only,
from this date

Dated Calcutta, the day of

(Sd) M N.

Superintendent of Emigration

SCHEDULE C

See Sections 34 and 68

EMIGRANT'S PASS

Name of emigrant	Age	Other's name	Dist in which emigrant was registered.	Name of employer	Place in which emigrant has contracted to labor	Place of disembarkation

The emigrants above described are permitted to embark on the _____ which will leave _____

on the _____, for the purpose of
proceeding to the district of _____

Dated the _____

day of
(Sd) _____

R M,

Contractor [or Garden-sirdar]

Dated the _____

day of

(Sd) _____ G D,

Superintendent of Emigration

Dated the _____

day of

(Sd) _____ A L,

Embarkation Agent

Note — When the pass is granted by the embarkation agent to emigrants brought to him by a garden-sirdar under the provisions of section 34 it need not be signed by the superintendent of emigration

Note — The names of any number of emigrants proceeding in the same vessel may be entered in one pass

SCHEDULE D

See Section 99

Consent of Recruiter or Garden sirdar to undertake cost of maintenance and transport of family of emigrant

Whereas T S, the son of K S of B in the district of N has agreed to proceed to the district of A for the purpose of laboring for hire in the service of C B of D, and whereas K S, the wife of the said T S, is desirous of accompanying him to A I H L, recruiter on behalf of W J licensed contractor [or garden sirdar on behalf of the said C B], do hereby agree to provide the said K S with proper and sufficient food and lodging during the journey to A and to pay all such charges as may be required for the cost of her conveyance by any vessel in which the said T S shall be conveyed, and for any incidental expenses on account of her detention and medical treatment, under the provisions of the Labor Districts Emigration Act 1873

(Sd) _____ H L,

Recruiter or Garden sirdar

Executed before me this _____ day of

(Sd) _____ R M

Magistrate of E

CXVII In all cases where any laborer shall under the provisions of the said Act III of 1868, or of the said Act VI of 1865 have been or under the provisions of this Act shall be conveyed to any of the said districts for the purpose of laboring for hire such laborer and his employer for the time being and the contract under which for the time being such laborer shall be serving (whether entered into under either of the said Acts or this Act or otherwise) shall, notwithstanding anything in the contract contained to the contrary be subject to the provisions of this Act contained in sections LXXII to LXXXI, both inclusive sections LXXXV to XCI both inclusive and sections XCIII to CXVI both inclusive

(Commencement of Act) CXIX This Act shall commence and take effect from the first day of November 1869

L A GOODRVE

*Offg Asst Secy to the Govt of Bengal
Judicial and Legislative Departments*



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1873

PART V

Acts of the Legislative Council of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

[First Publication]

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th August 1873 and is hereby promulgated for general information —

Act No XII of 1873

An Act for the Repeal of certain Obsolete Enactments

Whereas it is expedient that the enactments mentioned in the schedule to this Act which, have ceased to be in force otherwise than by express and specific repeal or have by lapse of time and change of circumstances become unnecessary or which merely repeal prior enactments should be expressly and specifically repealed It is hereby enacted as follows —

1 The enactments described in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same schedule

Enactments in a schedule repealed

Provided that the repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Statute Act or Regulation in which such enactment has been applied incorporated or referred to

And this Act shall not affect the validity or invalidity of anything already done or suffered or any indemnity already granted or any right or title already acquired or accrued or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof or the proof of any past act or thing

Nor shall this Act affect any principle or rule of law or established jurisdiction form or course of pleading practice or procedure or existing usage custom privilege restriction exemption office or appointment notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed recognised or derived by or from any enactment hereby repealed

Nor shall this Act provide or restore any jurisdiction office custom privilege restriction, exemption usage or practice not now existing or in force

2 This Act may be cited as "The Repealing Act, 1873" and it shall come into force on the passing thereof

Short title

Commencement

SCHEDULE

PART I—STATUTES

Year and Chapter	Subject Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal
7 Jac I cap 5*	Suits against Justices of the Peace and other Officers	The whole Act so far as it applies to British India
71 Jac I cap 12	Making perpetual 7 Jac I cap 5	The whole Act, so far as it applies to British India
29 Car II cap 3	An Act for prevention of frauds and Perjuries	Sections thirteen, fourteen fifteen, sixteen seventeen twenty two twenty three and twenty four so far as they apply to British India†
8 & 9 Wm III, cap 11	An Act for the better preventing frivolous and vexatious suits	The whole Act so far as it applies to British India
24 Geo II cap 44	An Act for the rendering Justices of the Peace more safe in the Execution of their Office &c	The whole Act so far as it applies to British India
33 Geo III, cap 52	An Act for continuing in the East India Company for a further Term the Possession &c	Section twenty eight
42 Geo III cap 85	An Act for the Trying and Punishing in Great Britain Persons holding public employment for Offences committed abroad &c	Section six so far as it relates to suits in British India
53 Geo III cap 155	An Act for continuing in the East India Company for a further Term, the Possession, &c	Sections ninety seven and one hundred and twenty one and section one hundred and twenty three, so far as it relates to suits in British India
2 & 3 Vic cap 34	An Act to confirm certain Rules and Orders of the Supreme Courts of Judicature at Fort William and Madras &c	The whole
3 & 4 Vic cap 37	An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws for punishing Mutiny &c	Sections forty three to forty seven (both inclusive)

PART II—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

No and year	Subject Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal
VIII of 1836	Bengal—Personal disabilities and privileges	So much as has not been repealed
XXII of 1836	Eastern Canal Tolls	The whole
XXV of 1836	Warehousing ports	So much as has not been repealed
XVI of 1837	Custom House	So much as has not been repealed
XXV of 1837	Bengal Judiciary System	So much as has not been repealed
XXXII of 1838	Bengal—Justices of the Peace	So much as has not been repealed
VII of 1839	Madras Iahsildárs	The first ten words of section two
I of 1841	Pattidárs estates	The whole Act so far as it applies, or is applicable to the territories subject to the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb
XIII of 1841	An Act for explaining the provisions of Act No XXV of 1836	So much as has not been repealed
XVII of 1841	Appeals in Sadr Courts (Bengal)	So much as has not been repealed

* Entitled as of the 7th & 8th J c I in *The Statutes* Revised Edition Lond n 1870† The reference is to the Sections as printed in *The Statutes* Revised Edition London, 1870.

PART II — ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL — (Continued)

No and year	Subject Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal
XXIX of 1841	An Act for amending such Parts of the Bengal and Madras Codes as concern the Dismissal of Suits and Appeals for neglecting to proceed in the same	The whole
VI of 1843	Jurisdiction and Procedure of the Courts of Amins and Munsifs	The whole
VII of 1843	Madras Courts	Sections twenty six forty four, and forty seven
XV of 1843	Uncovenanted Deputy Magistrates	So much as has not been repealed
XXV of 1843	An Act for making the provisions of 5 & 6 Vic C 47 section XI, applicable to India	So much as has not been repealed
IX of 1844	Suits in the Courts of Principal Sadr Amins and Sadr Amins	So much as has not been repealed
I of 1845	Sales of land for arrears of revenue	The whole Act, so far as it applies to the territories subject to the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb
III of 1845	An Act vesting Courts of Appeal with the discretion to require or dispense with Security for Costs from the Appellant	The whole
XIV of 1845	Munsifs (Bengal Presidency)	The whole
XVI of 1845	Re admission of Appeals after Dismissal under Act XXIX of 1841	The whole
XVII of 1845	Enforcement of the Attendance of Witnesses in the Courts of the Munsifs within the Presidency of Fort William	The whole
XIX of 1845	Assam Tea Company	The whole
IV of 1846	Sale of Land in Execution of Decrees in the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William	The whole
XVII of 1847	An Act for remedying a Defect in the Law regarding undiscovered Defaults in the Prosecution of Suits	The whole
VII of 1848	Customs duties	So much as has not been repealed
XIII of 1849	An Act to prevent the smuggling of Salt into Calcutta	The whole
VIII of 1850	Confirmation of decisions on certain appeals	The whole
X of 1850	Aden	The whole
XV of 1850	An Act to extend the operation of Sections X and XI, Regulation XXVI, 1814, to the Bengal Code	The whole
XXXI of 1850	Bombay Salt Revenue	Sections one and two
XXI of 1852	Bombay Deputy Collector	Section two
XXVI of 1852	Procedure in the Courts of Principal Sadr Amins and Munsifs in the Presidency of Fort William	The whole
XXIX of 1852	Circuits of Judicial Commissioners (Bombay)	So much as has not been repealed
VI of 1853	Summary Suits (Bengal)	Section nine
X of 1853	Amending Act XXII of 1846	The whole
XV of 1853	Procedure in cases of regular Appeal to the Sadr Court in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal	The whole

PART II — ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.—(Continued)

No and year	Subject Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal
XVI of 1853	Special Appeals	The whole
IX of 1854	Appeals in the Civil Courts of the East India Company	The whole
X of 1855	Evidence	Section nine
XXIX of 1855	Customs	So much as has not been repealed
XI of 1856	Desertion	In sections two, five, six, and seven the words "Joint Magistrate"
XII of 1856	An Act to amend the Law respecting the employment of Amins by the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Fort William	In section three the words "with the sanction of the Court of Sadr Dewanny Adawlut," and in section five the first nineteen words, and in section ten the words "under such general directions as may from time to time be prescribed by the Sadr Court"
VII of 1857	Uncovenanted Agency	The whole Act so far as it relates to Deputy Magistrates
VI of 1859	Ahmadabad Magistracy	The whole
XV of 1860	Calcutta Canal	The whole
XVIII of 1863	High Court Fort William	So much of the title and preamble as relates to oaths
XXIII of 1865	Panjab Chief Court	The whole
IV of 1869	Divorce	In section fifty eight, the words 'United' and 'and Ireland,' and in section fifty nine the word 'United'
X of 1869	Police Superannuation Funds	The whole
IX of 1870	Elphinstone Land Company	The whole
XI of 1870	Weights and Measures	The whole
XII of 1870	Native Passenger Ships	Section three down to and including the words 'repealed and'
XIV of 1870	The Repealing Act 1870	The whole
XXIII of 1870	Coinage	Section two and the schedule
XXV of 1870	Timber duties, Burma	The whole
XXVI of 1870	Prisons	Section two and the schedule
XXVIII of 1870	Commitments from Andamans	Section two
IV of 1871	Coroners	Section two and the first schedule
V of 1871	Prisoners	Section two and the schedule
VI of 1871	Bengal Civil Courts	Sections two and twenty three and the schedule
IX of 1871	Limitation	Section two and the first schedule
X of 1871	Licence	Section two and the schedule
XIII of 1871	Licence	Section nine and schedule C
XX of 1871	Panjab Local Rates	Section one, from and including 'inclusive down to and including "Acts"
XXVI of 1871	Land Improvement Act	Section two and the schedule
XXIX of 1871	Bengal Regulations Repeal	The whole
XXXIII of 1871	Punjab Land Revenue	Section sixty three and the second paragraph of section sixty seven
XI of 1872	Foreign Jurisdiction and extradition	Section two and the first schedule
XVII of 1872	Postponement of Act X of 1872	The whole
XXIV of 1872	Repealing Bombay Regulation XIII of 1827, section 34, clause 9	The whole
III of 1873	An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Civil Courts of the Madras Presidency subordinate to the High Court	Section two and the schedule
IV of 1873	Municipal Committees in the Panjab	In section two the first paragraph, and in second paragraph the words 'But' and 'the said'
V of 1873	Government Savings Banks	Section two
VIII of 1873	Irrigation, Navigation and Drainage in Northern India	Section two and the schedule.

PART II — ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL — (Continued)

No and year	Subject Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal
IX of 1873	Appeals to Reviews of Judgment in the Panjab	Section two
X of 1873	Oaths	Section two and the schedule

PART III — ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF PORT ST GEORGE IN COUNCIL

No and year	Subject Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal
V of 1863	Madras Pier	Section seventeen
VI of 1863	Schools	Section twenty eight
I of 1864	Ports	Sections one and six
II of 1864	Arrears of Revenue	Sections sixty five and sixty six
III of 1864	Abkari	Section thirty four
VI of 1865	Seals	Section two and the first eight words of section one
VIII of 1865	Recovery of rent	Sections eighty nine and ninety
VI of 1867	Land Revenue (Madras Town)	Section two
VII of 1867	Port dues	Section one and the first twenty three words of section fifteen
IX of 1867	Madras Municipality	Section one
I of 1868	Nilgiri Hills Commissioner	Section thirteen, and the first twenty four words of section one
II of 1869	Repealing Act	The whole
V of 1869	Jails	Section one
V of 1871	Amending Madras Act IX of 1867	Section four

PART IV — ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL

No and year	Subject Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal
II of 1862	An Act for extending the Powers of Municipal Commissioners appointed under Act XXVI of 1850	Section four and the first six words of sections two and three
IV of 1862	Markets and Fairs	The first six words of section one
V of 1862	Bhāgdāri and Narwādāri Tenures	In section one the words 'from and after the passing of this Act' The first seven words in sections four and five
IX of 1862	An Act for further amending Act XXVI of 1850	The first eight words of section one
X of 1862	An Act to amend section 45 Clause 1, of Regulation XIII of 1827	The preamble and in section one the words 'Sessions Judge or other'
I of 1863	An Act for the Registry of Vessels and Levy of Pilotage Fees on the River Indus	In the preamble, from and including the words 'And whereas down to and including Sind'
IV of 1863	An Act to amend Act XV of 1858 for the levy of Port dues in the Port of Aden	Sections sixteen and nineteen
VI of 1863	Public Conveyances in the Town, Suburbs, and Harbour of Bombay	Section one, and section two down to and including the figures "1863"
VII of 1863	An Act for the Summary Settlement of Claims to exemption from the payment of Government Land Revenue, &c	Sections thirty three and thirty eight
VIII of 1863	Karachi Court of Small Causes	Sections one and twenty seven
		The whole

PART IV — ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL — (Continued)

No and year	Subject title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal
IX of 1863	An Act for the prevention of Adulteration of Cotton and the better Suppression of Frauds in the Cotton Trade in the Presidency of Bombay	Section one, and the first twenty two words of section four
XI of 1863	An Act for taking a Census of the Bombay Presidency	The whole
XII of 1863	An Act to remove any doubts which may arise as to the legality of acts done and proceedings held in the Colicetorate of Satara between the 1st January and 11th April 1863 both days inclusive	The whole
III of 1864	An Act to repeal Clause 4 of Section II of Regulation V of 1830 and Section I of Regulation VIII of 1831	The whole
IV of 1864	Recpal of enactments relating to Native law officers	The whole
V of 1864	An Act to give Mamlutdars Courts jurisdiction in certain cases &c	The preamble down to and including the figures and words VI of 1830 and Section two In section twenty the words and figures as defined in Chapter II of Regulation XVI of 1827
VI of 1864	Diet money of persons imprisoned by the Bombay Court of Small Causes	Section one
I of 1865	An Act to provide for the survey demarcation assessment and administration of lands held under Government &c	Section one from and including the words and shall to the end Section fifty
IV of 1865	An Act for the regulation of Mofussil Courts and the enforcement of discipline therein	Section one Section two down to and including the word operation Section forty one
VI of 1865	An Act to authorize the destruction of useless Records in certain Courts of the Bombay Presidency	In the preamble from and including the words ' and whereas ' down to and including ' useless records Section two
II of 1866	An Act to divest Courts of Revenue of jurisdiction in certain cases &c	Sections one four seven and eight
III of 1866	Gambling	Section fifteen
V of 1866	Repealing Bombay Regulation XVI of 1827 section 10	The whole
VII of 1866	An Act to limit the liability of a Son Grandson or Heir of a deceased Hindoo for the debts of his ancestor &c	Section three Section four from and including the words ' and the provisions ' to the end Section eight
VIII of 1866	Sale of Poisons	Section one and the first twelve words of section three Section twenty two
IX of 1866	An Act to authorize the extension of certain Regulations and Acts to Territories in the Bombay Presidency not subject to the General Regulations	Section one and the first twelve words of section two
X of 1866	An Act to shorten the language used in Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council, &c	Sections eight and nine
XI of 1866	Port dues	Section one

PART IV — ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL — (Concluded)

No. and year	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal
XII of 1866	Courts in Sindh	So much of section twelve as extends Act V of 1840
II of 1867	An Act to amend (Bombay) Act No XIV of 1866	Sections eighteen, nineteen, and twenty
V of 1867	An Act to amend the Schedule annexed to Act No XII of 1866 (Bombay)	The whole
VII of 1867	District Police	Section two
VIII of 1867	Village Police	Section two
IX of 1867	Sale of Spirituous and Fermented Liquors in the City of Bombay	Sections one and sixteen
I of 1868	An Act to repeal Section 3 of Act XXI of 1852, and to remove doubts, &c	Section one and in the Title the words and figures ' to repeal section three of Act XVI of 1852 and
II of 1868	Public Ferries	Section one
III of 1868	An Act to amend the Schedule annexed to Act No V of 1867 (Bombay)	Section one down to and including the words repealed and
IV of 1868	Application of (Bombay) Act I of 1865 to Towns and Cities	Sections sixteen and twenty
I of 1869	Bhore Ghaut Accident	The whole
III of 1869	An Act to provide in the Presidency of Bombay funds for expenditure on objects of local public utility	Section fourteen
VI of 1869	Inspection of Steam boilers in the City of Bombay	The last sentence of section eleven
I of 1870	Repealing Certificate Tax	Section fifteen
II of 1870	Official Seals of the Magistrates	The whole
I of 1871	An Act to provide for the cost of Police employed in towns and Suburbs where Act XXVI of 1850 is in force	Sections one and three
		Section four

PART V — ACTS OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL

No. and year	Subject Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal
II of 1862	Amending Act XLII of 1860	The whole
III of 1862	Land Revenue	Section one
VII of 1862	Resumption of Revenue	Section one
VIII of 1862	Zamindari Daks	Section one
IV of 1863	Amending Act XXII of 1860	In section one the words and figures The schedule annexed to Act XXII of 1860 is hereby repealed except as to any proceedings pending at the time of the passing of this Act and
VI of 1863	Calcutta Municipality	Sections one and five
II of 1864	Jail	Sections one and twenty
V of 1864	Canal Tolls	Section nineteen
VI of 1864	Inspection of Steam boilers	Section thirteen
VII of 1864	Salt	Sections two forty two and the schedule
I of 1865	Acts of Judge of 24 Parganas	The whole
II of 1865	Repealing Bengal Act IX of 1862	The whole
V of 1865	Amending Bengal Act II of 1864	Section one and in section two, the words and figures 'Sections V, XV and XIX of the said Act II of 1864 are hereby repealed, and '

PART V — ACTS OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL — (Continued)

No and year	Subject Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal
VIII of 1865	Sale of under tenures	Sections two and eighteen
I of 1866	Amending Bengal Regulation VI of 1819	Section one
IV of 1866	Calcutta Police	Section two
V of 1866	Hackney Carriages	Section one
VI of 1866	Amending Bengal Act VI of 1863	Section one
IX of 1866	An Act for the more effectual punishment of persons resisting lawful apprehension or escaping from legal custody &c	The whole
III of 1867	Ships in Ports	Section twenty
VI of 1867	Police	Section fourteen
IX of 1867	Amending Bengal Acts VI of 1863 and VI of 1866	Section twenty three and the schedule
XI of 1867	Calcutta Police rates	Section fifteen
I of 1868	Survey of Steamers	Section nineteen
III of 1868	Appeals under Bengal Regulation VII of 1822	Section two
IV of 1868	Amending Act IX of 1847	Section one
V of 1868	Hastings	Section two
VII of 1868	Arrears of land revenue	Section twenty nine and schedule E
I of 1869	Cruelty to animals	Section eight
I of 1870	Calcutta Water rate	Section one and the schedule
III of 1870	Transfer to Civil Courts of certain pending suits	The whole
IV of 1870	Court of Wards	Section eighty seven
V of 1870	Calcutta Port Commissioners	Sections ninety three and ninety four
II of 1872	Jute warehouses	Section three

PART VI — MADRAS REGULATIONS

No and year	Subject	Extent of repeal
II of 1803	Collectors	Sections three and four
II of 1820	Publication of certain sections of 53 Geo III C 155	The whole

PART VII — BOMBAY REGULATIONS

No and year	Subject Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal
I of 1827	A Regulation for forming into a regular Code all Rules that may be enacted for the internal government of the Territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay	So much as has not been repealed
II of 1827	A Regulation for defining the constitution of Courts of Civil Justice and the powers and duties of the Judges and officers thereof	Chapter I In section forty seven, clause <i>Second</i> , the words and figures "as provided in Regulation III, A D 1827 Section III, clause <i>Second</i> " Appendix C

PART VII — BOMBAY REGULATIONS — (Continued)

No and year	Subject Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal
V of 1827	A Regulation defining the Limitations as to time, within which civil actions may be prosecuted &c	<p>In section fifty clause <i>Fourth</i> the words "unless such Court be subordinate to that of the Zillah Judge, in which case it shall be imposed by his immediate authority"</p> <p>Section fifty two, clause <i>Fifth</i></p> <p>Section fifty three, clauses <i>First</i> and <i>Fourth</i></p> <p>Section fifty four in clause <i>First</i> from and including the words unless such Court, down to the end of the clause and in clause <i>Second</i> from and including the words and the Court "down to and including "decrees"</p> <p>The preamble down to and including the words instituted and 'and in the preamble the words for the calculation of the interest of money and for limiting the amount thereof and and the words to have effect from such date as shall be prescribed in a Regulation to be hereafter passed for that purpose"</p> <p>Section thirteen, and</p> <p>Appendix A</p>
VIII of 1827	A Regulation to provide for the formal recognition of Heirs Executors and Administrators &c	<p>In the preamble the last twenty words</p> <p>Section two clause <i>Second</i></p> <p>Section six</p> <p>In section ten clause <i>Second</i> the words and figures ' in the manner prescribed in Regulation IV A D 1827 Section VIII clause tenth local currency, Bombay Courier or other</p>
XII of 1827	A Regulation for the establishment of a system of Police throughout the Zillahs subordinate to Bombay &c	<p>Section nineteen clause <i>Sixth</i> from and including the words ' and if the Magistrate,' down to the end of the clause</p> <p>In section thirty seven clause <i>Second</i> the words and figures by imprisonment in commutation ' and in Regulation XIV A D 1827 Section IX</p>
XIII of 1827	A Regulation for defining the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Justice and the Functions and Proceedings thereof	<p>The preamble</p> <p>Section thirty one, clause <i>Third</i></p> <p>Section thirty two and the first and second clauses of section thirty three</p>
XIV of 1827	A Regulation for defining crimes and offences, &c	<p>So much as has not been repealed</p>
XVI of 1827	A Regulation defining the duties of the Collector, and his powers in regard to Subordinate Revenue Officers, and providing Rules for the guidance of Land Revenue Officers in general throughout the Territories subordinate to Bombay	<p>In the preamble the last seventeen words</p> <p>Section eleven clause <i>Fourth</i></p> <p>In section fourteen clause <i>Second</i> the words ' to the Judge</p> <p>In section fifteen, clause <i>Second</i> the words through the Judge who shall be bound to forward the same</p> <p>In section twenty three clause <i>Second</i> the word the" before ' stamped,' and the words and figures "specified in Appendix (F) to Regulation XVIII A D 1827"</p> <p>In section twenty six, the words and figures 'as required by Regulation VII, A D 1827, section IV, clause Third"</p>

PART VII.—BOMBAY REGULATIONS —(Continued)

No and year	Subject Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal
XVII of 1827	A Regulation for the Territories subordinate to Bombay prescribing Rules for the assessment and realization of the Land Revenue, &c	<p>In section twenty seven, clause <i>Third</i>, down to and including the words "Fourth, and "</p> <p>Appendix A</p> <p>In the preamble, from and including the words "that the Collector," down to and including the words "revenue officers"</p> <p>In the preamble the last seventeen words</p> <p>In section two, clause <i>First</i>, the words and numbers "under any of the provisions contained in Chapters IX and X of this Regulation "</p> <p>In the same section clause <i>Second</i>, the words ' or in the enactments therein cited "</p> <p>In section four, clause <i>Third</i>, the words by Regulation '</p> <p>In section five clause <i>First</i> the words "according to the Regulations "</p> <p>In section twelve clause <i>Seventh</i> the words and figures from and including the words ' in Regulation " down to and including the word "sections "</p> <p>In section fourteen the words and figures of Regulation IV A D 1827, section LXX "</p> <p>Section sixteen clause <i>Fourth</i></p> <p>In section twenty six clause <i>Fifth</i>, the words and number before the Collector according to the provisions of Chapter VIII and the words and number according to the provisions of Chapter VIII '</p> <p>In section twenty seven the words and number ' instituted before the Collector according to the provisions of Chapter VIII</p> <p>Section twenty nine, clause <i>Second</i></p>
XIX of 1827	A Regulation for the Presidency prescribing Rules for the assessment and collection of the Land Revenue, and for collecting Taxes on Shops and Stalls, &c	<p>In the preamble the last twenty words</p> <p>In section three clause <i>Second</i>, the words and figures which is as prescribed in Chapter I Regulation V A D 1827</p> <p>Section seven, clause <i>First</i>, from and including the words the amount down to the end of the clause</p> <p>Section eight except the first fifteen words</p>
XXI of 1827	A Regulation for collecting Customs on Opium and other specified Articles, &c	<p>In the preamble the last sixty four words</p> <p>In section seven, clause <i>First</i> the words or criminal judge clause <i>Second</i>, the word ' Bombay '</p> <p>In section nine, clause <i>Third</i>, the words "local currency"</p> <p>In section forty six, clause <i>Second</i> the words ' for the benefit of the Company "</p> <p>Sections forty nine fifty, fifty one, fifty two, and fifty three</p> <p>Section sixty five clause <i>Third</i></p>

PART VII — BOMBAY REGULATIONS — (Continued)

No. and year	Subject Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of Repeal
XXII of 1827	A Regulation to declare and define Military Authority, in its relations to the Civil Power and to the Community at large	<p>In section sixty six, clause <i>Second</i>, the words and number 'as prescribed in section LVII, clause <i>Fifth</i>'</p> <p>In section sixty eight clause <i>First</i>, the words 'by the Regulations'</p> <p>In section seventy one clause <i>First</i>, the last thirty three words</p> <p>In the preamble the words from and including 'that Camp followers down to and including, 'power''</p> <p>In the preamble the last seventeen words</p> <p>Section twenty three, except the first twenty two words</p> <p>In section twenty five, clause <i>Third</i> the words and number 'in the mode described in section V, clause <i>First</i>'</p> <p>In section twenty six, the words and number 'in section IX of this Regulation'</p> <p>In the same section, clause <i>Third</i>, the word 'Bombay'</p> <p>In section thirty two, clause <i>First</i>, the word 'Bombay' and the last twenty-four words of this clause</p> <p>In section forty two clause <i>Fourth</i> the word both and the words "and the Court of Sudder Foujdary Adawlut"</p> <p>In section forty nine, clause <i>First</i>, the word 'Bombay'</p>
XXV of 1827	A Regulation for the Confinement of State Prisoners and for the Attachment of the Lands of Chieftains and others for Reasons of State	<p>In the preamble the last twenty words</p> <p>Section four clause <i>First</i></p> <p>In the same section, clause <i>Second</i>, the words 'or Judge on circuit'</p>
XXVII of 1827	A Regulation for abolishing the Zillah Court of Broach and for attaching the Districts composing the Broach Zillah to the Zillahs of Surat and Kaira	So much as has not been repealed
XXVIII of 1827	A Regulation for fixing the Date from whence certain Regulations passed on the 1st January 1827 are to take effect	The whole
XXXIV of 1827	Nawab of Surat	The whole
IV of 1828	Stamps	The whole
IX of 1828	Repealing Regulation I of 1828 and part of Regulation XXVII of 1827	The whole
X of 1828	Repealing Regulation II of 1828 and part of Regulation XXVII of 1827	The whole
XI of 1828	Assistant Judges	The whole
XIV of 1828	A Regulation for levying a Toll at the Sion Causeway &c	The whole
IV of 1830	A Regulation rescinding such Parts of Regulation XII of 1827 as vest the Criminal Judge with Police Jurisdiction of the Magistrate and his Assistants	So much as has not been repealed
V of 1830	A Regulation providing for the Appointment of a Revenue Commissioner &c	In the preamble, the words "to have effect from the date of promulgation"

PART VII —BOMBAY REGULATIONS —(Continued)

No and year	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal
VII of 1830	A Regulation for bringing under the Operation of the Regulations the Territories comprised in the Southern Mahratta Country, belonging to the Honourable Company &c	Sections three and four
XIII of 1830	A Regulation for vesting certain Jagheerdars Surinjameedars and Namdars with the power of deciding Suits within the Boundaries of their respective Estates	In the preamble, the words "to have effect from the date of promulgation" In section two clause <i>Second</i> , the words 'to the deputy agent or assistant judge as the case may be' In section five the words and figures "under the rules provided in Chapter XXII Regulation IV of 1827 for the admission of special appeals"
XV of 1830	A Regulation for rescinding and re enacting, with Modifications the Provisions contained in Regulation VI 1814 &c	The whole
XVIII of 1830	A Regulation providing for the Appointment of a Joint Judge within the Zillah of Poona	The whole
XX of 1830	A Regulation for relaxing the Restrictive System in regard to the Sale and Purchase of Malwa Opium &c	In the preamble the words 'to have effect from the date of promulgation' Section one Section two, clause <i>Third</i> , the words and figures "leviable under Regulation XX of 1827"
I of 1831	A Regulation for extending the Jurisdiction of the Agent of Government, acting under the provisions of Section IV Regulation XXIX of 1827 &c	In the preamble the words "to have effect from the date of promulgation" In section one clause <i>First</i> , the words " <i>First</i> , it is hereby declared that" and the words and figures "and which under the provisions of Section XXXI of Regulation XVII of 1827, are with in the jurisdiction of Collectors of land revenue" Section one, clause <i>Second</i>
X of 1831	A Regulation providing for the Recognition of the Vechania and Gerania Tenures as sufficient Title for the Exemption of Lands from the payment of Revenue, &c	The whole
XV of 1831	A Regulation providing Rules for the Punishment of Patels of Villages in case of their falsifying Revenue Records	In the preamble the words "to take effect from the date of promulgation"
XVI of 1831	A Regulation for extending the Jurisdiction vested in the Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country &c	In the preamble the words "to have effect from the date of promulgation," and the first five words of section one
II of 1832	A Regulation providing for the realization of certain Items of Revenue from Farmers thereof	In the preamble the words "and land," and 'transit duties,' and the last eight words In section one, the words "land customs, transit duties"

PART VII — BOMBAY REGULATIONS — (Concluded)

No and year	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal
V of 1833	A Regulation for declaring all Hereditary District and Village Officers, when entrusted by virtue of their Offices with the charge or collection of the Public Money to be officers of Receipt, and liable to certain Penalties for Embezzlement, &c	In the preamble the word "fourth" and the last eight words In section three the word "fourth" In section four, the words and figures "In extension of the provisions of Section XVIII of Regulation XVI of 1827, it is hereby declared that"
I of 1834	Repealing Regulation V of 1828	Section one, and the second clause of section two

PART VIII — BENGAL REGULATIONS

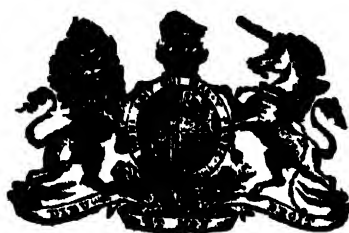
No and year	Subject Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal
II of 1793	A Regulation for abolishing the Courts of Maal Adawlut or Revenue Courts &c	Sections two nineteen and forty eight In section three, the second sentence
IX of 1793	Apprehension and Trial of Persons charged with Crimes or Misdemeanours	So much as has not been repealed
XVIII of 1793	A Regulation for preserving complete the Records of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature, &c	So much as has not been repealed
XXI of 1793	A Regulation for establishing in each Zillah an Office for keeping the Records in the Native Languages which relate to the public Revenue &c	The whole
III of 1794	A Regulation for exempting Proprietors of Land (with certain Exceptions) from being confined for Arrears of Revenue, &c	Section twenty two
XVIII of 1795	A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares Regulation XVIII 1793 &c	The whole
XXX of 1795	A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares Regulation XXI, 1793, &c	The whole
LVIII of 1795	A Regulation for granting to the Collectors a Commission on the Jumma of Lands &c	The whole Regulation, except sections three and four
VII of 1797	A Regulation for abolishing the Office of Commissioner at Backergunge, &c	So much as has not been repealed
V of 1804	Native Officers	Sections twenty five and twenty six
XIV of 1805	A Regulation for the Administration of Justice in Civil Cases in the Zillah of Cuttack	The whole Regulation except so much of section eleven as has not heretofore been repealed
XVIII of 1806	Eastern Canal Tolls	The whole
VI of 1814	A Regulation for modifying certain Parts of Regulation IX 1810, and Regulation I, 1812	So much as has not been repealed
XXVI of 1814	A Regulation for modifying some of the Rules at present in force regarding the Admission and Trial of Special and Summary Appeals, &c	So much as has not been repealed

PART VIII —BENGAL REGULATIONS —(Continued)

No and year	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal.
I of 1819	A Regulation for replacing the Districts of Dinagepore and Rungpore under the Management of the Board of Revenue &c	Sections one, two, and three
II of 1819	Resumption of Revenue	Section nineteen, clause <i>Second</i>
IV of 1821	A Regulation for authorizing a Collector of Land Revenue or other Officer employed in the Management or Superintendence of any Branch of the Territorial Revenues, to exercise, in certain cases, the powers of Magistrate &c	Sections two and three, and section eight, clause <i>Fourth</i>
VIII of 1824	Tolls on certain rivers	The whole.
XIV of 1825	Lákhiráj tenures	Section five
III of 1828	Special Commissioners for hearing appeals from revenue authorities	Section nine

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy to the Govt of India



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1873

PART VI

Bills of the Legislative Council of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

[First publication]

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 7th August 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in three months —

No 14 OF 1873

THE NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS AND COASTING STEAMERS' BILL, 1873

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SCHEDULE

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships and Coasting Steamers

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships and Coasting Steamers It is hereby enacted as follows

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

- 1 This Act may be called 'The Native Passenger Ships and Coasting Steamers Act 1873'
- 2 It extends to the whole of British India and applies (a) to all subjects of Her Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty (b) to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond British India But nothing herein contained applies—
(a) to any Ship of War or Transport belonging to, or in the service of Her Majesty
(b) to any Ship of War belonging to any Foreign Prince or State,

and if the Local Government exempt (as it may from time to time), from the operation of this Act for any period not exceeding one year, any steamer or class of steamers carrying not more than sixty passengers being Natives of Asia or Africa, nothing herein contained shall apply to such steamer or class of steamers during such period

3 This Act shall come into force on the first day of January 1874

Commencement

4 On and from that day the Acts specified in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed

But all ports places and officers appointed, and all certificates granted, under any of the said Acts shall be deemed to be respectively appointed and granted under this Act and the last clause of section 1 of Act No II of 1860 (to amend the law relating to the Carriage of Passengers by Sea) shall be read as follows—

"Voyages from Ports in British India to Ports in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, under the Native Passenger Ships and Coasting Steamers' Act, 1873"

5 In this Act—

Interpretation clause

The word 'Magistrate' means a person exercising powers not inferior to those of a Magistrate of the second class, and includes a Justice of the Peace, and at the Port of Aden the Political Resident and his Assistants

The words "Local Government" mean the person or persons for the time being immediately administering the Executive Government of the territories where the Port or place in question is situated

The word 'Master' includes every person having command or charge of a vessel

The word "Passengers" does not include a person in attendance on another person who is not a native of India

The words "Native Passenger Ship" mean a vessel, whether propelled by wind or steam, carrying more than thirty natives of Asia or Africa as passengers on any of the following voyages (that is to say) —

(a) from any place under the Government of the Governor or of Fort St George in Council, or of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal	to	Ceylon, or any place on the Eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal, or in the Straits of Malacca or to the eastward thereof
--	----	---

(b) from Ceylon or any place on the Eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal, or in the Straits of Malacca, or to the eastward thereof	to	any place under the Government of the Governor of Fort St George in Council, or the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal
--	----	---

(c) from any place in British India, or in the dominions of Princes or States in India in alliance with Her Majesty	to	any place in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf
---	----	--

(d) from any place }
in the Red Sea or } to { any place in Bri
Persian Gulf } said dominions

CHAPTER II

RULES AS TO NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS

6 No Native Passenger Ship shall depart or proceed upon any voyage mentioned in section 5 from any Port or place within British India or the said dominions other than such Ports and places as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf

and after any Native Passenger Ship has departed or proceeded upon any such voyage from a Port or place so appointed no person shall be received on board as a passenger, except at some other Port or place so appointed

7 No Native Passenger Ship shall depart or proceed upon any such voyage from any Port or place appointed under this Act, until the Master has obtained a certificate from an officer authorized to grant the same

8 Within British India the Local Government shall appoint such person as it may deem proper to exercise or perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act

9 The Master of any Native Passenger Ship sailing from any Port or place appointed under this Act, shall give notice to the proper officer that the Ship is to carry Native Passengers, and of her destination, and of the proposed day of sailing

Such notice shall be given not less than three days before the proposed day of sailing

10 After receiving such notice the officer aforesaid, or any person authorized by him shall be at liberty at all times to enter and inspect the Ship and the fittings provisions and stores therein

11 The officer aforesaid may if he think fit cause the Ship to be surveyed at the expense of the Master by a competent Surveyor, who shall report whether the Ship is in his opinion sea worthy and fit for her intended voyage

12 The officer aforesaid shall not give his certificate, unless he be satisfied—

(1) That the Ship is sea worthy and properly manned equipped fitted and ventilated, and has not on board any cargo likely, from its quality quantity or mode of stowage, to prejudice the health or safety of the passengers

(2) That the space appropriated to the passengers in the between decks contains not less than such number of superficial and cubical feet of space for every adult passenger on board (that is to say, for every passenger above twelve years of age, and for every two passengers between the ages of one year and twelve years) as may from time to time be prescribed under section 6

(3) That a space of four superficial feet per adult is left clear on the upper deck for the use of the passengers

(4) That provisions fuel and water have been placed on board, of good quality properly packed, and sufficient to supply the passengers on board during the declared duration of the intended voyage according to the scale for the time being prescribed under section 46

13 No such Ship shall carry any greater number of passengers than together with the Master and crew shall amount to such proportion to the registered or estimated tonnage of the Ship as may for the time being be prescribed under section 46

14 The Master of any such Ship before departing or proceeding on any such voyage from any Port or place in British India shall sign two lists specifying (as accurately as may be) the names of all the passengers and stating the number of the crew and shall deliver them to the officer aforesaid who shall thereupon (after having first mustered the passengers and compared the number and names of such passenger with the lists) countersign and return to the Master one of such lists

The Master shall note in writing on such last mentioned list and on any additional list to be made under this Act the date and supposed cause of death of any passenger who may die on the voyage and shall forthwith on the arrival of the Ship at her destination or at any Port at which it may be intended to land passengers and before any passengers are landed produce the list with any additions thereto made, to any person lawfully exercising Consular authority on behalf of Her Majesty at the Port of arrival if it be a Foreign Port or to the Chief Officer of Customs or the officer (if any) appointed under this Act at any Port or place at which it is intended to land the passengers or any of them

15 If after the Ship has departed or proceeded on any such voyage, any additional passengers are taken on board at a Port or place within British India, or the said dominions, appointed under this Act for the embarkation of passengers

or if such Ship upon her voyage touch or arrive at any such Port, having previously received on board additional passengers at any place beyond British India or the said dominions,

the Master shall obtain a fresh certificate from the officer at such Port and shall make lists of all such additional passengers

and all the provisions hereinbefore contained in that behalf shall be applicable to any certificate granted or list made under this section

16 The Chief Officer of Customs, or the officer (if any) appointed under this Act at any Port or place within British India at which the Ship touches or arrives shall, with advertence to the requirements of this Act send any particulars which he may deem important respecting the Ship and the passengers conveyed thereon, to the officer at the Port from which the Ship commenced her voyage, and also to the officer at any other Port

within British India or the said dominions where the passengers or any of them embarked

17 Every Native Passenger Ship, at the time of departure from the Port or place at which passengers are embarked under this Act shall have on board

good and wholesome provisions for the use and consumption of the passengers, over and above the victualling of the crew to the amount or in the proportion for the time being prescribed by rules made under section 46

18 The requirements of this Act respecting the supply of provisions for passengers shall not except as to the supply of water be applicable to any passenger who has contracted to furnish his own provisions, and who has, in the opinion of such officer is the Local Government appoints in this behalf actually furnished such provisions of the quality and to the amount for the time being prescribed by rules made under section 46

19 In the case of every Native Passenger Ship sailing from any Port within British India to any Port in the Red Sea the officer whose duty it is to grant a port clearance for any such Ship shall not grant such clearance unless and until the Owner, Agent or Master of such Ship, and two sureties resident in British India have by a joint and several bond become bound unto the Secretary of State for India in Council in the penal sum of five thousand rupees conditioned to be void if the said Ship touches at Aden on her outward and also on her homeward voyage and does not leave that Port without having obtained from the proper authority a clean bill of health

20 Every Ship carrying more than thirty passengers being Natives of Asia or Africa and sailing from any Port east of the Cape of Good Hope to any Port in the Red Sea

or sailing from any Port in the Red Sea to any Port east of the Cape of Good Hope shall touch at Aden and shall not leave that Port without having obtained from the proper authority a clean bill of health

21 No bill of health shall be granted under section 19 or section 20 in case the Ship has on board a greater number of passenger or persons than in the proportion prescribed for the time being under section 46

CHAPTER III

COASTING STEAMERS

22 Steamers intended to carry passengers on coasting voyages from or to any Port or place within British India shall before proceeding on such voyages be furnished with certificates granted in manner hereinafter provided

23 Every such certificate shall be granted at the discretion of an officer authorized by the Local Government to grant the same, and shall remain in force for the period thereon specified, unless sooner revoked

The officer so authorized shall not grant such certificate, or suffer the same to remain in force, unless he is satisfied, by survey, that such Steamer is sea worthy and properly equipped with boats and otherwise, and that the engines and machinery are in a fit state to enable her to proceed on her voyage

The certificate shall state the limits (if any) within which the Steamer is to ply, and the number of Native Passengers which the Steamer is permitted to carry such number to be subject to such conditions and variations according to the time of year the nature of the voyage, and the cargo carried, as the case requires

The survey mentioned in this section shall be made at least twice in each year at the expense of the Master or Owner, and upon payment of a fee not exceeding twenty rupees

24 The Owner or Master of any such Steamer shall put up in a conspicuous part of the Ship, so as to be visible to persons on board the same a copy of the said certificate and shall keep it in such position so long as the certificate remains in force

25 In granting or revoking any certificate under this Act the officer granting or revoking the same shall be subject to the control of the Local Government or of any intermediate authority which that Government may appoint

CHAPTER IV

PENALTIES

26 If any Native Passenger Ship departs or proceeds upon a voyage from any Port or place within British India or the said dominions, in contravention of the provisions of section 6 or section 7 or if any person is received as a passenger on board a Native Passenger Ship in contravention of the provisions of section 6,

the Owner or Master shall for every passenger conveyed on a Ship so departing or proceeding, or for every passenger so received on board, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees or to imprisonment not exceeding one month or to both

and the Ship, if found within two years in any place within British India may be seized and detained by any Chief Officer of Customs until the penalties incurred under this Act have been adjudicated, and the payment of the fines imposed under this Act, with all costs has been enforced under the provisions hereinafter contained

27 Any person impeding or refusing to allow the entry or inspection mentioned in section 10 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for each offence or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both

28 Any Master failing to comply with any of the requirements of section 14 as to the list of passengers, or wilfully making any false entry in any such list shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees

dred rupees for each offence, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both

29 Any Master wilfully failing to obtain any such fresh certificate or to make any such list of additional passengers, as are mentioned in section 15 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both

30 Any Master who after having obtained a certificate under section 6 or section 15 fraudulently does or suffers to be done anything, whereby such certificate becomes inapplicable to the altered state of the Ship its passengers or other matters to which such certificate relates, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding six months, or to both

31 Any Master wilfully, and without satisfactory excuse omitting to supply to every passenger the allowance of food and water prescribed by any rule made under section 46 and for the time being in force shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every passenger who has sustained detriment by such omission

32 If any Ship bringing passengers from any Port or place east of the Cape of Good Hope and not within British India or the said dominions to any Port or place within British India, or the said dominions has on board a greater number of passengers or persons than in the proportion prescribed by rules made under this Act, the Master of such Ship shall, in addition to any other penalty which he may have incurred under the provisions of this Act be liable for each person in excess of such proportion to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding one month or to both

33 Any Owner or Master wilfully failing to comply with the requirements of section 24 as to the copy of the certificate shall for each offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding a month, or to both

34 The Master of any ship described in section 20 wilfully failing to touch at Aden, or leaving that Port without having obtained the bill of health therein mentioned, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding six months or to both

35 If any steamer to which this Act applies has on board any number of passengers which, having regard to the time of the year and other circumstances is greater than the number allowed by the certificate, the Owner or Master shall, for every passenger over and above the number allowed by the certificate, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding one week, or to both

36 If any such Steamer proceeds on any such voyage as is mentioned in section 22 without such certificate as afore said the Owner or Master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, or to both

37 Whenever a Convention has been entered into between the Government of Her Majesty the Queen and the Turkish Government that every Master of a Native Passenger Ship leaving a Turkish Port or place and bound for any Port or place in British India (whether such Ship be owned by a subject of Her Majesty or not) shall execute a bond to secure that he shall touch at Aden and not proceed thence without a clean Bill of Health obtained in the manner provided in section 20 any Master of any such ship, whether he be a subject of Her Majesty or not, who comes into any other Port or place in British India without such clean Bill of Health may be taken by the officer in charge of such Port or place before any Magistrate having local jurisdiction

and on proof that such Master has come from a Turkish Port or place such Magistrate shall presume that such bond was duly executed by such Master and in default of production of such clean Bill of Health, shall presume that the penalty mentioned in such bond has been incurred and may award the full amount or any part of such penalty against such Master and, in default of payment of such penalty, may recover it as though it were a fine imposed under this Act

38 If any Native Passenger be landed at any Port or place other than the Port or place at which he may have contracted to land unless with his previous consent or unless such landing is made necessary by perils of the sea or other unavoidable accident, the Master shall, for each offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding a month, or to both

39 All offences against this Act shall be punishable in a summary manner by a Magistrate

If the person on whom any fine is imposed under this Act is the Master or Owner of a Ship and the fine is not paid at the time and in the manner prescribed by the order of payment, the Magistrate may in addition to the means prescribed by law for enforcing payment direct, by warrant the amount remaining unpaid to be levied by distress and sale of the said Ship, her tackle furniture and apparel

40 For the purpose of the adjudication of penalties under this Act, every offence hereunder shall be deemed to have been committed within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the place where the offender is found

41 In any proceeding for the adjudication of any penalty incurred under this Act, any document purporting to be a report of such particulars as are referred to in section 16

Penalty for Steamer proceeding without certificate

Penalty on Master of Native Passenger Ship bound from Turkish Port or place in British India for touching at Aden without a clean Bill of Health in breach of Convention

Penalty for landing passenger at a place other than that at which he has contracted to land

Penalty for not exhibiting copy of certificate

Penalty for not obtaining bill of health

Penalty for excess in number of passengers specified in certificate

Adjudication of offences

Penalty for disobedience on ship

Jurisdiction

Report of Consul &c admissible in evidence.

or a copy of the proceedings of any Court of Justice duly authenticated and also any like document purporting to be made and signed by any person lawfully exercising Consular authority on behalf of His Majesty in any foreign Port, shall be received in evidence if the same appears to have been duly transmitted to any officer at or near the place where the proceedings under this Act is had.

42 The penalties to which Masters and Owners of Ship are liable by this Act shall be enforced only by information laid at the instance of the officers appointed to grant certificates under this Act or at any Port or place where there is no such officer by the Chief Officer of Customs.

43 Any Magistrate imposing any fine under this Act may if he thinks fit direct the whole or any part thereof to be applied in compensation any person for any detention which he may have sustained by the Act or default in respect of which such fine is imposed or in or towards payment of the expenses of the proceeding.

44 Nothing in this Act contained shall take away or abridge any right to sue which may accrue to any Native Passenger or to any other person in respect of the breach or non performance of any contract made with the Master or Owner of the Ship or his Agent.

45 Whenever in the course of any legal proceeding instituted under this Act at any Port or place in British India the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject matter of such proceeding any deposition that he may have previously made in relation to the same subject matter before any Justice or Magistrate in Her Majesty's dominions (including all parts of India other than those subject to the same Local Government as the Port or place where such proceedings are instituted) or any British Consular Officer elsewhere shall if authenticated by the signature of the Justice Magistrate or Consular Officer be admissible in evidence on due proof that such witness can be found within the jurisdiction of the Court in which such proceeding is instituted.

Provided that if the proceeding is criminal such deposition shall not be admissible unless it was made in the presence of the person accused and the fact that it was so made is certified by the Justice Magistrate or Consular Officer.

It shall not be necessary in any case to prove the signature or official character of the person appearing to have signed any such deposition and in any criminal proceeding such certificate as aforesaid shall unless the contrary is proved be sufficient evidence of the accused having been present in manner thereby certified.

CHAPTER V

SUBSIDIARY RULES

46 Within British India, the Local Government may from time to time with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council make rules consistent with this Act, to regulate, in the case of

any vessel or class of vessels to which this Act applies, all or any of the following matters —

(a) the maximum number of passengers to be carried on board,

(b) the number or cubic feet of space to be contained in the space appropriated to the passengers

(c) the scale on which provisions, fuel and water are to be supplied to the passengers

(d) the medical stores and medical attendance to be provided on board

(e) the number of boats, anchors, and cables to be provided on board

(f) the instruments for purposes of navigation to be supplied

(g) and, generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

All such rules shall be published in the local official *Gazette* and in such other manner as the Local Government thinks fit and shall thereupon have the force of law.

47 The Local Government may with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time declare by notification in the official *Gazette*, what shall be deemed to be for the purposes of this Act the duration of the voyage of any vessel or class of vessels from any place in British India or the said dominions to any other Port or place.

SCHEDULE

(See Section 4)

Number and year	Title
XXV of 1859	An Act to prevent the overcrowding of Vessels carrying Native Passengers in the Bay of Bengal
XII of 1870	An Act for the regulation of Native Passenger Ships, and of Steam Vessels intended to convey Passengers on coasting voyages
XII of 1872	An Act to amend Act XII of 1870 (The Native Passenger Ships Act)
Madras Act II of 1862	An Act to extend the provisions of Act XXV of 1859, entitled An Act to prevent the overcrowding of Vessels carrying Native Passengers in the Bay of Bengal

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The object of this Bill is to consolidate the four Acts relating to Native Passenger Ships and Coasting Steamers, and at the same time to make the following amendments —

The present Act XII of 1870 does not apply to Steamers under contract with the Government of any European States. The Bill will apply in the first instance to such Steamers, but the

Local Government is empowered to exclude them from its operation

The present law does not apply to voyages to or from any place in the Lower Provinces, except Chittagong and Ports in Orissa, or to voyages to or from places to the east of the Straits of Malacca. The Bill applies to such voyages

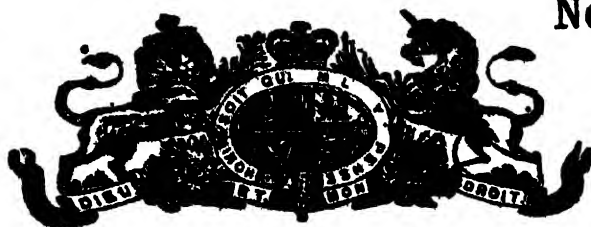
Under the present law, the rules as to the maximum number of passengers to be carried, the space to be appropriated to them the scale on which provisions fuel and water are to be supplied, are laid down inflexibly in the Acts

themselves. This has been found inconvenient, and the Bill, in lieu thereof enables the Local Government, with the sanction of the Government of India, from time to time to regulate these matters in the case of any vessel or class of vessels by rules published in the official Gazette

SIMLA
The 1st July 1873

A HOBHOUSE

WHITLEY SIGARS
Secy to the Govt of India



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1873

OFFICIAL PAPERS

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations

Saturday, the 16th August 1873

Present

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding*
 The Hon'ble G C PAUL, *Acting Advocate General*,
 The Hon'ble H L DAMPIER,
 The Hon'ble V H SCHACH,
 The Hon'ble LORD H ULICK BROWNE,
 The Hon'ble C F BERNARD,
 The Hon'ble MOULVI ABDUL LUTFI, KHAN BAHADOOR,
 The Hon'ble RAJAH JOILENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR,
 and
 The Hon'ble BABU DIGUMBER MITTAL

HOWRAH LIGHTING RATE

The HON'BLE MR DAMPIER moved that the further report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the levy of a lighting rate in Howrah be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill, and that the clauses of the Bill be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee. He said it would be in the recollection of

hon'ble members that on the last occasion when the Bill was before the Council, it was remanded to the Select Committee for a definite object, which object had been adopted by the Council in opposition to the principle of the Bill as first presented by the Select Committee. Practically, the instruction to the Select Committee was to frame the Bill so that no portion of the cost of lighting any given tract should fall on the general rates of the Howrah Municipality, that the benefited tract should pay entirely, and under all circumstances, the whole cost of its own lighting. And the Council having adopted that principle, raised the maximum of taxation to three per cent, so that no part of the cost might possibly devolve upon the general revenues. In framing the Bill in accordance with these instructions, the Select Committee found it absolutely necessary to separate the case of the tract in which lighting already existed and in regard to which, so to say, the Council was not free. It was bound by certain obligations which had been already incurred. It would not have been giving effect to the principle adopted by the Council if, for that tract which was already lighted, the Select Committee had fixed a maximum of three per cent. Whatever would be the cost of efficient lighting there, as approved by the Lieutenant Governor, must, according to the principle adopted by the Council, be paid by the inhabitants of that particular tract. Therefore the Committee had separated that particular tract from the rest of the town by the proviso which the Council would see in the second part of Section 3, which imposed no maximum rate at all as to that part of the town which was already lighted.

Regarding the rest of the town to which, possibly, gas lighting might be extended in future, the Committee had absolutely followed the instructions of the Council, which were to fix a maximum of three per cent. That was adopted in opposition to the Select Committee's former report as a whole.

There was only one more remark which Mr Dampier would make. So much had been said of the poor population of Howrah, and the natives having to pay (an enormous number of them, some 97,000) for the benefit of a few Europeans, that he might as well give the Council the figures which had been supplied to him as to the effect of the Act within the tract already lighted. In that tract, he was informed, there were 3,200 houses occupied by natives, who, at two per cent, would have paid Rs 4,200, or an average of about Re 1 5 for each house. The houses occupied by Europeans numbered 281, and they would pay, at two per cent, Rs 12,994, so that each native house would have got for Re 1 5 precisely the same advantage of lighting as each European house would have by paying Rs 46 2 or thereabouts. The same proportions would of course hold good at whatever amount the rate might be levied. He merely mentioned this to remove an impression which might have been left by the argument that 97,000 natives would suffer for the benefit of a few Europeans. He would now leave the motion in the hands of the Council.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER moved that in Section 3, line 7, the words "two per centum" be substituted for "three per centum". He must admit the soundness of the views which had dictated His Honor the President to oppose the amendment he moved at the last meeting of the Council proposing to fix the lighting rate at three per cent instead of two. As a general lighting rate, there could be no question that three per cent was extravagantly high for Howrah, when the Calcutta maximum rate was only two per cent. But he then thought that we had no other choice in the matter. The annual sum contracted for with the Gas Company must in the first instance be provided for, and that out of the proceeds of the rate levied within the gas area, which, according to the facts then before us, he found could not be done if the rate were fixed at two per cent. And rather than sacrifice the sound and righteous principle which for the purposes of this Bill we had laid down in Committee, and which had been unanimously agreed to by the Council, he proposed that the rate be raised to three per cent, the proceeds of which, he calculated, would just cover the required amount. We subsequently discovered, however, that the amount leviable according to the estimate furnished by the Chairman of the Howrah Municipality was contingent upon 36 more lights being added to the present number, to

render the whole of the given gas area accessible to the rate, according to the conditions prescribed in the Bill. This would entail an additional charge of nearly Rs 4,000, so that the total amount we had to provide for as the first charge on the lighting rate was, in round numbers, Rs 25,000, which even a rate of three per cent would not cover. Again, if the Howrah memorialists were to be believed, each per cent of the rate represented Rs 4,500, and not Rs 7,000 as the Chairman of the Municipality estimated. In this state of uncertainty the Select Committee thought that they had no other alternative left than to recommend the rather unusual course of leaving the determination of the rate to be levied within the gas area, to the discretion of the Commissioners. The contract amount, however, being thus specially provided for, there was no longer any necessity for keeping the general lighting rate at such an unreasonably high figure as three per cent. If a rate of two per cent was found insufficient for the further extension of gas lighting on the terms and conditions prescribed in the Bill, that of itself was a sufficient proof that the Municipality was not rich enough to afford the luxury, and must do without it.

The HON'BLE MR DAMPIER said that the position was rather curious. The hon'ble member who, at the previous debate, had forced up the rate from two to three per cent, now wished the Council to return to two per cent, and Mr Dampier, who originally appeared as the advocate of two per cent, now appeared as the advocate of three per cent. He need not add that the inconsistency was on the surface only, both his hon'ble friend and Mr Dampier himself had valid reasons for the course they had taken. The Bill had now taken a different shape, and there were new elements to be considered. Now, his reason for now advocating three per cent was this. When there was a possibility of the cost of lighting any area overflowing, so to speak, the proceeds of the maximum rate to be levied under the Bill, he thought that it would be proper that anything above the two per cent should be contributed from the general rates. But now the Council had absolutely refused to allow any contribution to be made under any circumstances from the general rates, and therefore to fix a maximum of two per cent would, as far as he could judge, be futile, and make the clause practically inoperative. As things went, he did not believe that for many years it would be possible to make any extension of gas lighting in Howrah if a two per cent rate was fixed as a maximum. It was not meant that there was to be any immediate extension and that three per cent was to be levied at once. But even if three per cent were insufficient now, it might be expected that within a reasonable time the value of property in Howrah would have so far increased that the rate would be sufficient, at any rate in the more advanced portions of the town to which it would naturally be desirable first to extend gas lighting. To limit the rate to two per cent would be putting off any further extension *sine die*. For these reasons he would oppose the amendment.

The HON'BLE RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE said he would support the amendment which had been proposed. The circumstances under which, at the last sitting of the Council, a rate of three per cent was proposed, had, he thought, considerably changed. The rate, it would be remembered, was raised from two to three per cent on the ground that a two per cent rate would not be sufficient to meet the required amount which had been contracted for with the Gas Company. But now that the area which had been lighted had been, as it were, made into a separate tract, and a special provision for it had been introduced in the Bill, he did not see why an exceptionally high rate of three per cent—a higher rate, in fact, than was levied in Calcutta,—was to be imposed in Howrah. If it was found hereafter, as it was feared that a two per cent rate was not sufficient for the purpose of lighting other portions of Howrah than that already lighted, it was much better, he thought, that there should be no extension of gas light than that an exceptionally high rate should be imposed on the people for a benefit which they did not seem to appreciate. For these reasons he would support the motion.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that to him, as President of the Council, the course which the Bill had taken was somewhat a lesson, that from the first he

should not permit amendments to be brought forward without due and sufficient notice, in order that both the Council and the mover of the amendment himself should first consider the effect of the amendment in all its bearings. We were now in a somewhat curious position, inasmuch as the hon'ble member who moved and carried an amendment increasing the rate from two to three per cent, had now moved that we should go back again to two per cent. His Honor understood the situation to be this. We were assured by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill—and His Honor believed the hon'ble member had given good ground for his assurance—that in reality, as things now stood in Howrah, it was impossible to light any portion of the municipality by a rate not exceeding two per cent, that, he believed, was a fact. On the other hand, we were met by the hon'ble mover of the amendment, supported by the Hon'ble Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore, with the argument that if you could not light Howrah by a rate of two per cent, it was better not to light it at all. It seemed to His Honor that we were in this position—we must either pass a rate of three per cent as recommended by the Select Committee, or we must indefinitely postpone the lighting of Howrah by gas beyond the portion already lighted. He understood the effect of the amendment would be this, that until the rest of Howrah was much richer and more populated than it was now, until a rate of two per cent would produce a much larger sum than it would do now, the rest of Howrah could not be lighted with gas. The question then for the Council to decide was, would they give permission to the Municipality and the Government to light Howrah with gas by means of a rate not exceeding three per cent, or would they say that the town should not be lighted at all until it increased so much in wealth and population that a rate of two per cent would be sufficient? His Honor must leave the Council to decide that question.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT having asked whether the hon'ble mover of the amendment had any remarks to offer in reply,

The HON'BLE BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER observed that His Honor had given a very correct analysis of what had been urged on either side, and Baboo Digumber Mitter had therefore nothing further to add to what he had already said in support of the amendment.

The question was then put and the Council divided —

AYES 2
The Hon'ble Baboo Digumber Mitter
Rajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore

NOES 6
The Hon'ble Moulvi Abdoel Luteef
Mr Bernard
Lord Uluck Browne
Mr Dampier
The Acting Advocate General
His Honor the President

So the motion was negatived.

The HON'BLE LORD ULICK BROWNE said, before the Council left Section 3, there was one point on which he should like to have an explanation from the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill. The section as altered by the Select Committee made a distinction as regards the portion of the town now lighted and that portion which should be left hereafter to be lighted. As regards the portion already lighted, the section as it stood provided that—

“It shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to impose a rate sufficient to defray the whole expense of lighting such portion.”

And as regards the rest of the town, it shall only “be lawful to impose an annual rate not exceeding three per cent.” Now, he had ascertained from the Magistrate of Howrah that under the contract with the Gas Company the Municipality were bound, in case they extended the area of gas lighting, to deal with the same Gas Company, and to pay the same rate of Rs 100 for each lamp lighted by gas exclusive of the cost of maintaining the lamp posts. That being so, if a rate of three per cent was insufficient to pay for the cost of lighting the area now lighted, three per cent would be insufficient to pay for lighting successive areas hereafter. He thought that was a point which required explanation as regards the distinction made in the section between the parts of Howrah already lighted and the parts to be lighted hereafter.

The Hon'ble Mr DAMPIER said, the answer to the question put by the hon'ble member was, that the fact of three per cent being insufficient to pay the cost of lighting the present area, having a very limited number of lamps, was not in itself conclusive that three per cent would be insufficient, even in view of the existing contract, to make extensions. For in order to light this first tract which now had the benefit of gas, it was necessary for the Gas Company to set up large works. He was given to understand that the Company had in the gas works made provision for lighting a number of lamps which would suffice for all parts of Howrah which were ever likely to be lighted. They were obliged so to fix the price of the few lamps first lighted that there might be some little return on the capital outlay of setting up these large gas works which eventually were to suffice for all demands. He was given to understand that the present profits of the Gas Company were very small indeed, and every extra lamp lighted would be an object to them. It was their interest to meet any proposal of the Municipality to extend the lighting by saying—' If you wish to extend the number of your lamps, although you are bound by your contract to come to us, and not bring in another company at a cheaper rate, still, as an inducement to you to extend your lighting, we will reduce the cost for each lamp as much as we can.' That was the reason why, although a three per cent rate was insufficient to pay for the cost of the portion already lighted, it would not necessarily be insufficient for future extensions.

The Hon'ble Mr Dampier then moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to a day of which notice would be given.

HOOGHLY FEVER AND THE CONDITION OF THE RYOTS

RESOLUTION

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT

Calcutta, the 19th August, 1873

1 THE Lieutenant Governor submitted to the Government of India some months back a very valuable note by Colonel Haig, R E, Secretary to this Government in the Irrigation Department, proposing certain schemes for draining and irrigating the water logged country lying between the Damooda and Hooghly rivers. The epidemic, known as the Burdwan fever, had specially affected the tract between these two rivers, and Colonel Haig's note discussed the physical and material condition of the people of this tract. That note was at the time communicated to the Press.

2 The Government of India, in orders dated the 22nd July, 1873, dealing with Colonel Haig's note desired that a particular enquiry should be made into the theory held by Colonel Haig and Dr. Sanders, that the lower classes of the Hooghly and Burdwan districts were under fed and ill nourished, and so predisposed to fever. The Lieutenant Governor has recorded a minute showing what direction enquiry should at first take, and how it should be made. His Honor now directs that extracts from the correspon-

Bengal Irrigation Department letter No 403
dated 11th March 1873 paragraph 1
Government of India vide N^o 178 dated 2nd
July 1873 paragraphs 14 and 61
Bengal Irrigation Department letter No 11271
dated 4th August 1873 paragraphs 1 and 8

dence marginally noted be published with a copy of his minute. Instructions will be issued to the Magistrates of Howrah and Midnapore, Hooghly and Burdwan, to make very careful enquiries into the points suggested in the specially populous thannahs of Howrah and Midnapore noticed in the minute, and in the parts of Hooghly and Burdwan specially affected by the fever. The Commissioner of the Division will be requested to superintend and aid these enquiries and the Magistrates' reports of results will be submitted through him. The Commissioner of Police for Calcutta will be asked to co-operate in the enquiry to any extent in his power. The Magistrates may employ on this duty the most competent officers, who are best acquainted with the people and the language in any department under them. If they have no such officers under them, the Lieutenant Governor will try to supply them from other districts.

3 The Lieutenant Governor desires that the Magistrates will take up the business at once, and report as early as possible to the Commissioner what officer or officers they will depute, and what instructions they may give as to the order or manner in which the enquiries should be begun.

4 The Lieutenant Governor further draws the attention of all officers of Government and of the public generally, to these papers and especially to the questions suggested by the Government of India in paragraph 12 of their letter of 22nd July. He trusts that all Commissioners of Divisions and Magistrates of Districts will collect and collate all the information on these enormously important questions which they and their subordinates can obtain, and will submit them to Government in a clear and compact form. This Government also particularly invites practical information touching these questions from all persons who have a thorough knowledge and experience of the condition of the people.

Extract from a letter from LIEUTENANT COLONEL F T HAIG, R E, Officiating Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department,—No 4031E, dated Fort William, the 12th March 1873.

I AM directed by the Lieutenant Governor to forward herewith a note* by Colonel Haig on the drainage and water supply of the Hooghly district. His Honor desires me to say

* Dated 7th February 1873

that this note will at least inform the Government of India of the efforts which have been made to get information on this most important subject of the self sacrificing work of our engineers regardless of risk and exposure, and of the views of so able and competent an officer as Colonel Haig. The questions raised are, however, of extreme difficulty

A section enabling Government to extend to other schemes of drainage the provisions of the Dhancoonee Drainage Bill (Act V B C, of 1871) was at one time embodied by the Committee in the Embankment Bill now before the Bengal Council, but the native members have since taken another view, and that section has been retired for the present. The subject will be further considered. Any expression of the feelings of the Government of India on the subject would be very acceptable

* * * * *

Extract from a letter from A O HUME Esq. C B Secretary to the Government of India Department of Agriculture Revenue and Commerce, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal—(No 178 dated Simla the 22nd July 1873)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos 403IE and 387I, dated 12th March, forwarding copy of Colonel Haig's note on the drainage and water supply of the district of Hooghly

2 Colonel Haig's able and thoughtful note discusses the whole question of the causes of the epidemic fever which has for years ravaged these tracts, and the means by which the sources of the fever may be removed, or its effects mitigated. The note is a valuable addition to the information already in possession of the Government of India on a subject which has engaged its attention for years and the conclusions at which he has arrived merit the most careful consideration. He proposes briefly—

1st—The extension to various parts of the suffering districts of an elaborate system of drainage similar to the Dhancoonee drainage project now in course of execution

2nd—A small irrigation canal about 12 miles in length to lead the waters of the Dimoodah into two of its former channels, the Kana Nuddee and the Kana Damoodah

3 The drainage scheme is of so extensive a nature and the questions involved are so complicated the results seem so problematical and the expenditure which will be required is so great, that the Governor General in Council desires to postpone action on this part of the case until he is enabled to consider the matter in the light of fuller information than is at present available. It is specially desirable to know what are the prospects of success of the Dhancoonee project. His Excellency in Council believes that the result will be sufficiently ascertained during the present season, and as the plans and estimates of the other schemes could not be matured until the close of the monsoon, the adjournment of present action will involve no real delay

4 Meanwhile the surveys connected with these schemes should be vigorously prosecuted, and to this end the establishments required by the Lieutenant Governor have already been placed at His Honor's disposal by the Public Works Department

* * * * *

6 The executive measures immediately required being thus disposed of I am now to invite the attention of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to the general question of the causes of the epidemic dealt with in Colonel Haig's note, and to request that the most careful inquiries may be made into the subject with a view, if possible, to devise some effectual remedy

7 Colonel Haig discusses this subject in paragraphs 31—43 of his report, and his conclusions, briefly stated, are that bad water and malarial poisoning are but secondary causes, and that the main cause of the lamentable mortality which has prevailed is the want of stamina in the people enabling them to resist the fever. He says that the district is over populated, and does not produce sufficient food for the inhabitants, who are impoverished, underfed,



and inadequately clothed, and that the consequent absence of vital energy is the real cause of the remarkable fatality of the epidemic. In this opinion Colonel Haig is corroborated by Dr Saunders.

8 The Government of India does not now for the first time hear such opinions expressed. In a memorial addressed to it a few years ago by the Calcutta Missionary Conference, of which Dr Murray Mitchell, a very moderate minded man, was President, the condition of the cultivating classes in Bengal was thus described —“It is with difficulty the Bengal ryot procures at any time the necessaries of life, and his chronic poverty is aggravated by the recurrence from time to time of such calamities as hurricanes, droughts, inundations, and epidemics both of men and cattle.” Reports on the subject were called for from the district officers in Bengal, and from their replies it appeared that on the whole they considered the statements made to have been exaggerated. These proceedings were reported to the Secretary of State in June 1871 by the Government of India, and the opinion was expressed that in some districts at any rate there was a very considerable foundation of truth in the description of the condition of the people given by the Missionaries.” It was added that the evidence was incomplete and that the question would commend itself to the careful attention of the Lieutenant Governor who had then recently assumed his office.

9 In his reply the Secretary of State noticed the subject as one of extreme importance which His Grace was convinced, would receive early and careful consideration from the Government of Bengal, and said that he awaited with interest the result of the Lieutenant Governor's inquiries and deliberations. This despatch was communicated to the Government of Bengal with the letter from the Home Department, No 390 (Education), dated the 27th September 1871.

10 No further correspondence has since taken place on the subject, but it seems to the Governor General in Council that the matter should now at once be taken up in a comprehensive way for the concurrence of two such authorities as Colonel Haig and Dr Saunders with the opinion of the Missionaries, so far as regards the condition of the people in Burdwan, affords a very strong ground in favor of further inquiry.

11 The Governor General in Council is disposed to think, from reports which have recently been transmitted by the Government of Bengal, that the condition of the ryot varies greatly in different parts of Bengal, that in some parts he is well to do and in others very poor indeed. What the Government of India desires is if possible to ascertain the causes of the difference, and then to judge if they are removable by the action of Government. If it should appear that the distress is caused by over population, it seems to the Governor General in Council that the most effectual remedy would be some scheme of inland, or indeed any emigration.

12 It is possible that the Lieutenant Governor is in possession of some further information upon this subject, and the Governor General in Council therefore wishes to leave the form which the inquiry should take to His Honor's decision, but it seems to His Excellency in Council that if all local sources of information have not been yet drawn upon, it is highly desirable to consult the Government officials who have experience of the locality, and also non officials—missionaries, landholders, and others—who have had opportunities of forming a judgment. I am to state further that among other questions which may suggest themselves those which follow require complete answers after deliberate investigation —

- (1) —Did the great bulk of those who have died of the fever belong to the poorer classes? Have more died of the sub tenants and labourers of occupancy ryots than of those latter? What has been the average amount of food procured by these lower classes during the past few years?
- (2) Has the fever attacked and been as fatal in its results to the population of any thinly populated district, and if so were the lower classes there better off than in Hooghly and Burdwan?

- (3) Have the people of any district in which the lower classes were certainly sufficiently fed suffered in the same way?
- (4) Have the people of any very densely populated district escaped this fever, and if so, are there any climatic or industrial or agricultural differences between this and the districts that have suffered to account for this immunity?
- (5) In the districts that have suffered, are there grounds for supposing that in local sub divisions, where population was most dense, or their pecuniary condition worst, the mortality was highest?
- (6) What is the usual food of the mass of the people? What is estimated to be the weight of rice eaten ordinarily by each man, woman, and child? and how many meals are eaten daily?
- (7) Is there any ground for thinking that the people stint themselves in such necessaries as rice, salt, &c
- (8) Has there been during the last generation or two, say since 1840, any change in the habits of the people in this respect? Do they, for instance, eat less often, or less in quantity, or inferior food? Are they more careful in the consumption of food?
- (9) Has the rate of daily wages fallen or risen? Have daily laborers any difficulty in procuring the means of subsistence? Are beggars or paupers common?
- (10) Are the people clothed more poorly than twenty years ago? Have they more difficulty in getting clothes? Do they renew their clothes less often?
- (11) Are there any symptoms of pressure upon the land? Are rents rising, and are there many applicants for any vacant lands?
- (12) Would the people be willing to emigrate to other parts of India, or to Burmah, or Assam, if assisted by the Government to do so?

Extract from a letter from LIEUTENANT COLONEL H W GULLIVER, R.E., Officiating Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce,—No 11271, dated Fort William, the 4th August 1873

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 178, dated 22nd instant, on the subject of the drainage and water supply of the Hooghly district

* * * * *

8 With respect to the rest of your letter, I am to say that the Lieutenant Governor did not discuss Colonel Haig's view that the fever is in great part due to poverty and over population, because he thinks it absolutely certain that, however these causes may aggravate and intensify the disease, it is a specific disease which marches over the country, whether there are or are not conditions, which we certainly cannot speedily cure, and which, when it does come, attacks the well to do as well as the very poor. The Lieutenant Governor assumes, therefore, that we must do what we can to deal with the specific evil of the fever, independent of much wider questions affecting the whole population in this and many other respects, which must at the same time have his very earnest attention. He proposes then to send the papers to the General Department, to which these wider questions belong, in order that the suggestions made may be there dealt with, this letter, therefore, is confined to the matter which appertains to the Irrigation Department.

MINUTE

HOOGHLY FEVER AND CONDITION OF THE RYOTS

I PURPOSELY did not continue any direct inquiry after the Secretary of States' despatch of September 1871, regarding the condition of the ryots of Bengal, because I did not think that we should get much more by asking the same questions again so soon, and because the main end and object of all my measures and inquiries has in fact been to approach to a solution of this one great question. We have progressed somewhat, and we hope to progress much more, towards knowing something of the numbers and classes of the population, of tenures and rents, rates of wages and prices of food, and other things affecting the condition of the people. The local officers have been specially desired to give us in their periodical reports all that they know of these things and of the general condition of the people, from year to year.

2 The annual administration reports now coming in from the different divisions contain much that throws great light on these subjects, and all this must be collated with reference to this inquiry. The report of the Burdwan division, in which Hooghly cum Howrah, Burdwan and Midnapore are comprised, has not yet been received.

3 As respects the condition of the people of these provinces, one broad general assertion may I think be hazarded, viz, that they are as a rule comparatively better off in the east, and worse off in the west. They are better off in the former in two respects, which may be more or less inter related as cause and consequence.

(1) The rate of wages is higher in the east at the same time that food is for the most part cheaper (Orissa in the west perhaps excepted with respect to cheapness of food), and (2) rents in the east are less screwed up to rack-rent pitch, and probably are lighter in comparison to the productiveness of the soil and the remunerative character of such staples as jute, &c, &c.

4 I made a special inquiry on this subject of rents, and we have received a mass of figures, but they are very wide and vague, and require much sifting before we can say more than the above. I take it the rent questions, which are cropping up in eastern districts, do not imply that rents are more racked there than elsewhere, but that the people have not yet submitted to rack renting to the same extent as elsewhere.

5 It is certain that if the practical working of the permanent settlement had accorded with the theory of the Regulations of 1793, if the ryots had fixity of rent as the zemindars have fixity of revenue, the people of Bengal would now be the easiest in India. but it is far otherwise, and the degree to which rents have been racked in different districts is a great degree the measure of the comfort or discomfort of the people.

6 In districts to the West, where labor is cheap and land is dear, there is this distinction, that the people of some districts emigrate freely, or what is more common than regular emigration (the emigration proper is in such a population insignificant), they go to other parts of the country for temporary service and labor, or go at certain seasons to districts where hands are scarce, like bands of Irish reapers in former days.

The people of both Behar and Orissa thus largely supplement their home means. The people of Chota Nagpore (perhaps of all the countries in India that in which labor is cheapest) do so still more largely and seem in their own country to be pretty well off in their very simple way. This facility of emigrating or going out for labor extends wherever the aboriginal blood predominates, *eg*, into the Kineegunge portion of Burdwan, Bancoorah, Beerbhoom, and upper Midnapore. But the fever tract is to the east of this in an Aryan country.

7 The census returns show the district of Hooghly and a few thannahs of Midnapore (now invaded by the fever), with two or three thannahs of Burdwan, to be the most populous tracts in these provinces—probably in India.

8 Then comes the question, what proportion of the whole are towns people and non agriculturalists? I fear that the census returns are not very reliable on this point, since so many people both cultivate and follow more or less some other occupation that it is very difficult to secure uniformity of practice in the classification. The agricultural laborers, too, have not been distinguished from non agricultural laborers so well as we could wish. Also the statements of the Registrar General do not give information on these points in a very accessible form. No doubt we must make allowance for the towns and great villages, containing a large town mercantile and fishing population, which fringe the river Hooghly in the Hooghly District, including Howrah in that term.

9 But apart from this we find in the back lying thannahs an immense population, notwithstanding that here is the low country so much covered with water that great drainage and reclamation works are suggested. Similarly, in Midnapore, Mr Harrison remarks that the most crowded thannahs are those in the pit of the low land between the great rivers. I do not take Doonjoor (with a population rate of 1417 per mile) the thannah next to Howrah because that might be supposed to be suburban, though I am assured that it is really quite rural. Passing this over we have the thannahs of—

Juggutbullubpore	1 070	} Of Hooghly
Amptah	1 093	
Khanakool, and	939	
Chandepore (or Oolaberiah)	941	
Dasspore	1 311	} Of Midnapore
Panchkoorah	999	
Debra	1 016	

which seem to form a low lying water tract, stretching from behind Howrah to near Midnapore, without a single town and still with an average population fully equal to or exceeding 1,000 per square mile of gross area. The figures opposite each thannah give the rate of population per mile.

10 There can be no doubt that this is an extremely dense rural population. It considerably exceeds the densest of the Behar districts, Sarun, where considerable rural tracts have a population of about 900 per square mile.

11 Still, living as the rural Bengallees do in scattered villages, the country population is not so thick as necessarily to affect health. If their health is affected by population, it must be either through poverty or owing to unsanitary habits. This very populated tract is in close proximity to, and in very easy river communication with Calcutta, where there is a great demand for labor, and labor fetches a good price.

12 I believe that in these low lands there is not much rich garden cultivation, it is, I think, chiefly a rice country, and rice, as cultivated in Bengal, is a crop that requires comparatively little labor. If this be so, it would seem that so great a population cannot be profitably employed on so scant and water logged a soil, and if the people are really unusually poor, the question will be whether it is because they won't go out and work, and prefer to stay at home on their patches of ground and starve. This may be tested by finding whether the people of this part of the country work in Calcutta, or otherwise go out for labor. I have been told by men who ought to know that, in fact, many of them do work in Calcutta and that they are not specially poor as compared to other Bengal ryots. This is, however, a view opposed to the opinions of Colonel Haig and Dr Saunders, and the facts must be sifted. I am inclined to think that it will be found that the people of this part of Bengal do not emigrate although they may work in Calcutta, and that so long as they are not killed down by disease they go on increasing at home.

13 Since it seems to be the case that the country, which has been the scene of Colonel Haig's inquiry, and much of which has also suffered from the fever, is really the most excessive in point of population in the country, and seeing that information regarding the country at large can but come in very gradually from many sources, I think it will be best in the first instance to confine our special inquiries, in fulfilment of the wishes of the Government of India, to the fever districts and the specially populous tracts.

which I have mentioned, while we will at the same time publish the papers and invite information from officials and non officials

14 It will be ascertained how far the questions propounded by the Government of India can be answered from the records of inquiries and reports already made, and special means will be taken to obtain information on those questions which cannot be sufficiently answered

15 With respect to the densely populated tract, I propose first to analyse very specially the population returns, to ascertain who the people of those tracts are, what occupations they follow, and how they are distributed in villages large or small

16 I would then ask—Are these people particularly poor as compared to the people of other districts, and if so, why? What are the prevailing rates of wages and prices of food? Are they hard worked in their ordinary agricultural pursuits, or have they time on their hands? Are they rack rented? and would put the other questions suggested by the Government of India. Especially, I would very carefully inquire whether they work in Calcutta, Howrah, or elsewhere, and whether they emigrate at all? I think special local inquiry on these points must be made by intelligent officers so as to get at the facts with greater precision than we have them from parts of the country which are not thus specialised

17 Some special inquiry must be made regarding the class of weavers who are I believe numerous in some parts of Hooghly, Burdwan, and Midnapore since theirs is a down going trade, and it may be that they specially suffer

18 I may observe that while, on the one hand, some road cess returns sent in by the Commissioner of Burdwan would seem to show that the average holding of each ryot in Hooghly and Burdwan is unexpectedly small, on the other hand, I notice that in the proceedings of the Hooghly Road Cess Committee Baboo Joykishen Mookerjee is said to have stated that much land is lying untilled for want of people to cultivate it, which would seem to imply that, since the fever at any rate, excess of population is not in his view the evil. Yet the census was taken after most of the ravage of fever in Hooghly had occurred

19 I am very much struck, in comparing the population returns with the map, to observe that the highest population almost exactly corresponds with the tract marked by Colonel Haig in the deepest colors as most in want of drainage and improvement, and with a similar tract in Midnapore, which has similarly suffered from flood, and the difficulty of carrying off the water, as I myself witnessed a few months ago. Colonel Haig gives a vivid and, I may say, horrible description of the tract, as one in which there is absolutely no healthy flow of water whatever, and no escape—a hollow in which the water stagnates, and a mass of decaying vegetation festers in it, where noxious fumes exhale in the hot weather, while the damp of the raw cold weather and extremes of temperature then prevailing render it still more unwholesome. Yet, in these reeking swamps, the human race seems to have multiplied to a greater extent than anywhere in India—perhaps in the world. It seems as if it may be almost said that we cannot have too much water in this country, and that in such conditions in this climate, all sanitary science notwithstanding, the human race will multiply till it is wasted by great calamities. As it is, Colonel Haig truly observes that up to this time there has been much less fever in these reeking swamps than in the higher parts of Burdwan and Hooghly, where there is a sensible natural drainage.

The 14th August 1873

G CAMPBELL

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal as reported to Government during the week ending the 16th August 1873

No	District	Date of return from each district	Rainfall at Sunder station in inches	Character of the weather at the district as far as known	State and prospects of the crops at date	REMARKS
BENGAL						
<i>Western Districts</i>		1873				
BURDWAN DIVISION	1 Burdwan	Aug 16th*	3 31	Weather hot	Crops injured in places by floods.	Fever prevalent.
	2 Bancoorah	" 16th	7 54	Heavy long continued rain on the 10th showery the rest of the week	Very good in the greater part of the district. The prospects of the out turn of indigo have been injured by the rain	
	3 Beerbhoom	16th	9 53	Heavy rain all over the district throughout the week	Prospects of crops generally good. Considerable local damage to dhan from over flowing of More and Adjas but not sufficient to seriously affect the general out turn	No increase of fever reported. Cholera still linger in some villages
	4 Midnapore	16th	1 52	Showery	Rainfall sufficient and seasonable but the Cossye which is constantly in half flood still inundates Kasijorah through one of the breaches which the executive engineer has not yet been able to repair	
	5 Hooghly	16th	3 30	Cloudy and rainy for the first five days of the week and then clear	The prospects of the crops are on the whole satisfactory	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	Howrah	16th	3 4	Rain almost every day of the week throughout the district. Weather cool	Transplantation of amun rice crop is carried on throughout the district. Jute being cut in some places Sugar cane good	
	<i>Central Districts</i>					
	6 24 Pargunnahs	16th	4 62	Weather very close Showery with occasional heavy falls of rain	Transplantation of amun progressing satisfactorily and aus coming into ear	General health good Fever of typhoid type still prevalent at Ratkherah and Hari pore
	7 Nuddea	16th	8 20	There has been a good deal of rain	The rice promises fairly In some places the sudden heavy rain has drowned it a little In the east the indigo promises well but is where the produce is deficient	
	8 Jessore	16th	8 75	Cloudy and rainy Wind usually from the south west.	In Nurrail the indigo is said to be damaged by the excessive rain and it is necessary to cut it though yielding but half produce on account of the rise of floods The aus crop is also said to be injured there by the same causes but generally the prospects of rice crop are good	
RAJSHAHY DIVISION	9 Moorshedabad	16th	3 35	A good deal of rain and generally cloudy	Prospects of crops improving especially of aus Sugar cane and mulberry doing well.	
	10 Dinagepore					Return not received.
	11 Maldah	16th	3 41	Cloudy rain almost daily	There has been a fair amount of rain during the past week which will greatly benefit the crops In Goregoribah thannah the rising of the Ganges will probably cause some loss	

* Telegram of the 19th August received on the same day.

No	District	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather in the district as far as known	State and prospects of the crops at date	REMARKS.
BENGAL — (Contd)						
Central Districts — (Contd)		1873				
RAJSHAHY DIVISION — (Contd)	13 Rajshahye	Aug 16th	3.65	There has been moderate rain throughout the district during the past week west winds in latter part of week	The prospects of the ropa dhan are still unfavorable through want of heavy rain which is also much needed for the other rice crops. The latter however amun and aus are in better condition than the ropa. Mulberry sugarcane urhur and jute continue to thrive	
	13 Rungpore	16th	7.22	Rain general throughout the district	Transplanting of rice is being carried on vigorously. Sugarcane favorable, jute a fair average	
	14 Bograh	16th	4.78	Much more rain has fallen	The prospects of the amun rice crops have improved considerably in consequence of the late acceptable supply of rain. Transplantation continues	
	15 Pubna	16th	3.88	Much rain which has done good	The jute near Serajgunge is dark and bad in color. That coming from a distance very good. The prospect of rice crops is fair	
COOCH BEHAR DIVISION	16 Darjeeling	16th	7.10	Seasonable plenty of rain	In the terai the early crops are now ripening the out turn is not expected to be so good as was anticipated but the loss will not be serious. Three fourths of the cold weather crops has been transplanted. The want of sufficient rain will it is supposed slightly affect the out turn of their crop also. In the hills the crops are progressing favorably	
	17 Julpigoree	16th	3.22	Cloudy showery and seasonable	Good dhan Bhadoi which is being cut is an average crop here and there it has suffered from want of rains	
	Cooch Behar	16th	2.94	Showery heavy clouds and prospects of abundant rain at end of week	Favorable. Planting out of amun dhan going on	
Eastern Districts						
DACCA DIVISION	18 Dacca	19th	4.43	Rain daily	Prospects of crops good except in west of district.	
	19 Furreedpore	16th	5.08	Rainy and cloudy throughout the week	The aus crop is still being reaped the out turn it is expected will be about half of other years. The continued wet weather and the want of sunshine during the week have been a source of great anxiety everywhere, owing to the crop reaped being at present stocked in a moist state sunshine being necessary to dry them before thrashing unless therefore a few dry days occur very soon it is feared much of the grain will ferment and spoil. The amun crop is doing well. Rivers have slightly fallen	
	20 Backergunge	16th	8.50	Rainy	Good	
	21 Mymensing	16th	4.22	There has been abundant, but not excessive rain	The crops are doing pretty well	
	22 Sylhet	9th	4.87	Cool and showery	More rain wanted for the amun rop. Rivers and haors still low	
	23 Cachar	9th	3.52	Weather seasonable cloudy with rain.	Crops looking tolerably well. Tea operations good.	

No.	District	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known	State and prospects of the crops at date	REMARKS
BENGAL — (Contd.)						
<i>Eastern Districts — (Contd.)</i>		1873				
CHITTAGONG DIV.	24 Chittagong	Aug 9th	6.25	Rainy and cloudy	Ploughing is still going on and report are favorable, though a few low lying places on the south of the district are under water	
	25 Noakhally	9th	4.4	Cloudy and rainy	Aus dhan is being gathered in and the transplantation of the amun dhan nearly completed	
	26 Tipperah	16th	7.06	Constant rain in nine Police stations under head quarters Rainfall to the northward disproportionately small	Very favorable at head quarters but heavy rain is much wanted in the sub division	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	9th	7.21	Rainfall at Brahmunheriah 2.88 Continuous and heavy rains	Good	
	Hill Tipperah	9th	4.77	Heavy rain throughout the week weather cloudy and very warm	Sowing still going on the cultivators are all hard at work Prospects good	
BEHAR						
PATNA DIVISION	28 Patna	19th*	1.55	Fair weather	River is fast going down reports from the interior of the district as regards the damage done to the crops by the floods much the same as last week	Cholera prevalent throughout the district and very bad in the town of Behar
	29 Gya	16th	6.72	Gloomy and cool	Bhadoi crops much injured by excess of water Paddy promising Transplanting in full swing	
	30 Shahabad	16th	7.44	Seasonable On the whole less rain	The heavy rain and floods have been unfavorable to the bhadoi crop but of benefit to the aghany No return from Sasaram	Cholera still prevailing in different parts of the district
	31 Tirhoot	16th	1.96	Cloudy occasional showers and interval of sun shine	There has been heavy rain in the north of the district. The rain that has fallen in the north east may save dhan to some extent but the crop cannot possibly be an average one Bhadoi crops are favorably progressing	Cholera prevails
	32 Sarun	16th	8.04	First five days cloudy with continuous rain the last three days fair and seasonable Prevailing wind west	Rain generally through the district Crop promising well Manufacture of indigo (1st cuttings) going on briskly The transplantation of paddy seedlings is fast pushed on and will shortly be completed Indian corn and jaddy in the hills and low lands have suffered to some extent from continuous heavy rain within the jurisdiction of Thannahs Deghowra Lura and outposts (urkha) in the sudder sub division	Cholera continues increasing in prevalence
BHAUGULPORE DIV.	33 Champaran	16th	7.52	Cloudy and rainy west winds	The heavy rain which fell during the week has been of great benefit to the Bhadoi crops	Cholera still reported in the south of the district
	34 Monghyr	16th	7.52	Seasonable	A good deal of makai crops on low lands have been spoiled by the heavy rains but the rice crops on high lands are excellent Reports from sub divisions favorable	
	35 Bhagulpore	19th*	0.40	Fine with west wind	Excellent report of all crops from south more rain wanted in the north	General health very good
	36 Purneah	16th	4.44	Heavy rain only in the early part of the week	Prospects much better than last week but more rain is wanted especially in Kishengunge	

* Telegram of the 19th August received on the same day

No.	District	Date of return from each district	Rainfall & Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather in the district as far as known	State and prospects of the crops at date	REMARKS
BEHAR — (Contd)		1873				
BHAUGULPORE DIV	37 Sonthal Pergunnahs	Aug 16th	4 12	Rain fell every day during the week with intervals of sunshine	All crops are going on well at present; general in the sudder sub-division will be a good but not full crop. In Godda it is said to be particularly fine. Dhan everywhere promises to be excellent. Weather for planting it out has been all that could be desired.	
ORISSA						
ORISSA DIVISION	38 Cuttack	19th	1 22	Weather hot rain at Jaypore Kendraparah and Juggutsinghpore sub divisions.	Prospects of the crops fair	
	39 Pooree	9th	7 26	Rain has fallen every day. Rainfall at Khoorda 5 24	Weeding and transplanting still going on in sarud fields of Pergunnahs Rahang Chowbiskud Malood and others. Weeding is also going on in beah fields of Pergunnah Sorain Oldhar Kurlo and others. Sugarcane seems promising in Pergunnahs Oldhar Pachemduai, and others. Cotton being gathered in Pergunnahs Antarodh and Athas. The late rain has been beneficial for the cold weather crops. Khoorda—sarud paddy very promising. Weeding finished and transplanting still going on. Other miscellaneous cold weather crops are also flourishing.	
	40 Balasore	16th	2 71	Showery air close	Promising. The beah crop is in ear and the sarud is being harrowed. The Boiturni is in high floods and the country near its mouth is inundated, but damage to rice is not anticipated.	
CHOTA NAGPORE						
	South West Frontier Agency					
	41 Hazaribagh	16th	3 51	Rainy throughout the district	Bhadai crop has suffered from excessive rain. The rice crop being rapidly transplanted and promises well.	Small pox is reported from all parts but cholera seed to be in the decline.
	42 Lohardugga	16th	4 90	Rainy seasonable	The prospects continue favorable but in Palamow there has been rather too much rain for the makai goondh and kodo crops all of which have suffered a good deal.	
	43 Singbhoom	9th	4 01	Seasonable. Rain universal all over the district.	Very favorable. All progressing well.	A few cases of cholera.
	44 Maunbhoom	16th	7 26	Favorable. Heavy rain during the days with fine nights.	All the crops are doing well. Transplanting nearly finished.	Cholera has almost disappeared and small pox entirely.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS						
	45 Goalparah	9th	1 68	First two days dry and sunny and the remaining part of the week cloudy and rainy. Weather somewhat cool and pleasant.	Transplantation of winter crops is getting on well though rain is yet sadly wanted in some places. Other crops looking well.	
	46 Kamrup					Return not received.

* Telegram of the 19th August received on the same day

No	District	Date of returns from each district	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known	State and prospects of the crops at date	REMARKS
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS — (Contd)		1873				
47	Darrung	Aug 9th	3.41	Temperature high easterly winds prevailing with frequent south west squalls	Weather continues favorable for planting paddy	Cattle disease continues; much sickness in the district but no cholera cases reported
48	Nowgong	9th	4.81	Rainfall scanty in Sudder station and not what it should be but heavy and continued rain has fallen to the east of the district	More rain wanted or the Salee crop will suffer Tea operations very favorable up to date	Some cases of cholera still reported in the Chapari mehals and a few cases of cattle murrain. A great deal of low fever and dysentery flying about
49	Sebsaugor	9th	1.08	Fair with small showers at night. Average temperature in shade 92	Dhan cultivation is progressing tea doing well	Cattle disease decreasing
50	Luckimpore	9th	3.33	Rain fell every night but none during the week. Days cloudy but hot	Crops doing well. Grand weather for tea	General health good. Cholera disappeared
51	Naga Hills	1st	3.02	Seasonable and was all that could be wished for on account of the crops	The most of the terrai dhan has been planted and is looking well. The early joom dhan is coming into ears and a fair crop is expected. The pathar land is being rapidly planted out with salee dhan.	Not altogether unhealthy
52	Khasi & Jynteah Hills	9th	2.60	Rain has fallen heavier during the past week but it is still below the average in most part of the hills	The paddy cultivation is healthy and other standing crops are coming on well but not so far from want of the usual amount of rain they are backward	
53	Garo Hills	9th	3.30	There has been a good deal of rain some heavy showers on two occasions there were sharp storms of wind	The more forward of the dhan is cut that which is more backward looks very fair. Vegetables abundant. The young cotton so far looks well	

Published for general information

CALCUTTA STATISTICAL DEPT
1st 19th August 1873R KNIGHT
Asst Secy to the Govt of Bengal

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office

DI. DIVISION	DISTRICT	STATION	Rain from	Rain from	RAIN FROM 1st		REMARKS	
			27th July to 2nd Aug 1873	3rd to 9th Aug 1873	JANUARY 1873			
			Inches	Inches	Inches.	Up to date		
BENGAL								
BURDWAN	WESTERN DISTRICTS		Inches	Inches	1873			
	Burdwan	Burdwan	7.55	5.08	42.51	9th August		
		Cutwa	6.88	2.14	27.38	ditto		
		Culina	7.41	3.18	20.38	ditto		
		Bood Bood	6.53	2.81	34.16	ditto		
		Raneesunge	5.23	2.94	27.03	ditto		
	Raneesunge	Jhaabad	4.34	1.06	24.70	ditto		
		Raneesunge	4.90	2.74	31.32	ditto		
		Sooree	0.6	3.97	36.08	ditto		
	Midapore	Midapore	7.69	1.70	30.65	ditto		
		Fumlook	4.47	2.17	35.04	ditto		
		Gurbetta	5.07	2.22	33.89	ditto		
	Howrah	Dy Collr's Office	1.49	3.19	27.25	ditto		
		Exe Eng. Office	1.82	1.35	29.62	ditto		
	Howrah	Howrah	6.87	1.00	28.97	ditto		
Howrah		7.31	0.97	31.47	ditto			
Howrah	Howrah	8.56	1.00	32.18	ditto			
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS							
PRESIDENCY	24 Pergunnah	Saugor Island	2.40	1.30	27.3	ditto		
		Culotta	6.80	0.70	27.38	ditto		
		Allpore Jail	7.0	0.85	0.07	ditto		
		Raneesunge	7.69	0.82	28.1	ditto		
		Harat	7.0	0.94	20.8	ditto		
		Dimd Harbou	7.07	1.55	4.46	ditto		
		Barripo	2.38	1.68	31.67	ditto		
		Sattherah	6.81	1.45	35.32	ditto		
		Harat	6.08	1.94	30.40	ditto		
		Harat	7.24	1.78	32.68	ditto		
		Dum	10.95	0.82	29.61	ditto		
		Kishnagur	10.1	4.83	54.80	ditto		
		Bogor	5.58	4.74	28.51	ditto		
		Meherpore	6.78	5.18	34.68	ditto		
		Chandkhal	5.10	5.40	28.97	ditto		
	Jeasore	Koosht	8.04	1.24	27.21	ditto		
		Ranghat	4.40		21.03	ditto		
		Jeasore	4.91	8.87	32.19	ditto		
		Nail	7.15	7.03	41.4	ditto		
		Khoolah	6.29	3.05	39.08	ditto		
	Moorhedbad	Jeasore	3.54	3.19	27.31	ditto		
		Basirhat	7.91	1.32	37.80	ditto		
		Magorah	2.4	2.0	30.38	ditto		
		Heilampore	4.7	1.47	20.25	ditto		
		Ranjit	7.43	0.7	18.99	ditto		
	Dinapore	City Moorhedbad	2.11	3.61	17.40	ditto		
		Jeasore	2.74	1.28	23.18	ditto		
		Asimunge	5.95	3.30	24.1	ditto		
		Lakolia	1.7	2.89	27.51	ditto		
		Maldah	1.7	1.19	5.3	ditto		
Rajshahi	Maldah	3.09	2.0	15.7	ditto			
	Basirhat	3.47	1.50	17.2	ditto			
	Nail	4.8	5.1	28.65	ditto			
	Ranjit	1.11	1.08	4.60	ditto			
	Basirhat	1.07	1.13	28.94	ditto			
Bograh	Titalva	5.1	3.94	54.89	ditto			
	Bograh	17	2.19	2.89	ditto			
	Pul	10.90	2.47	33.6	ditto			
	Seragunge	5.15	3.00	24.85	ditto			
COOCH BEHA	Darjeeling	Darjeeling	Not rec	Not rec	48.17	15th July		
		Hoital	4.16	4.64	53.38	9th August		
	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	0.7	2.80	58.45	ditto		
		Falcutta	0.2	5.74	81.76	ditto		
	Cooch Beha Tributary State	Bidli	2.64	2.27	47.97	ditto		
		Cooch Beha	1.91	1.16	90.81	ditto		
	Bhutan Doora	Buxa	2.13	1.91	120.66	ditto		
	DACCAL	Dacca	Dacca	9.0	3.99	45.92	ditto	
			Hospital	10.43	4.16	41.24	ditto	
Moonsherga			8.67	5.79	48.20	ditto		
Manikganj			5.13	6.19	32.44	ditto		
Furzedpore			1.90	3.23	31.35	ditto		
Furzedpore		Goalund	4.94	4.11	28.80	ditto		
		Barisal	7.68	6.66	41.35	ditto		
		Pozepore	6.00	6.03	41.12	ditto		
		Madari	7.49	6.36	43.53	ditto		
		Isaokiliv	11.14	6.09	63.19	ditto		
Mymensing		Dowlat Khan	14.50	9.30	61.72	ditto		
		Mymensing	2.7	0.71	47.08	ditto		
		Jamipore	7.47	2.18	33.14	ditto		
		Attal	7.7	3.42	34.03	ditto		
		Kishoregunge	5.80	1.28	43.78	ditto		
Sylhet	Sylhet	7.81	7.43	89.73	ditto			
	Cachar	7.0	3.80	74.97	ditto			
	Hakandv	7.14	Not rec.	58.28	2nd August			
	Kan	4.44	5.82	60.66	9th August			
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	Chittagong	11.10	4.90	50.00	ditto		
		Telegraph Office	1.11	8.13	61.00	ditto		
	Noakhally	Noakhally	18.16	10.50	110.99	ditto		
		Noakhally	1.05	8.03	76.08	ditto		
	Tipperah	Coenillah	4.15	6.9	47.95	ditto		
		Brahmanbaria	4.47	2.47	43.28	ditto		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	R. nagmotee Hill	7.03	7.21	40.85	ditto		
		Hill Tracts	25	4.77	36.02	ditto		

DISTRICT	STATION	Rain from 27th July to 2nd August 1873	Rain from 3rd to 9th August 1873	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1873		REMARKS
				Inches	Up to date	
BHAR		Inches.	Inches		1873.	
PATNA	Patna	6.79	2.60	20.57	9th August	
	Behar	1.35	2.12	11.94	ditto	
	Barh	2.24	6.68	23.65	ditto	
	Diaspore	Not rec.	Not rec.	16.56	26th July	
	Gya	8.00	1.90	23.65	9th Aug st	
	Vadaha	13.87	2.74	24.94	ditto	
	Arumal d	14.89	2.20	32.00	ditto	
	Jhanabad	Not rec.	1.98	16.79	d tto	N t received 27th July to 2nd August
	Arrah	11.24	2.57	31.47	ditto.	
	Sasseram	6.46	8.07	28.88	ditto.	
SHAHABAD	Huzar	10.56	1.35	29.82	ditto	
	Bh. boah	4.35	1.6	14.18	ditto	
	Mosufferpore	9.02	1.05	26.03	ditto	
	Du l ha gah	4.09	2.47	21.67	ditto	
	Hajepore	0.85	1.03	14.47	ditto	
	Mudhuba i	4.27	2.80	24.8	ditto	
	Seeta aree	0.83	1.30	18.62	ditto	
	Tajpore	4.10	1.00	25.60	ditto	
	Churrah	2.68	1.68	20.01	ditto	
	S w	5.83	3.01	24.09	ditto	
SARUN	Churrah	8.85	1.17	23.89	ditto	
	M techa i	6.31	1.43	20.16	ditto.	
	Bettiah	2.3	1.90	25.34	ditto	
	Monghyr	7.35	2.34	22.02	ditto	
	Begooeral	4.81	2.00	17.79	ditto	
	Jan coie	10.06	2.31	32.48	ditto	
	Bhaugulpore	4.10	2.88	21.23	ditto	
	Boopool	3.00	4.82	18.63	ditto	
	Mu thuypooral	2.10	2.95	20.69	ditto	
	Bai k	3.77	3.17	26.05	ditto	
BHAUGULPORE	Se bora	1.77	2.30	14.12	ditto	
	Puri eah	3.54	1.89	24.40	ditto	
	A h kunge	2.76	1.09	20.04	ditto	
	Ar rwh	1.90	1.51	20.07	ditto	
	Deochur	9.36	1.83	31.89	ditto	
	Jai tara	9.90	2.60	23.07	ditto	
	Rajn hal	2.10	1.18	14.10	ditto	
	Pak ur	5.61	6.44	19.94	ditto	
	N a Doomka	8.87	4.23	34.19	ditto	
	Godda	4.40	4.90	21.33	ditto	
SOUTH PERSUNNAH	Cuttack	3.80	5.20	22.00	ditto	
	Jailp re	3.19	5.6	25.18	ditto	
	Ket drapara	2.70	3.21	21.91	d tto	
	Ju t nypore	1.90	8.40	33.50	ditto	
	P lse Po nt	2.85	5.72	23.84	d tto	
	Poonce	4.45	2.70	24.90	ditto	
	Kh d h	0.9	7.18	24.68	ditto	
	H laore	2.05	4.87	27.7	ditto	
	Bl ddruck	2.07	3.79	27.72	ditto	
	Jella re	3.37	5.06	31.60	ditto	
CUTTACK	Sorah	4.61	4.84	31.23	ditto	
	Chaudbally	3.73	5.74	21.48	ditto	
	Sambalpo t	2.09	4.81	18.04	ditto	
	(HOTA NAGPORE	Not rec	Not rec	14.60	12th July	
	SOUTH WESTERN					
	P OSTERN AGNNOI					
	Hasareebaugh	13.16	4.14	37.37	9th Augu t	
	Pach umba	14.44	4.23	35.28	ditto	
	Loharduggah	8.60	3.71	34.94	ditto	
	Singbhoom	5.7	2.97	27.00	ditto	
MAUNBHOOM	Chyebasau	7.67	2.12	26.87	ditto	
	Iuri lia	5.15	5.04	26.91	ditto	
	G lildpore	6.67	1.84	29.19	ditto	
		8.44	4.40	33.81	ditto	
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS	Goalpara h	5.67	1.81	55.35	ditto	
	Dilool ree	6.40	3.00	72.7	ditto	
	Hamroop	2.23	2.41	19.83	ditto	
	Burpelt h	6.18	Not	54.89	2nd A ugu t	
	Is per	1.81	3.10	54.36	9th A ugu t	
	N xi-dye	1.16	Not ec	41.30	2nd August	
	N w r g	5.41	4.09	55.84	9th August	
	Seeb thor	0.26	Not rec	51.51	2nd Aug st	
	J w h ut	2.97	ditto	54.19	ditto	
	Naseerah	2.46	ditto	42.66	ditto	
LUCKNOW	Debroonghur	1.46	ditto	51.32	ditto	
	North Luckimpore	1.60	ditto	64.10	ditto	
	Suddy	3.58	ditto	73.24	ditto	
	Saunoooodt ng	2.71	ditto	50.57	ditto	
	Shillo g	2.39	ditto	32.58	ditto	
	Jaowai	1.95	ditto	34.30	ditto	
	Cherrapoonjee	1.78	ditto	53.68	ditto	
	Fura	19.97	ditto	208.01	ditto	
		2.05	3.30	65.33	9th August	
	Bonares	9.87	2.75	23.72	ditto	
GARA HILLS	Akyab	29.60	14.70	140.00	ditto	

CALCUTTA

The 16th August 1873

H F BLANFORD

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of Bengal

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 10th to 16th August 1873

STATIONS	Date	Hour	Barometer reduced to 32°	Barometer reduced to sea level	THERMOMETER.		Wet Bulb Temperature (°C)	WIND		Rain	Clouds	Weather Observed
					Dry	Wet		Direction	Velocity			
CALCUTTA	Aug 10th	10	29.778	29.786	78.0	78.8	80	S W				o r
		11	29.784	29.792	78.5	79.4	87	S by E		0.82		o o
		12	29.784	29.792	83.9	81.5	89	S W				o o
		13	29.784	29.792	79.7	78.5	95	S by W		1.12		o o
		14	29.784	29.792	81.5	79.4	91	W S W		1.85		o o
		15	29.784	29.792	82.6	80.0	89	S S W		0.09	S	a d
		16	29.784	29.792	80.0	78.8	96	S by W		0.07		o o
		17	29.784	29.792	83.9	81.0	87	S by W		1.27	†	o o
		18	29.784	29.792	82.7	80.0	88	W by N				o o
		19	29.784	29.792	86.0	82.3	77	S W				o o
CHITTAGONG	Aug 10th	10	29.784	29.792	81	79	91	W S W	19.1	0.80	CK S	d, o n
		11	29.784	29.792	85	83	87	S S W	9.1	0.10	N	mo scuds
		12	29.784	29.792	85	82	87	W S W	17.8		N	mo scuds
		13	29.784	29.792	84	81	87	S W	11.9		N	mo scuds
		14	29.784	29.792	85	82	87	W S W	17.2	0.10	N	mo scuds
		15	29.784	29.792	80	78	91	S	11.7	0.3	N	o r
		16	29.784	29.792	83	81	91	W S W	16.4	0.0	N	d o n
		17	29.784	29.792	83	80	87	S W	14.7	0.10	N	o v
		18	29.784	29.792	82	80	91	S S W	6.7	0.50	N	o n
		19	29.784	29.792	82	82	76	S W	11.9		N	b u
MADRAS	Aug 10th	10	29.784	29.792	87	81	78	N W	8.3		K	b u
		11	29.784	29.792	87	83	83	W S W	9.3		N	h o n
		12	29.784	29.792	84	81	87	W S W	2.1	0.60	N	o n
		13	29.784	29.792	88	81	72	S W	4.8		N	
		14	29.784	29.792	80	77	88	S	4.7	2.10	KS	p g
		15	29.784	29.792	80	77	88	S	10.9	0.0	KS	p
		16	29.784	29.792	83	80	87	S S E	9.1	0.10	KS	p n
		17	29.784	29.792	77	76	95	S S E	7.1	1.70	N	d o g
		18	29.784	29.792	77	76	95	S	4.4	0.80	N	d p g
		19	29.784	29.792	81	78	88	W	12.4	0.10	KS	d n g
CUTTACK	Aug 10th	10	29.784	29.792	74	70	100	S E	7	0.80	N	p
		11	29.784	29.792	74	70	80	S	11.1	0.30	KS	p u, g
		12	29.784	29.792	70	74	95	S S E	5.6	0.50	KS	p g
		13	29.784	29.792	8	80	91	S W	13.1	0.30	C CK KS	p
		14	29.784	29.792	8	80	79	S	6.0	0.70	K K	b u
		15	29.784	29.792	8	81	83	S	15.4		K	b u
		16	29.784	29.792	80	79	9	S S F	5.0	0.80	KS	p g
		17	29.784	29.792	83	80	87	S W	11.4		K KS	b u
		18	29.784	29.792	88	74	55	S	11			c
		19	29.784	29.792	84	79	6	S F	16			c
AMRITSAR	Aug 10th	10	29.784	29.792	87	70	68	S F by E	1.2			b b
		11	29.784	29.792	80	76	60	S S W	11			b b
		12	29.784	29.792	87	77	61	S F by S	15			b b
		13	29.784	29.792	82	74	62	S W by S	13			e m
		14	29.784	29.792	80	74	6	S W	7			m
		15	29.784	29.792	86	75	40	S E by S	13			b
		16	29.784	29.792	85	70	75	S F by S	11	0.02		c c
		17	29.784	29.792	91	78	53	S W by W	6	0.15		c c
		18	29.784	29.792	84	7	64	N W by W	8			c
		19	29.784	29.792	84	80	83	S W	2.4	0.20	N O	
BOMBAY	Aug 10th	10	29.784	29.792	89	78	82	N	15	0.10	CK C	d
		11	29.784	29.792	87	81	76	S S W	20		CK C	
		12	29.784	29.792	79	77	90	S E	40		N	
		13	29.784	29.792	83	8	87	S W	15		K KS N C	p
		14	29.784	29.792	75	73	80	S	42		N	
		15	29.784	29.792	82	77	8	W	03	0.60	N O	
		16	29.784	29.792	86	81	79	S W	26		K N C	
		17	29.784	29.792	84	9	9	S	10		C N	
		18	29.784	29.792	87	80	2	W S W	43		C K N	
		19	29.784	29.792	84	79	79	W	16		N	

* V l ty f w n d i l l e p e r h r

† The greater part of the here recorded apparently as a fall between 10th and 16th in the 13th really fell in the early morning before A.M. The officer in charge of the observations explains that the fall could not be measured at the usual hour as at 10 A.M. was drizzling.

CALCUTTA
The 16th August 1873

H F BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor General's Office
Calcutta from 8th to 14th August 1873**

Mo th	D te.	Mean red ced ba ter	THERMOMETER			M d y b lb	M wet b lb	C mput d mea d w to t	Me d gr f hu d y	WIND.			R	Moo phases	GENERAL REMARKS.
			H ighest read g	L owest read ng	Ma ol rad t					Pf t	U l ead e	D ly loc ly			
Aug	8th	29.690	86.8	79.5	129.0	82.7	80.0	78.1	0.86	SSE & SSW	122.0		☉	Str to and Crr cumuli Drizzle at 8 A M	
	9th	714	86.3	82.0	125.5	83.3	81.1	79.6	89	SSW & S	191.1			O ver at Dr zled at 1.8 11 A M and 6 P M	
	10th	706	83.2	77.4		80.9	8.9	77.5	90	S & SSW	177	0.3		Ov rcst t light ng fr m 8 to 10 A M Slight rain t o 6 to 12 A M	
	11th	713	83.9	76.6		80.2	79.0	78.3	94	SSW & S	107.1	1.1		Ov rcst t Thunier t 11 A M & 8 P M l ght ng at 8 P R i fr m 10 A M t 4 & 8 to 11 P M	
	12th	756	84.4	77.0		79.5	78.2	7.3	93	SW & SSW	0.8	91.2	1.61	☉	O cast Slight r n fr m m l ght to 7.11 A M to 2 & at 6 P M
	13th	717	83.9	77.2		80.0	78.9	78.0	93	SSW & S by W	83	1.7		☉	Ch fly Overcast Rain t o 1.3 to 8 A M Dr zled fr m 9 to 4 P M & at 10 P M
	14th	667	88.0	78.6	140.0	8.1	79.7	78.0	88	WNWS W & S	41.5	0.70		☉	O t l & Crr Slight n at 10 5 A M & 8 & 11 P M

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind as indicated by Robinson's anemometer is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days			8 11.4
The max temperature during the past seven days			88.0
The max temperature during the corresponding period of the past year			89.3
The mean humidity during the past seven days			0.90
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year			0.89
			Inches
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th			{ by lower rain gauge 5.02
			{ by anemometer gauge 5.07
Ditto	ditto	ditto, average of nineteen previous years	3.18
Ditto	ditto	between the 1st January and the 14th August	32.40
Ditto	ditto	ditto average of nineteen previous years	44.51

* Fell from 8 P.M. of the 11th

(OPENAULT SIGN)

In charge of the Observatory

The 18th August 1873

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd August 1873 on 1280 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC			Tilt m pt
	N b f pass. x	Coaching receipt		Weight ca. led	Receipts		
		Rs A P	£ s d	Mds Srs	Rs A. P	£ s d	£ s d
Tilt m f th week	98 193	1 08 843 5 0	11 027 6	4 16 800 30	1 86 153 2 9	17 060 10 0	23 691 16
O p l f lw y	90 1 6	90 1 6	9 1 8	145 7 0	13 6 8	13 6 8	22 8 4
F r p r u 4 weeks f half year	3 90 178	4 73 404 13 0	43 395 8 11	20 34 926 10	9 29 050 1 3	85 182 16 5	123 558 7 4
T tal f 5 weeks	4 88 331	6 00 248 3 9	5 0 2 15 1	24 51 757 0	11 15 208 0 0	1 02 27 8 5	1 57 250 3 5
COMPARISON							
Total f p o i n g week of	87 747	1 04 396 0 10	9 024 12 9	410 881 20	2 46 119 14 11	22 560 19 10	32 185 12 7
P l f lw y c o r r e s p o n d i n g		82 0 5	7 10 5		192 4 6	17 12 6	25 11
T t l t c o r r e s p o n d i n g d t o f p r e v u y e a r	4 80 560	5 55 821 9 6	49 116 19 7	78 321 30	11 58 174 0 9	1 06 185 19 1	1 55 282 18 8

FAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd August 1873 on 223½ miles open

		Rs A P	£ s d	Mds Srs	Rs A P	£ s d	£ s d
T t l t r a f f i c f th week	3 510	8 383 1 3	708 9 0	18 780 0	6 509 4 6	596 11 10	1 363 0 10
O p l f lw y	27 8 2	27 8 2	2 8 9	9 1 11	9 1 11	13 5	6 2
F r p r u 4 weeks of h lf year	15 774	73 291 10 0	3 061 11 8	1 4 094 10	42 529 8 0	3 898 10 9	6 950 5 5
Total for 5 weeks	10 293	41 074 11 9	3 8 0 3 8	1 60 414 10	49 037 12 6	4 485 2 7	8 91 0 3
COMPARISON							
T t l t r a f f i c i n d i g w k f	3 738	8 321 1 4	702 15 4	24 41 20	8 608 13 0	797 4	1 559 19 6
P l f lw y c o r r e s p o n d i n g		37 3 8	3 8 3		39 14 7	3 11 4	6 19 7
Tot l t r a f f i c c o r r e s p o n d i n g d t o f p r e v u y e a r	19 780	44 081 14 7	4 040 16 10	1 52 5 8 0	39 617 6 4	3 631 11 11	7 67 8 9

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd August 1873 on 156½ miles open

		Rs A P	£ s d	Mds Srs	Rs A. P	£ s d	£ s d
T t l t r a f f i c f th week	39 146	17 754 13 3	1 627 10 6	81 012 15	20 412 0 4	1 871 2 0	3 409 1 0
O p l f lw y	250	113 7 2	10 8 0	513 0	150 6 10	11 19 1	2 7 1
F r p r u 4 weeks f lf year	1 14 94 3½	81 193 6 3	7 442 14 6	5 40 697 27	84 920 4	7 784 7 1	15 2 7 1 7
Total for 5 week	1 54 049	98 048 4 0	9 0 0 5 0	4 21 610 2	1 05 332 4 4	9 655 9 1	18 725 14 1
COMPARISON							
T t l t r a f f i c c o r r e s p o n d i n g week f	37 228	17 737 4 3	1 625 18 3	1 17 040 6	23 244 3 11	2 589 1 2	4 14 19 5
P l f lw y c o r r e s p o n d i n g	238	113 5 5	10 7 9	748 0	180 7 7	16 10 11	26 18 8
T t l t r a f f i c c o r r e s p o n d i n g d t o f p r e v u y e a r	1 40 94	78 134 15 0	7 10 7 4	6 69 925 37	1 60 708 3 11	14 739 16 9	21 902 4 1

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH JASIRN STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd August 1873 on 28 miles open

		Rs A P	£ s d	Mds Srs	Rs A P	£ s d	£ s d
T t l t r a f f i c f th week	4 271	735 0 0	73 10 0	27 583 0	99 0 0	9 4 0	165 14 0
O p l f lw y	153	0 0	2 1 0	984 0	33 0 0	3 6 0	5 1 0
F r p r u 4 weeks f half year	16 910	2 01 0 0	90 0 0	74 717 0	2 153 0 0	213 6 0	503 1 0
Total for 5 weeks	21 147	3 638 0 0	363 16 0	1 0 280 0	3 055 0 0	305 10 0	609 0 0
COMPARISON							
Total f p o i n g week f	3 791	600 0 3	69 1 9	14 380 20	437 4 0	43 14 6	117 7 3
P l f lw y c o r r e s p o n d i n g	115	24 18 11	2 9 9	813 33	15 9 10	1 11 3	4 1 0
T t l t r a f f i c c o r r e s p o n d i n g d t o f p r e v u y e a r	19 658	9 11 11 0	351 3 4	70 111 27	2 061 3 0	206 2 4	5 7 5 8

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH EASTERN STATE RAILWAY

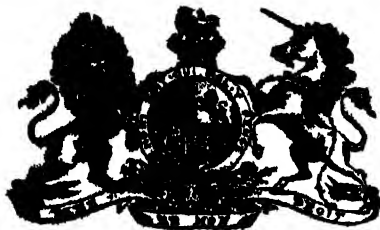
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th August 1873 on 28 miles open

	COACHING TRAFFIC			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC			Total Receipt
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts		Weight carried	Receipts		
		R s A P	£ s d	Md S	R A P	£ s d	£ s d
Total traffic for the week	4,346	729 0 0	72 18 0	16 410 0	547 0 0	74 14 0	1 7 12 0
Open miles of railway	153	28 0 0	12 0	581 0	13 0 0	1 19 0	4 11 0
For previous 5 weeks of half year	21 187	3,638 0 0	363 18 0	10 280 0	3 055 0 0	305 10 0	67 6 0
Total for 6 weeks	25 133	4 367 0 0	436 14 0	118 099 0	3 60 0 0	360 14 0	793 18 0
COMPARISON							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3 978	698 1 3	69 16 2	14 08 0	456 4 6	46 12 7	115 8 9
Open miles of railway corresponding week of previous year	140	24 14 11	2 9 10	536 3	16 4 9	1 2 7	4 2 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	23 683	23 683 1 0	4 0 19 0	85 003 2	2 571 7 6	351 14 11	67 14 5

NULHATEE STATE RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th August 1873 on 27½ miles open

		R A P	£ s d	Md S	R A P	£ s d	£ s d
Total traffic for the week	1 160	84 0 0	84 0 0	2 304 0	68 0 0	2 16 0	1 8 16 0
Open miles of railway	48	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 0	1 0 0	1 0	4 0
For previous 4 weeks of half year	6 441½	5 607 0 0	560 10 0	14 774 0	1 311 0 0	131 0	601 13 0
Total for 5 weeks	7 610½	6 445 0 0	644 10 0	16 5 8 0	1 379 0 0	137 16 0	605 16 0
COMPARISON							
Total for corresponding week of previous year							
Open miles of railway corresponding week of previous year							
Total to corresponding date of previous year							



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1873

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PART I

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENT

No 1074

GENERAL—*The 20th August 1873*—Mr John Foster Stevens is appointed to officiate temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack, in the Fourth Grade from the date of Mr V Irwin's death

The 21st August 1873—The leave of absence for one month under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, which was granted to Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Lderton, late Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Dum Dum, in orders of the 15th April last is commuted to one month's leave under paragraph 1 of the Notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No 613, dated the 14th July 1871

Babu Karunamoy Banerjee, Extra Assistant Commissioner, having joined his appointment at Maunbhoom on the forenoon of the 14th instant the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 25th ultimo is cancelled

• *The 22nd August 1873*.—Mr Henry Mortimer Durand Assistant Magistrate and Collector Howrah, is transferred to Bhaugulpore

The 23rd August 1873.—Babu Lukhinath Surmah, Extra Assistant Commissioner Tezpur, is allowed ten days' leave of absence on Medical Certificate under Section 3 Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he has availed himself of it,

Lieutenant-Colonel Mowbray Thomson, Agent to the Governor General with the King of Oude, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first Class in the 24 Pargunnahs for the trial of cases arising within the precincts of the residence of the King of Oude with effect from the date on which he took charge of his office

Babu Buttolal Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first Class

Mr Frederick Mytton Halliday, Magistrate and Collector of Tirhoot, is allowed one month's privilege leave under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 21st September next, or any subsequent date on which he may take it

Mr Charles Fortescue Worsley is appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Tirhoot in the first Grade, during Mr Halliday's absence or until further orders

The 25th August 1873—Babu Luckhi Kant Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is allowed one month's privilege leave from the 6th October next under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code

Babu Umbica Churn Roy Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jajpore in Cuttack, is allowed three months privilege leave under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, from such date in October next as he may be relieved

Mr George Henry Atkinson, Assistant Collector of Cuttack, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector

Lieutenant William Alexander Holcombe, Assistant Commissioner Luckimpore, is vested with the powers of a Munsif

The 26th August 1873—Lieutenant Malcolm Alexander Gray is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner in the Assam Division and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class

POLICE—*The 19th August 1873*—Major Quintin Dick Parsons Assistant Inspector General of the Government Railway Police is vested, under Section 6, Act V of 1861, with the powers of a First Class Magistrate along so much of the East Indian Railway line as lies within the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal subject to the limitations imposed in that section

The 23rd August 1873—The privilege leave which was granted to Mr William Louis Owen, District Superintendent of Police Furreedpore, under orders of the 5th instant, is cancelled at his own request

Mr Edward Mehan Showers is re appointed to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent of Police of the First Grade from the 6th April last to the date of his taking charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police Backergunge

ECCLESIASTICAL—*The 21st August 1873*—The Reverend Hans Peter Boerresen Baptist Missionary in the Sudder Sub Division of the Sonthal Pergunnahs is licensed under Clause 3 Section 5 Act XV of 1872 to solemnize marriages between persons professing the Christian religion, and also under Clause 5, Section 5, of the said Act to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians

The 26th August 1873—The Reverend Ebenezer Charles Bethlehem Hallam of Monghyr is licensed, under Clause 5 Section 5, Act XV of 1872 to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians

REGISTRATION—*The 22nd August 1873*—Babu Bhoirub Chunder Chatterjee is appointed to be Special Sub Registrar of Assurances of Comillah, *vice* Babu Nilmoney Das, transferred to the service of the Rajah of Tipperah

Babu Behari Lal Chunder is appointed to be Special Sub Registrar of Assurances of Furreedpore

EDUCATION—*The 21st August 1873*—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the District School Committee of Monghyr in addition to the members previously notified—

Lieutenant Colonel Charles Murray Babu Ramruttun Mozumdar B A
Syed Ali Quilly Khan , Okhil Churn Mullick, M A and B L

The 22nd August 1873—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the District School Committee of Hazareebaugh—

Reverend F M F F Mazuchelli D D Babu Honuman Prosad
Mr W P Davis Moonshee Golab Chand
Babu Kustoree Lal

Babu Jadunath Mookerjee is appointed to officiate as Head Master of the Ootterparah School during the absence on leave of Babu Bonomali Mitter or until further orders

The 25th August 1873—Mr Richard Maunsell Waller is appointed to be a Member of the District School Committee of Bancoorah

MEDICAL—*The 26th August 1873*—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at North Luckimpore—

The Assistant Commissioner in charge Mr H S Clarke
of the Sub division Babu Harnath Ghose
Mr G Menzies Smith „ Poorno Chunder Mookerjee

Surgeon Major Charles Palmer M D Presidency and Marine Surgeon, is allowed short furlough for three months in India under G O No 618, dated the 14th July 1871 from such date in September next as he may take it making over charge of his office to Surgeon Major H C Cutchiffe as a temporary arrangement

C BERNARD
Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication.]
NOTIFICATION

The 18th August 1873—Under Section 82 of Act VI (B C) of 1868 (The District Towns' Act) Clauses 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14 of Schedule K annexed to the Act are hereby extended to the towns of Bagnullah and Kadihatti in the District of the 24-Pergunnahs

C BERNARD,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]
DECLARATION

The 19th August 1873—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose viz for ballast quarry and sidings for the East Indian Railway, in the Mouzah of Bechora Pergunnah Salimabad Zillah Monghyr it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less 119 beegahs 12 cottahs 3 chittacks of standard measurement bounded on the north by Bechora on the south by Bechora, on the east by Singerpore and on the west by Bechora is required within the aforesaid mouzah

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern

C BERNARD

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]
DECLARATION

The 19th August 1873—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz for brick making for the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of Doomree, Pergunnah Gyaspore, Zillah Monghyr, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less 48 beegahs 3 cottahs 9 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Gungasera on the south by Doomree on the east by railway line and on the west by Doomree, is required within the aforesaid mouzah

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern

C BERNARD,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]
DECLARATION

The 19th August 1873—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz for brick making for the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of Gungasera, Pergunnah Gyaspore, Zillah Monghyr, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less 33 beegahs 4 cottahs 5 chittacks of standard measurement bounded on the north by Village Jokhur on the south by Doomree on the east by railway line and on the west by Doomree, is required within the aforesaid mouzah

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern

C BERNARD

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]
DISTRICT OF DACCA

ROAD CESS NOTIFICATION

The 21st August 1873—It is notified under Section 75 of Act X (B C) of 1871 (The District Road Cess Act) that the Road Cess Committee of the District of Dacca have under Section 74 of the Act, determined to levy the cesses under that Act, for the ensuing year beginning on the 1st of October next, at the following rates, being the maximum rates, and the said rates are published accordingly—

I—Six pie or two pice on every rupee of the annual value of lands under Part II of the Act

II—The following rates on non agricultural houses and shops estimated to be of the present value of—

				Yearly cess		
				Rs	A	P
Not less than Rs	100	but less than Rs	500	1	0	0
"	"	500	"	3	0	0
"	"	1 000	"	4	8	0
"	"	2,000 and upwards,	Rs 3 for every Rs 1,000 or part thereof of estimated present value			

Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade whose estimated present value is more than Rs 25 and less than Rs 100 to pay a yearly tax of one rupee

C BERNARD,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]
ROAD CESS NOTIFICATION
DISTRICT OF MOORSHEDABAD

The 22nd August 1873—It is notified under Section 75 of Act X (B C) of 1871 (The District Road Cess Act) that the Road Cess Committee of the District of Moorshedabad have under Section 74 of the Act, determined to levy the cesses under that Act for the ensuing year beginning on the first of October next at the following rates, being half the maximum rates and the said rates are published accordingly —

I —Three pie or one pice on every rupee of the annual value of lands under Part II of the Act

II —The following rates on non agricultural houses and shops estimated to be of the present value of—

		Yearly cess		
		Rs	A	P
Not less than Rs	100 but less than Rs	500	0	8 0
,	"	500	1	8 0
,	"	1 000	2	4 0
,	"	2,000 and upwards,	one rupee and eight annas for every	
Rs 1 000 or part thereof of estimated present value				

Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade whose estimated present value is more than Rs 25 and less than Rs 100 to pay a yearly tax of eight annas

C BERNARD,
Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]
ROAD CESS NOTIFICATION
DISTRICT OF BALASORE

The 22nd August 1873—It is notified under Section 75 of Act X (B C) of 1871 (The District Road Cess Act) that the Road Cess Committee of the District of Balasore have under Section 74 of the Act determined to levy the cesses under that Act for the ensuing year beginning on the first of October next at the following rates, being half the maximum rates and the said rates are published accordingly —

I —Three pie or one pice on every rupee of the annual value of lands under Part II of the Act

II —The following rates on non agricultural houses and shops estimated to be of the present value of—

				Yearly cess		
				Rs	A	P
Not less than Rs	100	but less than Rs	500	0	8	0
	500	,	1 000	1	8	0
	1 000		2 000	2	4	0
	„	2 000 and upwards	one rupee and eight annas for every			
Rs 1 000 or part thereof of estimated present value						

Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade whose estimated present value is more than Rs 25 and less than Rs 100 to pay a yearly tax of eight annas

C BERNARD,
Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]
ROAD CESS NOTIFICATION
DISTRICT OF BHAUGUI PORE

The 26th August 1873—It is notified under Section 75 of Act X (B C) of 1871 (The District Road Cess Act) that the Road Cess Committee of the District of Bhaugulpore have under Section 74 of the Act, determined to levy the cesses under that Act for the ensuing year beginning on the first of October next at the following rates, being half the maximum rates, and the said rates are published accordingly

I —Three pie or one pice on every rupee of the annual value of lands under Part II of the Act

II —The following rates on non agricultural houses and shops estimated to be of the present value of—

				Yearly cess.		
				Rs	A	P
Not less than Rs	100	but less than Rs	500	0	8	0
,	"	500	1,000	1	8	0
,	"	1,000	2,000	2	4	0
,	"	2,000 and upwards	one rupee and eight annas for every			
Rs 1 000 or part thereof of estimated present value						

Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade whose estimated present value is more than Rs 25 and less than Rs 100 to pay a yearly tax of eight annas

C BERNARD
Offg Secy to the Government of Bengal

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department is republished for general information —

No 7 — *Simla the 11th August 1873* — *Notification* — The following Statute is published for general information —

36 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 17

An Act to provide for the Redemption or Commutation of the Dividend on the Capital Stock of the East India Company, and for the transfer of the Security Fund of the India Company to the Secretary of State in Council of India, and for the Dissolution of the East India Company — (15th May 1873)

WHEREAS it is expedient that provision should be made for the redemption or commutation of the Dividend on the Capital Stock of the East India Company and for the transfer of the Security Fund of the India Company to the Secretary of State in Council of India and for the Dissolution of the East India Company

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in the present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows —

1 This Act may be cited as The East India Stock Dividend Redemption Act 1873

2 In this Act—

'East India Stock' means the Capital Stock of the East India Company

The expression 'Proprietors of East India Stock' means and includes all persons bodies politic or corporate, and executors or administrators of all persons in whose names any portion or share of East India Stock may be standing in the books kept for or on behalf of the East India Company by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England

3 The Dividend now payable by law to the East India Company on East India Stock shall be redeemed or commuted as hereinafter mentioned

4 The Dividend now payable by law to the East India Company on East India Stock shall continue payable until the Thirtieth day of April One thousand eight hundred and seventy four and no longer

Provided always that a proportionate part of the said Dividend and no more, shall become due for the period from the Sixth day of January One thousand eight hundred and seventy four to the Thirtieth day of April in the same year and the payment of such proportionate part shall be made as near as may be in the manner in which the half yearly payments of the said Dividend are now made and all powers of attorney in force at the time of the passing of this Act or which may hereafter be granted for the receipt of Dividends to accrue on East India Stock, shall unless legally revoked enable the Attorney or Attorneys therein named to receive the proportionate part of the Dividend which will become due on the Thirtieth day of April One thousand eight hundred and seventy four

5 The Secretary of State in Council of India may offer for the acceptance of the proprietors of East India Stock, by way of commutation for their respective portions or shares of the Dividend thereon any stocks funds or securities which the Secretary of State in Council may have power to dispose of or may be authorized by any Act or Parliament to create and issue and any such offer may be made upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Secretary of State in Council shall think fit

6 The Secretary of State in Council may prescribe the manner in which the assents of the proprietors of East India Stock to accept any of such Stocks funds or Securities as may be offered in respect of the proposed commutation are to be signified and the period within which such assents are to be given, and may order that the transfer books of East India Stock be closed from such date as may in the opinion of the Secretary of State in Council, be necessary or convenient

7 Upon the requisition of the Secretary of State in Council the East India Company shall furnish the Secretary of State in Council with all necessary information as to the proprietors of East India Stock and shall permit any person or persons appointed by the Secretary of State in Council to have free access to the books kept for or on behalf of the said Company by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, and to take copies thereof or extracts therefrom

8 The Secretary of State in Council may offer the proposed commutation either directly to the proprietors of East India Stock or to the East India Company, for the purpose of being communicated to the proprietors

9 In case the offer of the proposed commutation shall be made to the East India Company the said Company shall comply with such instructions as may from time to time be given by the Secretary of State in Council and shall furnish such Certificates under the Seal of the said Company as the Secretary of State in Council may require

10 Her Majesty's Paymaster General and the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery in Ireland may, within such period as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council, signify to the Secretary of State in Council, or to the East India Company as the case may be on behalf of any person or persons interested in East India Stock, standing in the books kept for or on behalf of the said Company as aforesaid to the account of the Paymaster General for the time being on behalf of the Court of Chancery, or in the name of the

said Accountant General respectively, such assent as the said Paymaster-General and Accountant General respectively, may be directed to give by the Courts of Chancery in England and Ireland respectively, to accept and receive in lieu of such East India Stock such Stocks, Funds, or Securities as may be offered for the acceptance of the proprietors of East India Stock by the Secretary of State in Council, and orders may be made in a summary way by the Courts of Chancery in England and Ireland, upon the application by summons in Chambers of persons interested for directing the said Paymaster General and Accountant General respectively as to signifying or not signifying such assent, and otherwise in relation thereto.

After the expiration of the period prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council as aforesaid, the Courts of Chancery in England and Ireland respectively may by General Order direct the said Paymaster General and Accountant General respectively, within such further period as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council, to signify on behalf of the persons interested in East India Stock standing in the books kept for or on behalf of the said Company as aforesaid to the Account of the Paymaster General for the time being on behalf of the Court of Chancery or in the name of the said Accountant General respectively, in respect of which no special orders shall have been made under the provision hereinbefore contained their assent to accept and receive in lieu of such East India Stock such of the Stocks, Funds or Securities offered for the acceptance of the proprietors of East India Stock by the Secretary of State in Council as the said Courts of Chancery respectively shall think fit and the Dividends to accrue on such Stocks, Funds or Securities as may be accepted in lieu of East India Stock under this provision shall continue to be paid and dealt with in like manner as the Dividends on such East India Stock would have been paid and dealt with in case this Act had not been passed until the Court of Chancery shall make further Order therein and the said Paymaster General and Accountant General respectively shall be fully indemnified against all actions suits or proceedings for or in respect of any act, matter or thing done by them respectively in pursuance of this Act.

11 All executors, administrators, guardians and trustees and all committees of the estates of idiots and lunatics, who as such, shall have the control over any portion or share of East India Stock standing either in their own names or in the name or names of any testator or intestate, infant idiot or lunatic or other person or persons, may signify such assent as aforesaid at any time within such period as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council and all executors, administrators, guardians, trustees, and committees signifying such assent shall be severally and respectively indemnified in respect thereof. Provided always, that an assent for the purposes aforesaid, signed by one of such executors, administrators, guardians, trustees, or committees for and on behalf of himself and the others or other of them, shall be sufficient and shall be binding and conclusive upon the others and other of them and shall be acted upon by the Secretary of State in Council as if the same had been signed by the whole of such executors, administrators, guardians, trustees, and committees unless some one or more of them shall give notice to the Secretary of State in Council, or to the East India Company as the case may be, previously to the expiration of the period to be prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council for signifying such assent, of his, her or their dissent therefrom.

12 Provided always that in all cases in which any trustee, executor, or administrator shall hold or be entitled to any portion or share of East India Stock upon trust for or for the benefit of any person or persons having a limited interest therein, or who may be under legal disability in respect thereof no such trustee, executor or administrator shall be at liberty to give notice of his assent to receive in lieu thereof any of the Stocks, Funds or Securities which may be offered by the Secretary of State in Council for the acceptance of the proprietors of East India Stock by way of commutation as aforesaid, without the consent in writing of all persons beneficially interested in such Stock if competent and willing to consent but if such persons shall not agree, or if any of such persons shall be under legal disability, or if the trust is such that persons yet unborn may become interested under the same, then and in any of such cases, every such trustee, executor or administrator shall commute the Stock so held by him in such manner only as a Judge of the Court of Chancery in England or Ireland or of the Court of Session in Scotland shall direct. Provided also that all applications for such purpose as last aforesaid and every other application hereby authorised to be made to the Courts of Chancery in England and Ireland respectively, and to the Court of Session in Scotland, may be heard and disposed of in such manner on the attendance of such parties, and on such evidence as the Judge shall think fit who shall have power to direct by whom or in what way the costs and expenses of such applications respectively shall be borne and defrayed.

13 All proprietors of East India Stock who shall not signify their assents to commute their respective shares of the Dividend on the said Stock in accordance with the terms of commutation to be proposed by the Secretary of State in Council, shall on the Thirtieth day of April One thousand eight hundred and seventy four, receive from the Secretary of State in Council the sum of Two hundred pounds sterling for every One hundred pounds of the said Stock, and so in proportion for any greater or less amount. Provided always, that the payment to such account as may be directed to be opened by the Secretary of State in Council at the Bank of England for the use of the proprietors of East India Stock entitled thereto of any money payable under this provision in respect of the said Stock, shall be a full discharge of the amount so paid, and the proprietors of the said stock, or their agents duly authorized, shall

be at liberty to demand and receive payment from the said Bank, upon application for that purpose on or at any time after the said Thirtieth day of April One thousand eight hundred and seventy four, of the sum so paid for the use of such proprietors respectively

14 The payment to such Account as aforesaid at the Bank of England for the use of the proprietors of East India Stock entitled thereto of the total amount payable in respect of the said Stock shall be deemed to be a payment to the East India Company within the meaning of the twelfth Section of the Act third and fourth William the fourth, chapter eighty five, and a sufficient compliance with the provisions of the said section in that behalf

15 The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt shall immediately after the passing of this Act, transfer all Stocks standing in their names on account of the security Fund of the India Company to such Accounts as may be necessary to be raised in the Books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England in respect of such Stocks and all such Accounts respectively shall be intituled "The Stock Account of the Secretary of State in Council of India in respect of the Security Fund of the India Company" and such Commissioners shall also immediately after the passing of this Act pay all moneys if any in their possession at that time on account of the Security Fund of the India Company into the Bank of England to the credit of an Account to be opened by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, to be intituled 'The Account of the Secretary of State in Council of India in respect of the Security Fund of the India Company'

16 The Secretary of State in Council, by Letter of Attorney executed by two Members of the Council, and countersigned by the Secretary of State or one of his Under Secretaries or his Assistant Under Secretary may authorize all or any of the Cashiers of the Bank of England to sell and transfer all or any part of the Stock or Stocks standing, or that may thereafter stand in the Books of the said Bank to the Accounts intituled 'The Stock Account of the Secretary of State in Council of India in respect of the Security Fund of the India Company,' and to purchase and accept Stock on the said Accounts, and to receive the Dividends due and to become due on the several Stocks standing, or that may thereafter stand, on the said Accounts, and by any writing signed by two Members of the Council and countersigned as aforesaid may direct the application of the moneys to be received in respect of such sales and Dividends but no Stock shall be purchased or sold and transferred by any of the said Cashiers, under the authority of such General Letter of Attorney except upon an order directed to the Chief Cashier and Chief Accountant of the Bank of England from time to time, and duly signed and countersigned as aforesaid

17 The account to be intituled "The Account of the Secretary of State in Council of India in respect of the Security Fund of the India Company" to be opened at the Bank of England pursuant to this Act shall be drawn upon by such person or persons and in such manner as may from time to time be directed by the Secretary of State in Council, and the said Account shall be deemed a Public Account

18 No part of the Stocks to be transferred to the Accounts to be intituled "The Stock Account of the Secretary of State in Council of India in respect of the Security Fund of the India Company" or of the Dividends to accrue due on such Stocks or of the moneys to be paid to the Account to be intituled 'The Account of the Secretary of State in Council of India in respect of the Security Fund of the India Company' or of the cash to arise from the temporary investment of moneys standing to such last mentioned Account shall be applied to any purposes other than the redemption or commutation of the Dividend on East India Stock or the accumulation of a fund for the redemption of such Dividend unless and until the total amount payable for the use of proprietors of East India Stock who shall not signify their assents to commute their respective shares of the Dividend on the said Stock shall have been actually paid to such account as shall be raised at the Bank of England in pursuance of the directions in that behalf hereinbefore contained

19 In every case in which any person or persons shall at the time of the passing of this Act, be bound by the condition of any bond or obligation, or by the terms of any instrument in writing, or by any agreement or contract, to transfer any amount of East India Stock, the condition of such bond or obligation, or the terms of such instrument in writing, or such agreement or contract shall unless such option and notice be declared and given as herein after provided, be deemed in law and equity to be satisfied by making a transfer of such an amount of any Stocks, Funds, or Securities which may be offered by the Secretary of State in Council for the acceptance of the proprietors of East India Stock, by way of commutation as aforesaid as would upon an assent by a person entitled thereto be receivable in respect of such an amount of East India Stock as under such condition, terms, agreement or contract should be transferred and where any person or persons shall at the time of the passing of this Act be bound by the condition of any bond or obligation, or by the terms of any instrument in writing, or by any agreement or contract, to pay half yearly sums equal to the Dividends on any specified amount of East India Stock, every such bond, obligation instrument, agreement, or contract shall be satisfied by the payment of half yearly sums equal to the Dividends of or upon such amount of any Stocks, Funds or Securities which may be offered by the Secretary of State in Council for the acceptance of the proprietors of East India Stock by way of commutation as aforesaid, as would upon an assent by a person entitled thereto be receivable in respect of such specified amount of East India Stock

20 In every case in which any East India Stock shall have been transferred by way of loan upon any condition in any bond or instrument or under or upon any agreement or contract for the payment of such loan, by the replacing the amount of Stock so transferred the person or persons who shall have made any such loan, his or their executors, administrators or assigns may declare an option, and give notice thereof in writing, and thereby require—but at the times and on the terms at and on which he or they might have required a re transfer of the Stock so lent—there payment of Two hundred pounds sterling for every One hundred pounds of East India Stock so transferred by way of loan as aforesaid and so in proportion for any greater or less amount and every bond obligation instrument, agreement or contract given entered into or made upon any such loan or contract, shall be deemed in every such case in law and in equity, to entitle the person or persons who shall have made any such loan his or their executors, administrators or assigns, to such repayment in money, and in the meantime to receive interest according to the original contract, and to demand and recover the same respectively in any Court in which any action suit, process or proceeding may be brought instituted or carried on upon any such bond obligation, instrument, agreement, or contract anything in any such bond or obligation instrument, or agreement, or contract to the contrary notwithstanding

21 Every power of attorney in force at the time of the passing of this Act or which may hereafter be granted for the sale or transfer of any East India Stock shall, unless legally revoked remain in full force for the purpose of enabling the attorney or attorneys therein named to give a legal discharge for the money which will become payable for the redemption of the Dividend on such Stock in case an assent to accept other Stocks, Funds or Securities in lieu thereof may not have been signified under the provisions of this Act or to assent to accept in lieu of the Dividend on such East India Stock any Stocks, Funds or Securities which may be stated by the Secretary of State in Council for the acceptance of the proprietors of East India Stock by way of commutation as aforesaid, and to sell or transfer the same accordingly

Every power of attorney in force at the time of the passing of this Act or which may hereafter be granted for the receipt of any Dividends to accrue on any East India Stock shall unless legally revoked remain in full force for the purpose of enabling the attorney or attorneys therein named to receive the Dividends to accrue on any Stocks Funds or Securities that may be accepted in lieu of the Dividend on such East India Stock, under the provisions of this Act

22 All trusts whether created by will or otherwise, existing either in whole or in part, and all directions contained in any will remaining unexecuted at the time of the passing of this Act as to any East India Stock the Dividend now payable on which may under this Act be commuted into other Stocks Funds or Securities or as to the payment of distribution of any Dividends thereon or as to the transfer of any such East India Stock in any events specified in any such trusts or will shall extend and be deemed and construed in all cases and in all Courts of Law and Equity in the United Kingdom or elsewhere in any dominions or territories belonging to Her Majesty to extend and to apply to all Stocks Funds or Securities accepted in lieu of any East India Stock subject to or affected by any such trusts or will for all purposes and in all cases in which such trust or to which any such directions can be made applicable Provided always that in cases in which any proportions or parts of any such East India Stock are required to be transferred under any such trusts or under the provisions of or directions contained in any will or any portion or part of any Dividend arising from and out of any such Stock is required to be paid or distributed the transfer of any Stocks Funds or Securities received by way of commutation of the Dividend on such East India Stock and equivalent at the rate at which such commutation was effected and the payment and distribution of the Dividends payable upon such Stocks Funds or Securities, shall be and be deemed and taken in all Courts and for all purposes to be a due execution of such trusts or of the directions contained in any such will and shall fully discharge the trustee or trustees or executor or executors making the same which are hereby declared to be and are hereby fully indemnified in respect of such execution of any such trusts and executorship as aforesaid

23 In every case in which any question may have arisen or may arise upon the execution of any trusts, or upon any distribution which may have been or may be made, or may remain to be made by any trustee executors or administrators of or in relation to or arising out of any East India Stock which may have been vested in any trustees or which may have been distributable by any executors or administrators or as to the application of any residue thereof or as to the distribution or application of any Stocks Funds, or Securities that may be accepted in lieu of the Dividend on any East India Stock under the provisions of this Act, whether as to the power or authorities of any such trustees executors or administrators or as to the relative interests of any persons entitled under any such trusts or under wills to receive any annuities charged upon or arising or payable out of the proceeds of any such East India Stock and of any persons interested in any residue of any such Stock, whether under any specific provision relating to any such trusts or contained in any wills, or arising out of the execution of any wills by any executors or the distribution of any estates by any administrators and in all other cases whatsoever in which any question may arise in consequence of commutation under this Act such trustees executors or administrators and any persons entitled to or interested in any East India Stock the Dividend on which is commuted under

this Act, or any Stocks, Funds or Securities accepted in lieu of the dividend on such East India Stock commuted under this Act, whether in reversion or otherwise may make application to the Court of Chancery in England, or the Court of Chancery in Ireland, or to the Court of Session in Scotland in a summary way, by motion or petition or summons at Chambers and the Courts of Chancery in England or Ireland respectively or the Court of Session in Scotland, may make general orders in relation to any such question, or special orders in a summary way upon any such application or as to any other matter or thing relating to any such Stock Stocks, Funds or Securities or to any Dividend thereon and all trustees, executors, administrators and other persons acting under any orders made by any of such Courts respectively, or whose acts shall be confirmed by any of such Courts respectively, if done before any application made to any of the said Courts respectively shall be and are hereby fully indemnified against all actions suits or proceedings for or in respect of any act, matter or thing done by them respectively in pursuance of or under any such order or which shall be confirmed by any such order and in case any action suit or other proceeding be commenced or instituted against any such trustee, executor, administrator, or other person for or in respect of any such act, matter, or thing the Court in which such action suit, or proceeding shall be commenced, or shall be pending shall upon summary application stay such action, suit, or proceeding and make such order relative to the costs thereof as such Court may think expedient

24 All principal sums of money payable to any proprietors of East India Stock the Dividend whereon is redeemed in pursuance of this Act which shall not be claimed for ten years after the Thirtieth day of April One thousand eight hundred and seventy four, or for such period after the Thirtieth day of April One thousand eight hundred and seventy four as with the period immediately preceding the said Thirtieth day of April during which the Dividends on such Stock shall not have been claimed shall make up ten years shall be transferred to the Account of the Secretary of State in Council at the Bank of England

25 Immediately after every such transfer as last aforesaid the name or names in which the Stock stood on the Thirtieth day of April One thousand eight hundred and seventy four the residence and description of the parties the amount transferred and the date of transfer shall be entered on a list to be kept for the purpose by the Secretary of State in Council which list shall be open for inspection at such place and at such times as the Secretary of State in Council shall appoint

26 On the Thirtieth day of May One thousand eight hundred and seventy four the East India Company shall pay to the Account of the Secretary of State in Council at the Bank of England all Dividends that have become payable on any portions or shares of East India Stock on or since the Sixth day of July One thousand eight hundred and thirty four which shall not have been claimed for ten years before the said Thirtieth day of May One thousand eight hundred and seventy four, together with all dividends accrued due within the said period of ten years in respect of the same portions or shares of stock and then remaining unclaimed

27 All other dividends on any portions or shares of East India Stock remaining unclaimed on the said Thirtieth day of May One thousand eight hundred and seventy four shall be paid by the East India Company to an Account to be opened at the Bank of England and to be intitled 'East India Stock Dividend Account' and such Dividends, when claimed within the period of ten years from the date of the same having accrued due shall be paid by the Bank of England out of such Account Any Dividend on that Account, if and when unclaimed for the period of ten years from the date of such Dividend having accrued due and all Dividends subsequently accrued due in respect of the same portion or share of Stock and unclaimed, shall be transferred to the Account of the Secretary of State in Council at the Bank of England

28 All principal sums of money and Dividends transferred or paid to the Account of the Secretary of State in Council in pursuance of the directions heretofore contained shall be held by the Secretary of State in Council and applied as part of the revenues of India subject to the claims of the parties entitled thereto

29 The Secretary of State in Council shall pay any principal sums of money and Dividends so transferred or paid to the Account of the Secretary of State in Council to any person showing his right thereto to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State in Council

But in case the Secretary of State in Council is not satisfied of the right of any person claiming to be entitled to any such principal moneys or Dividends, the claimant may apply by petition in respect thereof in a summary way to the Court of Chancery

The petition shall be served upon the Solicitor to the India Office and the Court shall make such order thereon (for payment of the principal moneys and Dividends to which the petition relates or otherwise), and in respect of the costs of the application, as to the Court seems just

30 Principal sums exceeding the sum of Twenty pounds shall not be paid, nor shall Dividends exceeding Twenty pounds in the whole be paid to a claimant under the preceding section of this Act, until three months after application made for the same, nor until public notice has been given thereof as hereinafter provided

31 The Secretary of State in Council shall require the applicant to give such public notice as the Secretary of State in Council shall think fit by advertisements in one or more newspapers circulating in London and elsewhere

Every such notice shall state the name or names residence, and description of the person or persons in whose name or names the Stock stood on the Thirtieth day of April One thousand eight hundred and seventy four the amount of the Stock, the name of the claimant, and the time at which payment of the principal money due in respect thereof and of the Dividends if any will be made if no other claimant sooner appears and makes out his claim

Where any such payment is ordered by the Court of Chancery the notice shall also state the purport of the order

32 At any time before payment to a claimant any person may apply to the Court of Chancery by Motion or Petition to rescind or vary any order made for such payment

33 Where any principal moneys or Dividend having been paid as aforesaid to a claimant by the Secretary of State in Council are afterwards claimed by another person, the Secretary of State in Council shall not be responsible for the same to such other claimant but such other claimant may have recourse against the person to whom payment was made

34 Provided that if in any case a new claimant establishes his title to any principal moneys or Dividends paid to a former claimant and is unable to obtain payment thereof from the former claimant the Court of Chancery shall on application by petition by the new claimant, verified as the Court requires order the Secretary of State in Council to pay to the new claimant such sum of money or make such other order on the application as the Court thinks just

35 Upon or as soon as conveniently may be after the Thirtieth day of April One thousand eight hundred and seventy four all such books and documents as concern the ownership of Shares in East India Stock and the payments to the proprietors of East India Stock of their respective shares of the Dividend thereon shall be delivered into the care and custody of the Secretary of State in Council as the Secretary of State in Council may direct

36 On the First day of June One thousand eight hundred and seventy four and on payment by the East India Company of all unclaimed Dividends on East India Stock to such accounts as are hereinbefore mentioned in pursuance of the directions hereinbefore contained the powers of the East India Company shall cease and the said Company shall be dissolved

37 This Act shall be and is hereby declared to be a full and complete indemnity and discharge to the East India Company, and the Directors thereof, and the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt and the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, their officers and servants and every of them for all things done or permitted to be done pursuant thereto and the same shall not be questioned or impeached in any Court of Law or Equity whatever to their prejudice or detriment

The following orders issued by the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, are republished for general information —

No 139 — *Simla the 5th August 1873* — *Notifications* — *Revenue* — The following Regulation is published for general information —

BENGAL EASTERN FRONTIER REGULATION I OF 1873

A Regulation for the peace and government of certain districts on the Eastern Frontier of Bengal

WHEREAS the Secretary of State for India in Council has by Resolution in Council declared the provisions of Act XXXIII Vic, Cap 3 Section 1 to be applicable to the districts of Kamroop Durrung, Nowgong Seebasau, or Luckimpore Garo Hills, Khasi and Jynteah Hills Naga Hills Cachar, and Chittagong Hill

And whereas the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation together with the reasons for proposing the same for the peace and government of the said districts

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration and has approved of such draft and the same has received the Governor General's assent —

The following Regulation is now published in the *Cazette of India* and will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and will thereupon have the force of law under the thirty third of Victoria Chapter III —

1 This Regulation shall extend to the districts named in the preamble, and shall come into force on the 1st of November 1873

2 It shall be lawful for the Local Government of Bengal, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council to prescribe, and from time to time to alter by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, a line to be called 'The Inner Line' in each or any of the above named districts

The Local Government may by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, prohibit all British subjects, or any class of British subjects or any persons residing in or passing through such districts from going beyond such line without a pass under the hand and seal of the chief Executive Officer of such district or of such other officer as he may authorize to grant such pass, and the Local Government may from time to time cancel or vary such prohibition

3 Any British subject or other person so prohibited, who after "The Inner Line" has been prescribed and notified in accordance with Section 2 of this Regulation goes beyond such line without a pass shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rupees 100 for the first offence and to a fine not exceeding Rupees 500, or to simple or rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both, for each subsequent offence.

4 The Local Government may from time to time prescribe by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette* a form of pass for each district and may in such form fix such restrictions or conditions as the Local Government may deem fit and may require the payment of such dues and fees for such passes as to the Local Government may seem proper. Any holder of such a pass shall, on breach of any such restriction or condition be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rupees 100 for a first offence, and to a fine not exceeding Rupees 500 or to simple or rigorous imprisonment which may extend to three months or to both for each subsequent offence.

5 Any rubber wax ivory or other jungle product found in the possession of any person convicted of an offence under this Regulation may be confiscated to Government by an order to be passed at the time of conviction by the Magistrate.

6 The chief Executive Officer of any district comprised in any notification as aforesaid may subject to the approval of the Local Government authorize by a written instrument under his hand, any public servant to arrest and bring before him with the least practical delay—

Firstly—Any person prohibited from crossing 'The Inner Line' prescribed for such district if such person shall be found beyond the line, and when asked to produce his pass shall refuse or be unable so to do.

Secondly—Any person to whom a pass may have been granted and who has committed any infraction of its conditions.

7 It shall not be lawful for any British subject or other person not being a native of the district comprised in the preamble of this Regulation to acquire any interest in land or the product of land beyond the said 'Inner Line' without the sanction of the Local Government or such officer as the Local Government shall appoint in this behalf. Any interest so acquired may be dealt with as the Local Government or its said officer shall direct. The Local Government may also by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette* extend the prohibition contained in this section to any class of persons natives of the said districts and may from time to time in like manner cancel or vary such extension.

8 Whoever, without the written permission of an officer authorized by the Local Government to grant such permission kills or captures or attempts to kill or capture or abets within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code the killing or capturing of a wild elephant in any of the districts to which this Regulation extends shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs 200 for every such elephant, and any elephant so killed or captured shall be confiscated to Government. Provided that no person who kills or attempts to kill or abets the killing of an elephant in protection of himself his houses or his crops shall be liable to punishment under this section, and provided also, that every person who in the like case captures or attempts to capture or abets the capture of an elephant, shall be exempt from fine under this section, but shall if the elephant be captured be bound to surrender it to Government or to pay such royalty thereon as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

9 It shall be competent for the Local Government to make rules for the issue of licenses to kill or capture elephants, and for all purposes connected with the capture of elephants.

10 The prosecution for every offence punishable under Section 8 of this Regulation shall be commenced within six calendar months after the offence committed.

11 Offences against this Regulation may be tried by Magistrates of the first or second class, and shall be bailable.

POLITICAL

No 1794—*The 11th August 1873*—The following Extract from the *London Gazette* dated Friday, the 27th of June 1873, is published for general information—

At the Court at Windsor the 26th day of June 1873

PRESENT

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Session of Parliament holden in thirty third and thirty fourth years of the reign of Her present Majesty intituled "An Act for amending the law relating to the extradition of criminals" it was amongst other things enacted, that where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Act shall apply in the case of such foreign State, and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient.

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the thirty first day of March last between Her Majesty and the King of Denmark for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, which Treaty is in the terms following —

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the King of Denmark, having judged it expedient with a view to the better administration of justice, and to the prevention of crime within their respective territories and jurisdictions that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes hereinafter enumerated and being fugitives from justice, should under certain circumstances be reciprocally delivered up their said Majesties have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, that is to say

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir Charles Lennox Wyke Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Denmark

And His Majesty the King of Denmark Baron Otto Ditlev Rosenorn Lehn, Knight Commander of the Order of the Danebrog and Danebrogsmænd His Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs

Who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form have agreed upon the following Articles —

ARTICLE I

It is agreed that Her Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Denmark shall on requisition made in their name by their respective Diplomatic Agents deliver up to each other reciprocally, any person except native born or naturalized subjects of the Party upon whom the requisition may be made who being accused or convicted of any of the crimes hereinafter specified committed within the territories of the requiring party shall be found within the territories of the other party —

1 Murder, or attempt or conspiracy to murder

2 Manslaughter

3 Counterfeiting or altering money or uttering counterfeit or altered money

4 Forgery, or counterfeiting, or altering or uttering what is forged or counterfeited or altered

5 Embezzlement or larceny

6 Obtaining money or good false pretences

7 Crimes by bankrupts against bankruptcy laws

8 Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director, or member or

Da Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmark og Hendes Majestæt Dronningen af det forenede Kongerige Storbritannien og Irland til bedre Haandhævelse af Retspleie og til Forebyggelse af Forbrydelser indenfor deres respektive Territorier og Statsgebyter, have anseet det for gavnligt, at Personer, som ere anklagede for eller overbeviste om at have gjort sig skyldige i de nedenfor angivne Forbrydelser og ved Flugt have unddraget sig Retsforfølgning, blive under visse Omstændigheder gjensidigen udleverede, saa have bemeldte Majestæter til i dette Omsæd at afslutte en Traktat udnævnt til deres Befuldmægtigede

Hendes Majestæt Dronningen af det forenede Kongerige Storbritannien og Irland, Sir Charles Lennox Wyke, Kommandeur af Bath Ordenen, Hendes Majestæts overordenlige Gesandt og befuldmægtigede Minister hos Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmark

Og Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmark, Baron Otto Ditlev Rosenorn Lehn, Kommandeur af Danebrog og Danebrogsmænd, Hans Majestæts Udenrigsminister

Hvilke efter gjensidig Meddelelse af deres respektive Fuldmagter, der befandtes i god og rigtig Form ere komne overeens om følgende Artikler —

ARTIKEL I

Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmark og Hendes Britiske Majestæt forpligter sig til, paa derom i deres Navn gennem deres respektive diplomatiske Agenter fremsat Begjæring, gjensidig en at udlevere til hinanden Personer, som, anklagede for eller overbeviste om at have begaaet nogen af de nedenfor angivne Forbrydelser indenfor den Parts Territorium der begjærer Udleveringen maatte blive antruffet indenfor den anden Parts Territorium, dog med Undtagelse af det til falde at saadanne Personer have Indfødsret ifølge Fodsel eller Naturalisation i den Stat, til hvilken Begjæringen om Udleveringen er rettet —

1 Mord eller Forsøg paa Mord eller Samraad om Mord

2 Drab

3 Eftergjortelse eller Forfalskning af Penge eller Udgivelse af eftergjorte eller forfalskede Penge

4 Dokumentfalsk eller anden Eftergjortelse eller Forfalskning eller svigagtig Brug af et falsk Dokument eller af anden eftergjort eller forfalsket Gjenstand

5 Tilegnelse af betroet Gods eller Tyveri

6 Tilvending af Penge eller Gods ved falske Foregivender

7 Forbrydelser af Fallenter imod Fallitlovgivningen

8 De efter den til enhver Tid gjældende Lovgivning strafbare svigagtige Handlinger,

Public officer of any company made criminal by any law for the time being in force

- 9 Rape
- 10 Abduction
- 11 Child stealing
- 12 Burglary or house breaking
- 13 Arson
- 14 Robbery with violence
- 15 Threats by letter or otherwise with intent to extort

- 16 Piracy by law of nations
- 17 Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so

18 Assaults on board a ship on the high seas with intent to destroy life or to do grievous bodily harm

19 Revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master

Provided that the surrender shall be made only when, in the case of a person accused, the commission of the crime shall be so established as that the laws of the country where the fugitive or person so accused shall be found would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been there committed and, in the case of a person alleged to have been convicted, on such evidence as, according to the laws of the country where he is found, would prove that he had been convicted

ARTICLE II

In the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, other than the Colonies or foreign possessions of Her Majesty, the manner of proceeding shall be as follows —

I In the case of a person accused—

The requisition for the surrender shall be made to Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by the Minister or other Diplomatic Agent of His Majesty the King of Denmark at London accompanied by (1) a warrant or other equivalent judicial document for the arrest of the accused, issued by a Judge or Magistrate duly authorized to take cognizance of the acts charged against him in Denmark (2) duly authenticated depositions or statements taken on oath before such Judge or Magistrate, clearly setting forth the acts on account of which the fugitive is demanded and (3) a description of the person claimed, and any other particulars which may serve to identify him The said Secretary of State shall transmit such documents to Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, who shall, then by order under his hand and seal, signify to some Police Magistrate in London that such requisition

der begaaes af en Depositarius, Bankier, Agent, Faktor, Værg, Kurator eller af et Selskabs Bestyrer, Medlem eller offentlige Betjente

- 9 Voldtægt
- 10 Bortførelse
- 11 Barnerov
- 12 Indbrudstyveri
- 13 Brandstiftelse
- 14 Røveri
- 15 Trusler, som i Breve eller paa anden Maade fremføres for at afdvinge Penge eller Gods

- 16 Sø over i folkeretlig Forstand
- 17 Bænkning eller Tilintetgørelse af et Skib i Søen eller herpaa rettet Forsøg eller Komplot

18 Valdeggjerninger ombord paa et Skibe in rum So udovede i den Hensigt at dræbe eller tilføie en større Legemsbeskadigelse

19 Mytteri ombord paa et Skib i rum So mod Skibsforerens Myndighed eller der paa rettet Sammenrottelse af to eller flere Personer

Udleveringen af en Person der er anklaget for en Forbrydelse skal dog ikkun da finde Sted, naar der er tilveiebragt et saadant Bevis for Udlorelsen af denne at der efter det Lands Love, hvor den Undvegne eller Anklagede antræffes deri vilde indeholdes tilstrækkelig Hjemmel til at paagribe ham og stille ham for Retten hvis Forbrydelsen var begaaet i dette Land Ligeledes skal Udleveringen af en Person der angives at være domfældt alene finde Sted efter Forelæggelse af et saadant Retsdokument, som ifølge det Lands Love hvor han antræffes vilde afgive Bevis for hans Domfældelse

ARTIKEL II

I Hendes Britiske Majestæts Lande med Undtagelse af Hendes Majestæts Kolonier eller Bilande, skal følgende Fremgangsmaade anvendes —

I I det Tilfælde at den Person der fordres udleveret er anklagt—

Skal Begjæringen om Udlevering skee til Hendes Britiske Majestæts første Statssecretair for de udenlandske Anliggender ved Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmarks Gesandt eller diplomatisk Agent i London og denne Begjæring skal være ledsaget (1) af en fænglingskjendelse eller et andet tilsvarende Retsdokument angaaende den Paagjældendes Fængsling udsedt af en Dommer eller anden Retsembedsmand som er behørigt bemyndiget til at gjøre de Handlinger der lægges den Paagjældende til Last i Danmark til Gjenstand for Undersøgelse, (2) af behørigt legaliserede Udsagn og Forklaringer som und i Heds er afgivne for en saadan Dommer eller Retsembedsmand, og som give en klar Fremstilling af de Handlinger, paa Grund af hvilke Udleveringen er begjært, samt endelig, (3) af en Beskrivelse af den Person, der fordres udleveret, og af en Meddelelse af andre Data som kunne tjene til at godtgjøre hans Identitet Bemeldte Statse

has been made and require him, if there be due cause to issue his warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive

On the receipt of such order from the Secretary of State, and on the production of such evidence as would in the opinion of the Magistrate, justify the issue of the warrant if the crime had been committed in the United Kingdom he shall issue his warrant accordingly

When the fugitive shall have been apprehended in virtue of such warrant he shall be brought before the Police Magistrate who issued it, or some other Police Magistrate in London. If the evidence to be then produced shall be such as to justify according to the law of England the committal for trial of the prisoner if the crime of which he is accused had been committed in England the Police Magistrate shall commit him to prison to await the warrant of the Secretary of State for his surrender sending immediately to the Secretary of State a certificate of the committal and a report upon the case

After the expiration of a period from the committal of the prisoner which shall never be less than fifteen days the Secretary of State shall, by order under his hand and seal, order the fugitive criminal to be surrendered to such person as may be duly authorized to receive him on the part of the Government of His Majesty the King of Denmark

II In the case of a person convicted—

The course of proceeding shall be the same as in the preceding case of a person accused except that the document to be produced by the Minister or other Diplomatic Agent of His Danish Majesty in support of his requisition shall clearly set forth the crime of which the person claimed has been convicted and state the fact, place and date of his conviction. The evidence to be produced before the Police Magistrate shall be such as would according to the law of England prove that the prisoner was convicted of the crime charged

After the Police Magistrate shall have committed the accused or convicted person to prison to await the order of a Secretary of State for his surrender, such person shall have the right to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*. If he should so apply, his surrender must be deferred until after the decision of

retair skal fremsende disse Dokumenter til Hendes Britiske Majestæts første Statssecretair for de indenrigske Forhold og denne skal da ved en med sin Underskrift og sit Segl for ynet Ordre meddele en Politimyndighed i London, at en Begjæring som den ovennævnte er fremsat, og pålægge ham, hvis han finder den behørig begrundet, at udstede en Befaling om den Undvegnes Paaaribelse

Naar den nævnte Politimyndighed har modtaget en saadan Befaling fra Statssecretairen, og naar den finder det Bevis, der fremlægges for den, at være af saadan Beskaffenhed at det vilde retfærdiggjøre Udstedelsen af en Anholdelsesbefaling hvis Forhidsen var bleven begaaet i det Forenede Kongerige skal den udstede en saadan Anholdelsesbefaling i Overensstemmelse der med

Naar den Undvegne er bleven anholdt ifølge denne Anholdelsesbefaling, skal han stilles for den Politimyndighed som udstedte den eller for en anden Politimyndighed i London. Dersom det Bevis der fores for denne er af saadan Beskaffenhed, at det efter Englands Love vilde berettige til at bringe den Anholdte for Domstolene hvis den Forbrydelse som han sigtes for, var bleven begaaet i England, skal Politimyndigheden sætte ham i Fængsel for der at afvente Statssecretairens Befaling om hans Udlevering. Attest om fængslingsbefalingen samt en Beretning om Sagen skal uforlovet sendes til Statssecretairen

Efter Udlobet af en vis Tid efter Fængslingen hvilken Tid aldrig man være kortere end Femten Dage skal Statssecretairen ved en under sin Haand og sit Segl udfærdiget Befaling, beordre den undvegne Forbryder udleveret til den Person som af Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmarks Regjering maatte være tilborlig bemyndiget til at modtage ham

II I det Tilfælde at den Person, der fordres udleveret er domfældt—

Skal Fremgangsmaaden være de samme som i det foregaaende Tilfælde hvor den Paagjærende var anklaget, dog med Undtagelse at her det Dokument, som Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmarks Minister eller diplomatiske Agent har at overlevere til Stotte for sin Begjæring paa en tydelig Maade skal fremstille den Forbrydelse, for hvilken den Person, der fordres udleveret, er domfældt, og derhos angive den Handling, for hvilken Stedet hvor og Tiden naar han er bleven domt. De Bevisligheder der skulle fremlægges for Politimyndigheden, skulle være af saadan Beskaffenhed, at de efter Englands Love vilde begrunde den Fængslets Domfældelse for den Forbrydelse, som han er sigtet for

Efter at Politimyndigheden har befalet, at den anklagede eller domfældte Person skal sættes i Fængsel for der at afvente Statssecretairens Befaling angaaende hans Udlevering, skal den Fængslede have Ret til at forlange a writ of *habeas corpus*. Hvis den Fængslede gjør Brug af denne Ret, skal

the Court upon the return to the writ, and even then can only take place if the decision is adverse to the applicant. In the latter case the Court may at once order his delivery to the person authorized to receive him, without the order of a Secretary of State for his surrender, or commit him to prison to await such order.

ARTICLE III

In the dominions of His Majesty the King of Denmark other than the Colonies or foreign possessions of His said Majesty the manner of proceeding shall be as follows —

I In the case of a person accused—

The requisition for the surrender shall be made to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the King of Denmark by the Minister or other Diplomatic Agent of Her Britannic Majesty at Copenhagen, accompanied by (1) a warrant for the arrest of the accused issued by a Judge or Magistrate duly authorized to take cognizance of the acts charged against him in Great Britain, (2) duly authenticated depositions or statements taken on oath before such Judge or Magistrate clearly setting forth the acts on account of which the fugitive is demanded, and (3) a description of the person claimed, and any other particulars which may serve to identify him.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the King of Denmark shall transmit such requisition for surrender to the Minister of Justice of His Majesty the King of Denmark who after having ascertained that the crime therein specified is one of those enumerated in the present treaty, and satisfied himself that the evidence produced is such as, according to Danish law, would justify the committal for trial of the individual demanded if the crime had been committed in Denmark, shall take the necessary measures for causing the fugitive to be delivered to the person charged to receive him by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty.

II In the case of a person convicted—

The course of proceeding shall be the same as in the preceding case of a person accused except that the warrant to be transmitted by the Minister or other Diplomatic Agent of Her Britannic Majesty in support of his requisition, shall clearly set forth the crime of which the person claimed has been convicted, and state the fact, place, and date of his conviction. The evidence to be produced shall be such as would, according to the laws of Denmark, prove that the prisoner was convicted of the crime charged.

Udleveringen opsættes, indtil Retten har afgivet sin Kjendelse, og ikkun finde Sted, hvis Kjendelsen gaar den Fængslede imod. I sidste Tilfælde kan Retten enten strax beordre den fængslede Udlevering til den dertil bemyndigede Person uden at afvente Statssekretairens Befaling om hans Udlevering eller paany lade ham sætte i fængsel for der at oppebie denne Befaling.

ARTIKEL III

I Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmarks Lande, med Undtagelse af Kolonierne og andre Bilande skal følgende Fremgangsmaade anvendes —

I I det Tilfælde at den Person, der fordras udleveret, er anklaget—

Skal Begjæringen om Udlevering skee til Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmarks Udenrigsminister ved Hendes Britiske Majestæts Minister eller diplomatiske Agent i Kjøbenhavn og denne Begjæring skal være ledsaget (1) af en fængselskjendelse der er udstedt af en Dommer eller anden Retsembedsmand, som er behørig bemyndiget til at gjøre de Handlinger, der lægges ham til Last i Storbritannien til Gjenstand for Undersøgelse (2) af behørig legaliserede Udsagn og Forklaringer der ere edelige afgivne for en saadan Dommer eller Retsembedsmand, og som give en tydelig Fremstilling af de Handlinger paa Grund af hvilke Udleveringen er begjært og (3) af en Beskrivelse af den Person der fordras udleveret og af en Veddeelse af andre Data, som kunne tjene til at godtgjøre hans Identitet.

Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmarks Udenrigsminister fremsender den saaledes modtagne Udleveringsbegjæring til Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmarks Justitsminister der naar han efter anstillet Undersøgelse finder, at Udleveringsbegjæringen har Medhold i denne Traktat, og at det Bevis der fremlægges, er af saadan Beskaffenhed at det efter Danmark Love vilde berettigede til at bringe den Person, hvis Udlevering begjæres, for Domstolene saafremt den Forbrydelse, for hvilken han sigtes, var bleven begaaet i Danmark, træffer de fornødne Foranstaltninger til den Undvegnes Udlevering til den Person som af Hendes Britiske Majestæts Regjering er tilborligt bemyndiget til at modtage ham.

II I det Tilfælde at den Person, der fordras udleveret domfældt—

Skal Fremgangsmaaden være den samme som i det foregaaende Tilfælde, hvor den Paagjældende var anklaget dog med Undtagelse af at her det Dokument, som Hendes Britiske Majestæts Minister eller diplomatiske Agent har at overlevere til Støtte for sin Begjæring, paa en tydelig Maade skal fremstille den Forbrydelse, for hvilken den Person, som fordras udleveret er domfældt, og derhos angive den Handling, for hvilken samt Stedet hvor og Tiden naar han er bleven domt. De Bevisligheder, der skulle

fremlægges, skulde være af saadan Beskaffenhed, at de efter de danske Love vilde begrunde den Fængslede's Domfældelse, for den Forbrydelse, hvilken han sigtes

ARTICLE IV

A fugitive criminal may, however, be apprehended under a warrant issued by any Police Magistrate, Justice of the Peace or other competent authority in either country, on such information or complaint and such evidence, or after such proceedings as would, in the opinion of the person issuing the warrant justify the issue of a warrant if the crime had been committed or the prisoner convicted, in that part of the dominions of the two contracting parties in which he exercises jurisdiction. Provided, however that in the United Kingdom the accused shall in such case be sent as speedily as possible before a Police Magistrate in London and that in the dominions of His Majesty the King of Denmark, the case shall be immediately submitted to the Minister of Justice of His Majesty the King of Denmark and provided, also that the individual arrested shall in either country be discharged if within fifteen days a requisition shall not have been made for his surrender by the Diplomatic Agent of his country in the manner directed by Articles II and III of this Treaty.

The same rule shall apply to the cases of persons accused or convicted of any of the crimes specified in this Treaty committed on the high seas, on board a vessel of either country which may come into a port of the other

ARTICLE V

If the fugitive criminal who has been committed to prison be not surrendered and conveyed away within two months after such committal (or within two months after the decision of the Court upon the return to a writ of *habeas corpus* in the United Kingdom) he shall be discharged from custody unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary.

ARTICLE VI

When any person shall have been surrendered by either of the High Contracting Parties to the other, such persons shall not, until he has been restored or had an opportunity of returning to the country from whence he was surrendered, be triable or tried for any offence committed in the other country prior to the surrender, other than the particular offence on account of which he was surrendered.

ARTICLE VII

No accused or convicted person shall be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded shall be deemed

ARTIKEL IV

En undvegen Forbryder kan imidlertid blive anholdt ifølge en Anholdelsesbefaling der er bleven udstedt af en Politimyndighed, Fredsdommer eller anden kompetent Myndighed i et af de to Lande ifølge saadan Anmeldelse eller Klage og saadanne Bevislægger samt under lagttagelse af den formlige Fremgangsmaade, som efter dens Mening der udsteder Anholdelsesbefalingen, vilde retfærdiggjøre sammes Udstedelse dersom Forbryderen var bleven begaaet eller Forbryderen domfældt i den Del af de kontraherende Parters Territorium, hvor vedkommende Myndighed er kompetent. Dette kan dog kun skee paa den Betingelse, at i saadant Tilfælde den Anklagede i det Forenede Kongerige saa hurtigt som muligt stilles for en Politimyndighed i London, og at Sagen i Hans Majestæts Kongen af Danmarks Lande uopholdelig forelægges for Hans Majestæts Justitsminister, samt at i begge Lande den anholdte Person skal loslades, dersom der ikke inden femten Dages Forlob skeer en Begjæring om hans Udlevering ved hans Lands diplomatiske Agent paa den Maade, som er angiven i Artiklerne II og III i denne Traktat.

Den samme Regel skal komme til Anvendelse paa Personer, der ere anklagede eller domfældte for nogen af de i denne Traktat opregnede Forbrydelser naar disse ere begaaede i rum So ombord paa et af de to Landes Skibe, og dette maatte være lobet ind i en Havn i det andet Land.

ARTIKEL V

Dersom den undvegne Forbryder, som er bleven fængslet, ikke er bleven udleveret og bortført inden to Maaneder efter Fængslingen (eller inden to Maaneder efter den Domstols Kjendelse, som i det Forenede Kongerige er afsagt ifølge "*writ of habeas corpus*,") skal han loslades af Fængslet, medmindre der kan paavises tilstrækkelig Grund til det Modsatte.

ARTIKEL VI

Naar en Person er bleven udleveret af den ene af de kontraherende Parter til den anden skal han, saalænge han ikke er bleven tilbageleveret eller har havt Leilighed til at vende tilbage til det Land, hvorfra han er bleven udleveret, ikke kunne drages til Ansvar eller dommes for nogen anden Forbrydelse, som han forinden Udleveringen maatte have begaaet i det andet Land, end den, paa Grund af hvilken han blev udleveret.

ARTIKEL VII

En anklaget eller domfældt Person skal ikke udleveres, naar den Part, til hvem Begjæringen om Udlevering er rettet, anseer den

by the Government upon which it is made to be one of a political character, or if in the United Kingdom he prove, to the satisfaction of the Police Magistrate, or of the Court before which he is brought on *habeas corpus*, or to the Secretary of State or in Denmark, to the satisfaction of the Minister of Justice of His Majesty the King of Denmark, that the requisition for his surrender has in fact, been made with a view to try or to punish him for an offence of a political character

ARTICLE VIII

Warrants, depositions or statements on oath, issued or taken in the dominions of either of the two High Contracting Parties, and copies thereof, and certificates of or judicial documents stating the fact of conviction, shall be received in evidence in proceedings in the dominions of the other, if purporting to be signed or certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the country where they were issued or taken and provided they are authenticated by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice, or some other Minister of State

ARTICLE IX

The surrender shall not take place if since the commission of the acts charged the accusation, or the conviction, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the country where the accused or convicted person shall have taken refuge

ARTICLE X

If the individual claimed should be under prosecution, or in custody, for a crime or offence committed in the country where he may have taken refuge, his surrender may be deferred until he shall have been set at liberty in due course of law

In case he should be proceeded against or detained in such country, on account of obligations contracted towards private individuals, his surrender shall nevertheless take place, the injured party retaining his right to prosecute his claims before the competent authority

ARTICLE XI

Every article found in the possession of the individual claimed at the time of his arrest shall be seized, in order to be delivered up with his person at the time when the surrender shall be made. Such delivery shall not be limited to the property or articles obtained by stealing or by fraudulent bankruptcy, but shall extend to everything that

Forbrydelse, formedelst hvilken Udleveringen begjæres, som en Forbrydelse af en politisk Karakter enheller dersom han i det Forenede Kongerige paa an Maade, der er fyldestgjørende for den vedkommende Politimyndighed eller for den Domstol for hvilken han er stillet ifølge "a writ of *habeas corpus*," eller for Statssekreteren og i Danmark for Hans Majestæt Kongens Justitsminister godtgjor, at Begjæringen om hans Udlevering i Virkeligheden skeer i den Hensigt at drage ham til Ansvar eller straffe ham for en Forbrydelse af en politisk Karakter

ARTIKEL VIII

Fængslings og Anholdelsesbefalinger Forklaringer og edelige Vidnesbyrd, der ere udstedte eller optagne i et af de to høje kontraherende Parters Lande, eller Aktskrifter af saadanne og Attester og Retsdokumenter, som godtgjøre Domfældelsen, skulle tages for gyldige ved Retsforhandlingen i det andet Land, dersom de vise sig at være under skrevne eller bekræftede af en Dommer, Retsbetjent eller anden Embedsmand i det Land, hvor de ere udstedte eller optagne, under Forudsætning af at de ere bekræftede ved Vidners Ed eller ved at være forsynede med Justitsministerens eller en anden Ministers officielle Segl

ARTIKEL IX

Udleveringen skal ikke finde Sted dersom der, efter at Gjærningen er bleven begaaet eller Anklagen er reist, eller Dommen er fældet er forloben saa lang Tid, at Retsforfølgningen eller Straffen er bleven forældet ifølge det Lands Lov, hvor den Anklagede eller Domfældte har taget Tilflugt

ARTIKEL X

Dersom den Person som fordres udleveret maatte være under Retsforfølgning eller i Fængsel for en Forbrydelse eller en Forseelse som er bleven begaaet i det Land, hvor han har taget Tilflugt, kan hans Udlevering udsættes, indtil han atter lovligen er bleven losladt

Dersom der maatte være anlagt Sag imod ham eller dersom han maatte være arresteret i dette Land formedelst Forpligtelser som han maatte have paadraget sig imod private Personer skal hans Udlevering ikke desto mindre finde Sted, men den formeentlig forurettede Part beholder Ret til at forfølge sin Sag for den kompetente Myndighed

ARTIKEL XI

Enhver Gjenstand som findes i den Persons Besiddelse der fordres udleveret, paa en Tid, han fængsles, skal tages i Forvaring, og derefter, samtidig med hans Udlevering, at blive afleveret. Denne Aflevering skal ikke indskrænke sig til den Eiendom og de Gjenstande, som ere erhvervede ved Tyveri eller svigagtig Fallit, men skal udstrække

may serve as proof of the crime. It shall take place even when the surrender, after having been ordered, shall be prevented from taking place by reason of the escape or death of the individual claimed.

ARTICLE XII

Each of the two Contracting Parties shall defray the expenses occasioned by the arrest within its territories, the detention, and the conveyance to its frontier, of the persons whom it may consent to surrender in pursuance of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XIII

The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to the Colonies or foreign Possessions of the two High Contracting Parties, in the following manner —

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in a Colony or foreign Possession of either of the two Contracting Parties, shall be made to the Governor or Chief Authority of such Colony or Possession by the Chief Consular Officer of the other Party in such Colony or Possession or if the fugitive has escaped from a Colony or foreign Possession of the Party on whose behalf the requisition is made, by the Governor or Chief Authority of such Colony or Possession.

Such requisitions may be disposed of, subject always, as nearly as may be to the provisions of this Treaty by the respective Governors or Chief Authorities, who, however, shall be at liberty either to grant the surrender or to refer the matter to their Government.

Her Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Denmark shall however be at liberty to make special arrangements in their Colonies and foreign Possessions for the surrender of criminals who may take refuge therein, on the basis as nearly as may be, of the provisions of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XIV

The present Treaty shall come into operation ten days after its publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties.

After the Treaty shall so have been brought into operation, the Convention concluded between the High Contracting Parties on the 15th of April 1862, shall be considered as cancelled, except as to any proceeding that may have already been taken or commenced in virtue thereof.

sig til enhver Ting, som kan tjene som Bevis for Forbrydelsen. Den skal fremdeles finde Sted, selv om Udleveringen, efterat der er bleven givet Befaling til samme, forhindres paa Grund af den Person's Undvigelse eller Dod som fordres udleveret.

ARTIKEL XII

Enhver af de to kontraherende Parter skal indenfor sit Territorium betale de Omkostninger, som foranlediges ved Anholdelsen, Fængslingen og Transporten til dens Grændser af de Personer, til hvis Udlevering den ifølge nærværende Traktat maatte give sit Samtykke.

ARTIKEL XIII

Bestemmelserne i nærværende Traktat skulle komme til Anvendelse paa de to kontraherende Parter's Kolonier eller Bilande paa følgende Maade —

Bejæringen om Udlevering af en undvigende Forbryder som har taget Tilflugt til en Koloni eller til et Biland, der tilhører en af de to Kontraherende Parter, skal skee til Gouverneuren eller den den overordnede Myndighed paa saadan Koloni eller Biland ved den arden Parts overste konsulare Embedsmand i vedkommende Koloni eller Biland eller hvis Undvigelsen har fundet Sted fra en Koloni eller et Biland, der tilhører den Part, i hvis Navn Udleveringen begjæres, ved Gouverneuren eller den overste Myndighed i den paagældende Koloni eller Biland.

Saadanne Bejæringen om Udlevering kunne afjæres, dog i saa noje Overensstemmelse som muligt med Forskrifterne i denne Traktat, af de respektive Gouverneurer eller overste Myndigheder, men det skal dog staae dem frit for enten at samtykke i Udleveringen eller at henvisse Sagen til deres Regjeringer.

Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmark og Hendes Britiske Majestæt skulle dog ogsaa have Ret til at træffe særlige Bestemmelser for deres Koloniers og Bilanders Vedkommende angaaende Udleveringen af de Forbrydere som maatte tage deres Tilflugt til disse, hvilke Bestemmelser dog skulle holdes saa nær som muligt til Forskrifterne i nærværende Traktat.

ARTIKEL XIV

Den nærværende Traktat skal træde i Kraft 10 Dage efter dens Offentliggjørelse i Overensstemmelse med de Former som ere foreskrevne ved Lovgivningen i hvert af de to kontraherende Parter's Lande.

Naar denne Traktat saaledes er traadt i Kraft, skal den mellem de to kontraherende Parter under 15 April 1862 afsluttede Konvention ansees som ophævet, undtagen forsaavidt der maatte være bleven foretaget eller paabegyndt noget Skridt i Overensstemmelse med samme.

Either Party may at any time terminate the Treaty on giving to the other six months' notice of its intention

Enhver af de to Parter kan til enhver Tid sætte Traktaten ud af Kraft naar denne Hensigt er bleven meddelt den anden 6 Maanedes i Forveien

ARTICLE XV

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged at Copenhagen as soon as may be within four weeks from the date of signature

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms

Done at Copenhagen the thirty first day of March, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy three

(L S)
(L S)

ARTIKEL XV

Denne Traktat skal ratificeres, og Ratifikationerne skulle udveksles i Kjobenhavn saasnart som muligt i Lobet af fire Uger fra Traktatens Underteenning

Til Bekræftelse heraf have de respective Befuldmægtigede undertegnet denne Traktat og paatrykt samme deres Vaabensegl

Givet i Kjobenhavn den 31 Marts i Herrens Aar Aften Hundrede og Tre og Halvfjerds sindstyeve

CHARLES LENNOX WYKE
O D ROSENORN LEHN

And whereas the ratifications of the said Treaty were exchanged at Copenhagen on the twenty sixth day of April last

Now, therefore, Her Majesty by and with the advice of Her Privy Council and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Act doth order, and it is hereby ordered that from and after the seventh day of July One thousand eight hundred and seventy three the said Act shall apply in the case of the said Treaty with the King of Denmark

Arthur Helps

No 1801—*The 15th August 1873—Appointment*—Lieutenant Colonel Mowbray, Thomson, Bengal Infantry is appointed a Political Agent of the 3rd Grade, and posted to the office of Agent to the Governor General with the King of Oudh and Superintendent of Political Pensions, *vice* Lieutenant Colonel W L Randall permitted to retire from the Service

The following orders issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, are re-published for general information —

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES

ACCOUNTS

Simla, the 13th August 1873

No 2316—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be substituted for Section 2 (d) of the Acting Allowance Code —

Section 2 (d) "Progressive pay" is pay which upon good behaviour, rises by periodical increments from a minimum to a maximum

And that the words "or subject to increase on passing an examination" be inserted after the word "progressive" in Section 26 (a) 1, and in Section 27 I (1)

No 2318—*The 14th August 1873*—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be substituted for Rule 5 of Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code —

5 "Examination leave" does not operate as an interruption of duty within the meaning of this section, and, if the examination to attend which the leave is taken be successfully passed, and the officer have not already had twelve months' examination leave, then it counts as duty qualifying for privilege leave

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES

The 14th August 1873

No 2255—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be substituted for Section 99 of the Civil Pension Code —

Section 99—Service in the Railway Police on the East Indian Railway and in Bombay, is treated as service under Government though such police are either wholly or partly paid by the Railway Companies

No 2322—*The 15th August 1873*—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be added as Rules 4 (a) and 5 (a) under Section 35 of the Civil Pension Code —

4 (a)—The Officer must furnish all information that may be required from him by the Accountant General

5 (a)—The salary of an Officer lent or transferred must, in every case be fixed with the consent of the Government of India, and an officer must not accept any increase of salary without the previous sanction of the Government of India.

The following orders issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, are republished for general information —

No 870 — The 14th August 1873 — The following Regimental Order issued to the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps is confirmed, subject to the officers passing an examination in drill —

Dated 5th August 1873 — Making the following appointments —

Ensign Charles Gee Smyth to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant H G Whelan, resigned

Sergeant Thomas Henry Henty to be Ensign *vice* Ensign C G Smyth promoted

No 871 — The 15th August 1873 — With reference to G G O No 808 of the 30th July 1873 it is notified that the applications for furlough therein authorized to be submitted direct to the Government of India, should be sent except in very special cases to the Military Department, Calcutta as required by G G O No 519 of the 10th May 1869

So also the reports of furlough granted by Local Governments and Departments in the Bengal Presidency under G G O No 613 of the 14th July 1871, should be made to the Military Department, Calcutta

C BERNARD,
Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 21st August 1873 — Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz for the construction of a road in continuation of the Strand Bank Road, and of wharves on the east bank of the River Hooghly, between Ahcreeetollah Ghat in the town of Calcutta and the northern boundary of the Port it is hereby declared that for the above purpose two strips of land are required — the first situated in the town of Calcutta, and bounded on the south by Champtollah Ghat and on the north by Koomartolee Ghat in the town of Calcutta and the second being a strip bounded on the south by Chitpore Ghat and on the north by the northern boundary of the Port in Cossipore both strips being bounded on the west by the River Hooghly and on the east by a line running parallel to the river bank, and more or less 20 feet from high water mark

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern

C BERNARD,
Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

DECLARATION

The 21st August 1873 — Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz for the extension of the Engineer's compound in the village of Barwadih Gadeo, Serampore, Zillah Hazaribagh it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less 8 beegahs 6 cottahs and 11 chittacks of standard measurement bounded on the north by the Engineer's bungalow compound on the east and west by waste land and scrub jungle is required in the aforesaid village of Barwadih

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern

C BERNARD,
Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

The 25th August 1873 — The following order issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department is republished for general information —

No 2092, dated Simla the 8th August 1873

From—D BARBOUR, Esq. Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay

With reference to entry No 137 in the Abstract of the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay in the General Department for March last, I am directed to observe that an officer of the Covenanted Civil Service can only obtain leave of absence from the Government to whose service he is attached

2 It seems therefore better that Covenanted Civil Servants passing through Bombay should be discouraged from troubling the Government of Bombay upon the subject of their leave

C BERNARD,
Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION

The 26th August 1873 — Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose viz for a road from Bahopal to Kamarda in the villages of Kamarda Durpal Baharda Nerjampur, Jaldha, Nachanda, Jaldha, Nachanda Jatya Ulra, Khulra, Jharpimpul Barganbariya Jharpimpul, Kalikapore, Chot Khanpore, Baropal Chot Khanpore Gobalpal Kantapal Puriya Dubneya Barmohinsari, Gunapore, and Kuchuyapara, Pergunnah Kamarda Zillah Balasore it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less 9 miles in length and 40 feet in breadth is required within the aforesaid villages

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern

C BERNARD

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

DECLARATION

The 26th August 1873 — Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose viz for a public latrine at Ghoosoor, Pergunnah Boro, Zillah Hooghly it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less five cottahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north and west by Obhoy Churn Goocha's land, on the south by Dookheram Mundul's land, and on the east by the Belloor Katcha road, is required within the aforesaid village of Ghoosoor. The plan may be inspected in the office of the Collector of Howrah

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern

C BERNARD

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

DECLARATION

The 26th August 1873 — Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose viz for straightening the eastern end of Mooktaram Baboo's Street in the Town of Calcutta it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land is required measuring more or less 15 cottahs of the standard measurement and running from east to west through buildings Nos 156 and 158 Block No 15 North Division of the aforesaid Town and bounded on the north by the lands and houses of Modhusoodun Bose and co sharers, Nobin Chunder Bose Pearichurn Sircar Judunath Dutt and their co sharers and of Ram Chunder Ghose on the east by Cornwallis Street on the south by the tank and lands of Kali Misri Ram Chunder Ghose and Nobin Chunder Bose and on the west by Mooktaram Baboo's Street

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern

C BERNARD

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

DECLARATION

The 26th August 1873 — Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose viz for constructing a market for the town of Cuttack and for making a road to form an approach thereto, it is hereby declared that for the above purposes the following plots of land are required in Mouzah Koosoonpore Pergunnah Bakrabad in the district of Cuttack —

- (1) A strip of land 600 feet long and 31 feet broad more or less, which beginning from Chowdhuree Bazar Chuck, and passing over the ground occupied by Muddon Sahoo's shop and the ruins of Bhugwan Dadoo's house and through the waste land belonging to Gopaljee Muth terminates on the road near the gate of the aforesaid Muth
- (2) A plot of land 240 feet long and 160 feet broad more or less bounded on the north by the road aforesaid, on the east and south by the hedge forming the eastern and southern boundaries of the plot held on lease by the late Baboo Doorgadhun Dass and on the west by a line drawn from the road parallel to the eastern boundary at a distance of about 160 feet

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern

C BERNARD,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION

The 26th August 1873 — Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose viz the site of a Post Office at Goh, Pergunnah Goh Zillah Gya, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a plot of land, measuring 5 cottahs more or less of the local measurement bounded on the north by Daoodnaggur Road on the east by Parti land, on the south and west by nalla Belaroo, is required within the aforesaid village of Goh

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870

C BERNARD

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION

The 25th August 1873 — Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz for Post Office at Basuntia in the village of Basuntia, Pergunnah Chingutia, Zillah Jessore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land more or less 15 cottahs of standard measurement bounded on the north by Ananda Roy's karkhana on the west by the land and tank of Chandra Kumar Roy and others on the south by the land of Homat Khan and the road leading to the Basuntia Bazar and on the east by the land and house of Beberalli Choorwalla is required within the aforesaid village of Basuntia

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern

C BERNARD,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION

SECOND HALF YEARLY EXAMINATIONS FOR 1873

The 19th August 1873 — It is hereby notified for general information that the next half yearly departmental examination of Assistants Extra Assistants and Deputy Magistrates, in the Regulation and Non Regulation Districts and of officers in the Police and Opium Departments, will begin on Monday, the 13th October 1873

C BERNARD

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION

The 8th August 1873 — The Lieutenant Governor is pleased to vest Captain H A Harris Harbour Master and Superintendent of Customs at False Point with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class and to appoint him under Section 42 of the Criminal Procedure Code to be a Special Magistrate of the First Class for the trial of offences specified in and punishable under Section 518 Clause 5, of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854

Captain Harris is also appointed to be a Justice of the Peace under Section 3, Act II of 1869 within the territories under the Lieutenant Governor's control

Under Section 143 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to vest Captain Harris with power to commit any person to the Court of Session for any offence triable by such Court

C BERNARD

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication.]

The 12th August 1873 — The following Resolution by the Government of India in the Financial Department is published for general information —

No 1900 dated Simla the 31st July 1873

The Governor General in Council observes that of late sanction has been frequently asked for immediate expenditure for which no provision has been made in the estimates of the current year

His Excellency in Council desires to remind local Governments and Heads of Departments that save for exceptional reasons, such expenditure should not be proposed, and cannot be sanctioned

Whenever therefore a proposition of this kind is made the fact that provision has not been made for the desired expenditure in the estimates should be prominently set forth, as well as the particular reasons why it is nevertheless considered indispensably necessary that the outlay should be immediately incurred and should not be postponed to the next financial year. Explanations should also be invariably given why the need for the expenditure was not foreseen in time to obtain sanction for its inclusion in the estimates

In the absence of such special arguments, the Governor General in Council will in future assume that it is intended that any expenditure proposed should have effect from the beginning of the following financial year and not earlier

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India, to the several local Governments to the Heads of Departments under the Financial Department, to the Comptroller General, and to the several Accountants General and Deputy Accountants General in independent charge

C BERNARD,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 16th August 1873—It is hereby notified for general information that the under mentioned estates have been transferred from the rent roll of Sarun in Bengal, to that of the Azimghur district in the North Western Provinces —

Arazee Mahazee
Hunator
Dharowlee
Kurnaha

Umerpore
Khetowlia
Misrowlia

C BERNARD

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]

The 19th August 1873—The following proclamation regarding the rates of road cess fixed by the Road Cess Committee of Hooghly and regarding the liabilities and rights of ryots under the District Road Cess Act, has been issued in Bengali and English to the people of the Hooghly district, and is now published —

PROCLAMATION

DISTRICT OF HOOGHLY

THE road cess leviable under Bengal Act X of 1871 has been imposed by the Road Cess Committee of the district of Hooghly for the road cess year 1873 74, at the rate of one pice per rupee on the assessed value of all lands, and also on mines &c and at the rates following on the houses of persons who do not pay road cess and on shops —

Dwelling houses estimated to be of the present value of—

				Yearly Cess		
				Rs	A	P
Not less than Rs	100	but less than Rs	500	0	8	0
,	500	"	1 000	1	8	0
,	1 000	"	2 000	2	4	0
	2,000 and upwards			1	8	0

for every 1,000 or part thereof of estimated present value

Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade whose estimated present value is more than Rs 25 and less than Rs 100, to pay a yearly cess of 8 annas

But municipalities in which the District Municipal Improvement Act and District Towns' Act are in force, are exempt from all road cess The road cess is leviable from the zemindars under holders, and ryots, with each instalment of revenue or rent due, from and after 1st October next

The rates at which the tax has been imposed have been notified by the Collector in the district and published in the *Gazette*, as required by Section 75 of the Act Notice of the amount payable will also be given to the owner of each estate and the Board of Revenue will circulate particulars of the modes, rates, and conditions under which the tax is to be levied by and from the various classes of tenure holders and cultivators

This proclamation is chiefly to inform the ryots of their liabilities and rights

From and after 1st October next every ryot in the district of Hooghly is bound to pay to the person to whom his rent is payable and along with his rent half the rate of road cess imposed by the committee that is, the ryot is to pay half of a pice for every rupee of rent This tax then is of the nature of a cess at half a pice per rupee of rent payable by each ryot By the provisions of the regulations no other cess is legal or recoverable by law this one cess only has been imposed by law and the zemindars and other holders are authorized to levy it at the rate named above

As regards the house-tax all house and shopholders are warned that they are not liable to pay the tax in any case unless the house or shop has been included with the value thereof in a roll of houses assessed to the road cess posted in the village as the Act, Section 43 requires All agricultural ryots and all landholders who carry on no other trade or profession are exempt from this house tax All houses of less than Rs 100 value, and all shops of less than Rs 25 value, are also exempt from this tax

All persons assessed to the road cess are informed and assured by the Government that every pice levied under the Act will be spent in the district in which it is raised to improve the local roads, canals and rivers, in the district for the benefit of the inhabitants, nothing will be diverted to any other purpose than that which the law directs.

Sub divisions of the district will be arranged and a fair proportion of the proceeds of the tax will be apportioned for the petty roads of that sub division. That money will be distributed and spent by local men, trusted by the inhabitants who will be selected or elected for the purpose. Every tax payer is encouraged and invited to claim that the tax shall be fairly applied to the village roads and local paths or water channels in which he is interested. The Government will use every effort to see that such local claims are fairly met and that every tax payer derives a fair benefit from the tax which he pays.

C BERNARD

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]
NOTIFICATION

The 18th August 1873 — Under the provisions of Section 70, Act X (B.C.) of 1871 the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to determine that the meetings of the Road Cess Committees under the said section for the preparation of estimates of their income and expenditure for the cess year commencing from the 1st October 1874 shall be held in the month of July 1874 and in the month of July of every subsequent year till further orders. This notification will be applicable to every district to which the District Road Cess Act shall have been extended by the Lieutenant Governor, under the provisions of Section 1 of the Act.

C BERNARD,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]

Circular No 2052, dated Simla the 7th August 1873

From—R B CHAPMAN Esq, Secy to the Govt of India, Financial Department

To—The Comptroller General and to all Accountants General

Applications for sanction for expenditure are sometimes made to Accountants General or to the Comptroller General and by these officers forwarded to the local Government or the Government of India as the case may be.

2 This procedure is wrong in principle and often inconvenient in its results.

3 In future therefore whenever such an application or any application for relaxation of the Leave or Pension Rules and the like reaches an officer in the Account Department he should simply return it referring the officer making it to the proper executive authority.

C BERNARD,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Third Publication]
DECLARATION

The 4th August 1873 — Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz for Eastern Bengal Railway for making drainage channel in the village of Khatra, Pergunnah Oakrah Zillah Nuddea it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less 32 beegahs 2½ chittacks of standard measurement bounded on the north by Bindabun Baboo and Mohunta's land on the south by Bindabun Baboo's land on the west by Bindabun Baboo's land and on the east by Echamuttee river is likely to be required within the aforesaid village of Khatra.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 4 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

C BERNARD

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Third Publication]
DECLARATION

The 6th August 1873 — Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz for a further extension of the open channel through the Salt Water Lake reclaimed area in Mouzahs Dhappa Maunpore and Bauntollah, Pergunnah Calcutta from the Chowbaga Khall eastward it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 38 beegahs, more or less is required within the aforesaid Mouzahs of Dhappa, Maunpore, and Bauntollah.

A plan of the land may be inspected at the office of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

C BERNARD,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Third Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 9th August 1873—Under the provisions of Section 3 Regulation VI of 1819, the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to declare public the Ferry at Mohomedabad, near Bhyrub Bazar a large mart on the Road to Dacca, Mymensing and Sylhet

C BERNARD

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Third Publication]

DECLARATION

The 11th August 1873—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Dacca Municipality for a public purpose, viz for filling up a hole owned by Brijonath Baboo in Muhullah Bunkshall, in the Town of Dacca it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a plot of land measuring, more or less 1 rood 32 poles of standard measurement bounded on the north by the property of Goluck Bysack Govindo and Anundo Mohun Bysack south by the property of Gooroo Das Aunoo and Raj Chundro Bassonto east by Nati Charan Bysack, and west by Brijo Mohun Baboo's land and Haree Mohun Bysack's house, is required in the town of Dacca

The Declaration is made, under Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern

C BERNARD

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Third Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 11th August 1873—Under the provisions of Section 3 Regulation VI of 1819 the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to declare public the Ferry over the Dehing river, intersecting the main road between Khawang and Kotoha and also the Ferry over the Sessa river, intersecting the main road from Debrooghur to Kotoha Mourah

C BERNARD

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Third Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 11th August 1873—The forest tract in the Kamroop district specified below is hereby declared to be a Government forest in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 Act VII of 1860 The aforesaid tract of land is further declared to be a reserved forest under rule 6 of the Rules for the better management and preservation of the Government forests in Bengal

Koolsee Plantation Reserve with boundaries as follows —

West—A line running from the boundary mound east of the village of Bahoopore in a north westerly direction to the southern extremity of the narrow bheel running parallel with the River Koolsee from Bahoopore to Joogeebaree and thence in a half circle east of the latter village until it joins the Hatee Khoonda River, north of Joogeebaree, thence along the right bank of the latter river up the small feeder which connects it with the Andaree Bheel

North—The small feeder which connects the Hatee Khoonda River with the Andaree Bheel up to the cultivation of the Ragleebaree village, and the southern boundary of this cultivation up to the Lac Nuddee

East—The Lac Nuddee from the paddy fields of Bahjoolee then a line round these fields and back to the Lac Nuddee, and up to the northern boundary of the cultivated lands of the Golia village

South—The northern boundary of the cultivated lands of Golia village from the Lac Nuddee to the Koolsee River to the boundary mound east of the Bahoopore village

Estimated area 3520 acres, or 5½ square miles

C BERNARD

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Third Publication]

ERRATUM

The 11th August 1873—In the declaration of the 18th July 1873 regarding the acquisition of a strip of land for excavating a drain on the side of the Culna Road, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd July 1873 page 875—

For
335 feet long,

Read
3,350 feet long

C BERNARD,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Third Publication]

ROAD CESS NOTIFICATION

The 11th August 1873—It is notified under Section 75 of Act X (B C) of 1871 (The District Road Cess Act) that the Road Cess Committee of the District of Hooghly have under Section 74 of the Act determined to levy the cesses under that Act for the ensuing year beginning on the first of October next at the following rates, being half the maximum rates, and the said rates are published accordingly—

I—Three pie or one pice on every rupee of the annual value of lands under Part II of the Act

II—The following rates on non agricultural houses and shops estimated to be of the present value of—

		Yearly cess		
		Rs	A	P
Not less than Rs	100 but less than Rs	500	0	8 0
,	500 ,	1 000	1	8 0
	1 000 ,	2 000	2	4 0
	2 000 and upwards	one rupee and eight annas for every		
Rs 1 000 or part thereof of estimated present value				

Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade whose estimated present value is more than Rs 25 and less than Rs 100 to pay a yearly tax of eight annas

C BERNARD,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

No 1075

The 20th August 1873—Babu Sham Chand Roy B L, Extra Munsif in Sylhet is appointed to officiate as Munsif of Nubeegunge, in that district, during Babu Ramcoomar Pal Chowdrie's absence from the 24th October next, the day when the Civil Courts will re open after the Dusserah Vacation

The 21st August 1873—Moulvi Mobarruck Ally is appointed to officiate as Munsif of Noacolli in Tipperah during the absence on duty of Babu Obhoy Churn Dey, or until further orders

The 23rd August 1873—Babu Revati Churn Banerjee, B L is appointed to officiate as an additional Munsif in the district of Tipperah during the absence on leave of Babu Baroda Prosunno Shome or until further orders

A MACKENZIE

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 19th August 1873—Vernacular Licentiate Class Native Doctor Binode Behary Chatterjee attached to the Endemic Dispensary at Pootunda in the District of Burdwan, is dismissed from the public service

A MACKENZIE,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 21st August 1873—In supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to notify that the limits of the jurisdiction of the Sealdah Small Cause Court shall be conterminous with those of the Suburban Police jurisdiction as defined in Government Notifications of the 17th October 1867 and 5th June 1869, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd October 1867 and 16th June 1869 respectively

A MACKENZIE

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[First Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 26th August 1873—Under Section 2, Act II (B C) of 1867 (An Act for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming houses), the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to authorize the extension of the provisions of Section 11 of the Act, from the 10th September 1873, to the roads, towns, and villages of the Serampore Sub-District which are specified below—

I To that portion of the Grand Trunk Road which lies between French Chandernagore and the point where the Boidobatty river side road joins the Grand Trunk Road at

Moorpooker with the exception of a portion measuring 200 yards, more or less, which passes through the territory of French Gourhatty

II. To the towns and villages marginally noted lying on each side of the Grand Trunk Road within the above limits

1 Teleneepara	3 Shambatee	5 Britesh.
2 Paikpara.	4 Bhudressur	6 Chapdani.

III To the Boidobatty river side road from the point where it joins the Grand Trunk Road at Moorpooker to the point where it is crossed by the northern boundary line of the Serampore Municipality

IV To the towns and villages marginally noted lying on each side of the Boidobatty river side road within the above limits

1 Boidobatty	3 Boidopore	5 Seoragfooli Hat
2 Sunkerpore	4 Boidobatty Hat	6 Seoragfooli

V To the Boidobatty and Tarkessur Road from the Boidobatty Railway Station to Tarkessur in Thannah Hurpal

Sunkerpore Deorghango Rajjodhpore Chinamore Chapsara Majpara Desapara, Nussibpore, Poorsutempore Mullickpore Ruttunpre Singoor Duloolagach Nahcool Bur gacha Dukincool Buidepore Hameeragacha Bmunpa Ghoneshpore Goopenugger Bashdebpore Balchore, Koekala Kertinuger Jhikra Bahercund Kanipoor Bakburi Balgoori Bajespore Tarkessur

VI To the villages and towns marginally noted lying on each side of the Boidobatty and Tarkessur Road within the above limits

A MACKENZIE,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 11th August 1873 — Vernacular Licentiate Class Native Doctor Koylas Nath Bose lately attached to the Dispensary at Colgong, in the Bhaugulpore District, is dismissed from the public service, with effect from the date on which he was relieved from the charge of that institution in consequence of his having demanded fees and tried to extort money from dispensary patients, and neglected his duties. He is also declared ineligible for employment under Government in future

A MACKENZIE,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 14th August 1873 — Under the powers vested in the Lieutenant Governor by Section 2 of Act II (B C) of 1867 (an Act to provide for the punishment of public gambling and the keeping of common gaming houses) His Honor is pleased to authorize the extension, from the 1st September next, of the provisions of the said Act to the town of Pooree

A MACKENZIE,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 16th August 1873 — It is hereby notified that in the exercise of the power vested in him by Section 3 of Act XI of 1865 the Lieutenant Governor has sanctioned the abolition of the Court of Small Causes at Naraingunge. The classes of cases which were hitherto instituted before this Court will henceforward be instituted before the Small Cause Court at Dacca

A MACKENZIE

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 16th August 1873 — It is hereby notified that in the exercise of the power vested in him by Section 3 of Act XI of 1865, the Lieutenant Governor has sanctioned the establishment of a Court of Small Causes at Moonsheegunge, in the district of Dacca, which will be presided over by the Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Dacca. The new Court will have jurisdiction over the two thannahs of Moonsheegunge and Sreenagore. The days of the week on which the Judge will hold sittings in the Moonsheegunge Court will be duly notified by the Judge

A MACKENZIE,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]
NOTIFICATION

The 13th August 1873 — It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant Governor has made the following alterations in the jurisdictions of the Thannahs of Doorgawatee and Bhabooah in the Sub-division of Sasseram, District Shahabad —

1st — The villages named below and lying within the boundaries herein mentioned are transferred from the jurisdiction of the Bhabooah Station to that of the new outpost of Chynpoor, that is to say, the tract of country bounded on the north and west by the former boundary between the Bhabooah Station and the outpost of Hatta (Chynpoor) on the south by so much of the boundary between the Bhabooah Station and the Bhugwanpoor outpost as lies between the Jara Nullah and Mouzah Gungoodeep and on the east by Mouzahs Bhudaree, Monpoor Gopalpoor Chunda Burnah Puruseah and Gungoodeep, and comprising the villages named below —

Gopalpoor	Lohara
Manpoor	Joyrampoor
Bemoor	Roapa Puttee
Bhadara	Karumdeah
Mandee	Biddhe
Bhadaree	Nursingpoor
Fuckrabad	Dumodarpoor
Tola Chaprah	Juggareah
Chunda	Bhugwanpoor
Secundarpoor	Rekhysagur
Aukhora	Narainpoor
Goen	Ghazeepore
Pursotimpoor	Chanda
Bhoalpoor	Beerna
Tokia Koloum	Parussia
Mahick Suree	Mahoola
Nowghurah	Gungodee
Idgahea	Jugdijapoor
Doolara	Kama
Sherepore	Chynpoorkhas
Echapore	Khandawrah
Gumdiipoor	Silimpoor
Sohawal	Purlhadpoor
Natca	

2ndly — The villages named below and lying within the boundaries herein mentioned are transferred from the jurisdiction of the outpost of Hatta (Chynpoor), Thannah Bhabooah to that of the outpost of Chand, Thannah Doorgawatee that is to say the tract of country bounded on the north by the former boundary of the outpost of Chand on the west by the boundary of the Buaries District on the south by the Mouzahs Hameerpoor Sooraha, Soonkhura, and Lohudun and on the east by the river Goonpooa as far south as Mouzah Lohudun and comprising the villages named below —

Echawic	Shewronepoor
Elic	Sonhur
Baroona	Sonekurrah
Bulheepore	Sooraha
Burdiha	Kackroha
Baladihu	Koarruoo
Bursaha	Kota
Boraree (Kalan)	Kharatee
Boraree (Khoord)	Khorannee (Kalan)
Bugcharra	Khorannee (Khoord)
Bharacha	Sohundun
Patra	Lahoopakur
Pochaboah	Bazar Lohundunt
Puttasees	Moudditch
Jugdeespoor	Marareha
Jamalpoor	Nowah
Chunda	Nodeeha
Dewan	Tondooa
Dhandhia (Khorred)	Nuwaree
Dhandhia (Kalan)	Humarpoor
Dongowlia	Rattenpoorah.
Digheeh	Kamah Taree
Sreehera	

A. MACKENZIE
Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]

DECLARATION

The 16th August 1873—It is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII of 1871, the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to sanction the creation of a new Sub district in the District of Tirhoot, comprising Thannah Rowserah and its outposts of Singhea and Nagarbasti and having its head quarters in the Town of Rowserah Moonshi Azid Baksh of Jallah, Pergunnah Nanpore, is appointed to be Sub Registrar of Rowserah

This Notification will take effect on and from 1st September 1873

A MACKENZIE,

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Second Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The 19th August 1873—The Lieutenant Governor is pleased to appoint the Members of the Municipal or Town Committees of—

Burdwan,
Raneegunge,
Cutwa

Culna and
Dainhaut,

in the district of Burdwan to be Honorary Magistrates within the limits of their respective municipalities or towns, and to vest them with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class, within those limits for the disposal of offences under Municipal or Towns' Acts and the conservancy clauses of any Police Act

A MACKENZIE

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

[Third Publication]

NOTIFICATION

The following Proclamation of the Government of India in the Foreign Department is republished for general information —

No 1709P—Simla the 30th July 1873—Political—With reference to Notification No 1245P, dated 11th June 1873, the following Proclamation issued by the Governor General of Netherlands India, is published for general information

Proclamation—The Governor General of Netherlands India Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, East of the Cape of Good Hope

Brings to the notice of every one whom such may concern, that in consequence of the state of War in which the Government of Netherlands India is engaged with the Kingdom of Acheen the harbours and landing places coasts rivers, bays and creeks of the aforesaid Kingdom and its dependencies are declared to be in a state of blockade with all the consequences thereon depending and that the Commander of the fleet stationed in the waters of Acheen is charged with the execution of this measure

C U AITCHISON

Secy to the Govt of India

A MACKENZIE

Offg Secy to the Govt of Bengal

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—BENGAL

ESTABLISHMENT

The 19th August 1873

* *No 299—Leave of Absence*—Baboo Grischunder Doss, Overseer Third Grade, attached to the Goalpara and Kamroop Districts is allowed privilege leave for two months, under Supplement F Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code

No 300—Baboo Ootum Kristo Sircar, Overseer First Grade attached to the Burdwan District, is allowed privilege leave for twelve days under Supplement F, Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, in

* Bengal Government (Public Works Department) Notification No 201 dated 8th May 1873

addition to that already granted* to him

The 21st August 1873

No 301.—Transfers—Mr C H Ringwood, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, from the Luckimpore and Sebsaugor to the Goalpara and Kamroop Districts

No 302 — Baboo Gopaul Govind Chowdry, Accountant, Fourth Grade, from the Dacca District to the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal

No 303 — *Appointments* — Mr E Lumsden is appointed as an Accountant, Fourth Grade, on probation, and posted to the Dacca District

No 304 — Mr G Gray is appointed as an Accountant, Fourth Grade on probation and posted to the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal

The 22nd August 1873.

No 305 — *Notification* — Baboo Moorari Mohun Goopto, Supervisor, Second Grade attached to the Howrah and Hooghly Districts, availed himself of four months sick leave from the 9th August 1873

No 306 — *Leave of Absence* — Mr J Bradshaw, Overseer, First Grade, attached to the Moorshedabad District, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Supplement F, Section 1^o of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 12th August 1873, afternoon

No 307 — The following order issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished for information —

No 523 of the 12th August 1873 — Baboos Rakhal Dass Chatterjee and Kally Sunkur Chatterjee are appointed to the Public Works Department as Probationary Assistant Engineers Third Grade and posted to Bengal Provincial Establishment

The 25th August 1873

No 308 — *Leave of Absence* — Mr J Fennessy, Executive Engineer, Second Grade Dinagapore and Maldah Districts, for two years on Medical Certificate, under Supplement F, Section 3, of the Civil Code, to proceed to Europe

J E T NICOLS Col RE
Secy to the Govt of Bengal, P W D

IRRIGATION

NOTIFICATION

ESTABLISHMENT

The 22nd August 1873

No 338 — *Notifications* — Mr C E Livesay, Assistant Engineer, First Grade officiated as Executive Engineer, Dehree Division, from the afternoon of the 13th to the afternoon of the 17th June 1873

No 339 — Mr C Fouracres Executive Engineer Third Grade, officiated as Executive Engineer Dehree Division, from the afternoon of the 17th to the forenoon of the 23rd June 1873

No 340 — *Leave* — Mr G Toynbee c s, Canal Revenue Superintendent Orissa, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in the orders No 283 dated 16th July 1873 marginally noted on the afternoon of the 11th August 1873

No 341 — *Notifications* — Corporal M Doyle Overseer First Grade, rejoined the Arrah Division from privilege leave on the 12th August 1873

The unexpired portion of the leave is hereby cancelled

No 342 — Mr T R Roberts, Assistant Engineer, First Grade rejoined the Brahmnee Division from privilege leave on the afternoon of the 6th August 1873

No 343 — Mr H Herd Temporary Sub Engineer, Third Grade, rejoined the Dehree Division from privilege leave on the forenoon of the 5th August 1873

The 23rd August 1873

No 344 — Baboo Nuddea Ram Moonah Sub-Overseer First Grade, joined the Cossye Division on the afternoon of the 18th August 1873

The 25th August 1873

No 345 — *Posting* — Mr F B Pemberton, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, to the Balasore Survey Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 11th August 1873

No 346 — *Leave* — M F Taylor, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, Hidgellie Division, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in the orders marginally noted, on the afternoon of the 15th August 1873

H W GULLIVER, Lieut Colonel, RE,
Offg Joint Secy to the Govt of Bengal
in the P W D, Irrigation Branch

NOTICE

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH

The Tidal Canals connecting the Hooghly with the Russulpore River in Hidgelee will be re opened to traffic on the 7th proximo

J STODDARD, Colonel M S C
Offg Supdg Engineer, S W Circle

BALASORE PORT FUND

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Balasore Port Fund from 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1873

NAMES OF PORTS	RECEIPTS						DISBURSEMENTS					
	Port dues	Sale proceeds of unclaimed wrecked property	Freight of Government schooner Orissa	Total receipts	Contingencies	Total disbursements	Balance of Port Fund after deducting the charges					
	Vessels	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			
Balasore	138	971 8 7	60 0 0	207 2 9	1228 9 4	340 0 0	340 0 0	888 9 4				
Chancoah	36	178 14 0			178 14 0			173 14 0				
Sartha	11	12 1 0			12 1 0			12 1 0				
Sooburnreekha	40	63 18 0			63 18 0			58 13 0				
Chooramun	16	64 12 0			64 12 0			64 12 0				
Sychuspore	26	383 8 6			383 8 6			383 8 6				
Dhamrah	107	1113 2 2			1113 2 2			1113 2 2				
Total	371	277 10 0	60 0 0	207 2 9	3009 12 9	340 0 0	340 0 0	2689 12 9				

BALASORE SEA CUSTOMS OFFICE
The 11th June 1873

(sd) JOHN BEAMES,
Collector of Sea Customs

HIGH COURT NOTICES

Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal

NOTIFICATION

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

The 22nd August 1873 —Moulvie Abdool Khalik Moonsiff of Bazitpore District Mymensingh, from 21st September to 23rd October next under Section 18, Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code

The 25th August 1873 —Baboo Sreenath Dutt, Moonsiff of Bood Bood, District East Burdwan for two months, from the 1st of October next, under Section 18, Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code

Baboo Nilmadhub Mookerjee L L, Moonsiff of Rungunneah, District Chittagong for one month, from the 24th September next, under Section 18, Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code

Moulvie Dadar Buksh Additional Moonsiff of Begoozerai District Bhaugulpore from 7th September to 23rd October next, *without pay* under Section 9, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code

Baboo Denesh Chundra Roy B L Moonsiff of Burrisal, District Backergunge, for twenty eight days, from 21st September next, under Section 18, Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code

Moulvie Mahomed Natiq Moonsiff of Nowada, District Gya from 21st September to 23rd October next, under Section 18, Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code

Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Sein, Sudder Moonsiff of Mymensing, from 21st September to 23rd October next, under Section 18, Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code

Baboo Joygopal Bose, Moonsiff of Panchpookeria District Tipperah, for one month and three days, from 21st September next, under Section 18, Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code

Moulvie Husmutoolah, Moonsiff of Amurgong, District Tipperah, for three months, from 21st September next, under Section 18, Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code

TRANSFER OF MOONSIFF

The 23rd August 1873 —Baboo Anund Kumar Sarvadhicari Moonsiff of Ranaghat, District Nuddea, to officiate as Moonsiff of Gangarampore, District Dinagepore, during the deputation of Baboo Promothonath Mookerjee, L L, or until further orders

By order, &c ,

High Court, the 26th August 1873.

W M SOUTTAR,
Registrar,

Circular Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal

No 12

Dated Calcutta, the 15th July 1873

All District Judges and Judicial Commissioners are reminded* that the Quarterly Statements of Civil work (A, B, and C) are not intended to show the work of individual officers, but are merely returns of the state of business of the several Courts and officers' names therefore need not be given

HIGH COURT &c
CIVIL SIDE
Present

The Hon ble LOUIS S JACKSON
One of the Judges of the Court

2 The information will however continue to be collected by the Judges with a view to their yearly reports on the character, qualifications, and merits of their subordinates

By order of the High Court,

W M SOUTTAR,
Registrar

No 7

Dated Calcutta, the 30th July 1873

HIGH COURT
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
Criminal

The correspondence reproduced below is forwarded for the information and guidance of Sessions Judges and Magistrates

By order of the High Court,

W M SOUTTAR
Registrar

Extract (paragraphs 1, 2 and 3) from a letter from the Officiating Additional Sessions Judge of ——— No 162 dated 10th July 1873

(1) In all criminal cases which come before me from Native Deputy Magistrates, I find that while all the witnesses depositions are written by the Deputy Magistrates with their own hands directly the confession of a prisoner has to be recorded the Magistrate allows a Mohurrir to write it and contents himself with making English notes of the substance of the confession though it is needless to remark that the importance of having an accurate record of the statement made is far the greater with respect to confessions

(2) I wrote six months ago to the Magistrate of ——— on the subject a letter, a copy of which I enclose but I do not find that any attention is paid to it and the matter has just been prominently brought to my notice at the recent Sessions at ——— when a Deputy Magistrate admitted before me when I examined him about a confession recorded in his presence, that he allowed the Police Officer who had brought in the man, to be present while the confession was recorded by a Mohurrir and to suggest questions to be put to the confessing prisoner

(3) I asked the Deputy Magistrate why he had not written the confession himself He said that the law did not make it compulsory on him to do so

From W M SOUTTAR Esq, Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to the Officiating Additional Sessions Judge of ——— No 1047, dated Calcutta, the 30th July 1873

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 162, dated 10th instant, in which you suggest the issue of instructions with a view to secure the recording of confessions by Magistrates with their own hands

2 I am to observe in reply that the Court are unable to take away by order a discretion which the law (Section 346 (Criminal Procedure Code) allows a Magistrate for this matter does not come within Section 335 But they agree with you that it is not proper to allow the Police Officer, who brought the prisoner, to be present while the confession is being recorded by a Mohurrir, and to suggest questions to be put to the confessing prisoner The Court would not be much inclined to attach weight to a confession obtained under such circumstances though the confession might be admissible but the course taken suggests that the Deputy Magistrate was not really conducting the inquiry himself

No 17

Dated Calcutta, the 2nd August 1873

A question having been raised as to whether there should be any refund, and, if so, how it should be effected, of the value of court fee stamps filed on account of process which are not eventually issued, and of postage labels put in on account of letters which have not been despatched, the High Court is pleased to prescribe, for general

HIGH COURT
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
Civil

adoption by all Civil authorities subject to it, the course indicated below as obviating the necessity for any refund at all

2 As regards stamps furnished by parties for processes, the Court directs that when the stamps are put in, as they ought to be with an application for process, the process shall be prepared and the stamp affixed to it and immediately punched leaving the party to issue it or not as he thinks fit. Postage labels ought not to be received unless and until the party desires that the process should be actually transmitted by post, and in that case the process shall be so transmitted

By order of the High Court,
W M SOUTTAR,
Registrar

No 18

Dated Calcutta, the 4th August 1873

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant Governor having approved of the Registrar of the High Court being relieved of the duty of checking contingent bills of Small Cause Courts and of the audit for these, as it is for all other Courts of inferior rank being entrusted to District Judges, the Court is pleased to direct that all bills for travelling allowance

stationery charges and other contingent expenditure incurred by the Courts of Small Causes in a District be submitted in future to the Judge of that District, instead of, as heretofore, to the High Court

2 At the desire of the Lieutenant Governor the Court will however continue to retain, for the present, the control of the general expenditure on account of contingent charges of Small Cause Courts and it is accordingly directed that Small Cause Court Judges apply, *before the beginning of each official year* for general sanction to the scale of contingent expenditure estimated for with a view to the preparation of the Budget for the year. The scale in question must be submitted for the approval of the Court, in time for check and control being exercised upon it before it is included in the Budget

3 A copy of the scale in each case after it has received the sanction of the Financial Department in the Budget will be forwarded by the Accountant General for the information and guidance of the District Judge within whose District the Small Cause Courts to which it relates are situated

4 The present instructions supersede as far as Small Cause Courts are concerned, the orders contained in the Circular Orders specified on the margin, to which nevertheless the attention of District Judges is drawn as giving information regarding the system under which the Court has heretofore audited the contingent

bills in question, which it will henceforward be their duty to countersign and pass

By order of the High Court,
W M SOUTTAR,
Registrar

NOTIFICATION

UNDER Section 14 Act I of 1863 notice is hereby given that subject to the orders of Government, the Judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Kishnaghur, Meharpore and Rana ghat, will during the month of September 1873, hold sittings in the different Courts on the dates mentioned below —

In the Kishnaghur Court	1st to 10th September 1873
In the Meharpore Court	11th to 13th idem
In the Ranaghat Court	16th to 20th idem

KISHNAGHUR SMALL CAUSE COURT, the 12th August 1873 J S BELL, *Offg Judge*

TREASURY NOTICES

UNCOVENANTED Deputy Collector Baboo Taruck Nath Mullick has been placed in charge of the 24 Pergunnahs Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries

COMMR'S OFFICE, PRESY DIVN, CALCUTTA,
The 15th August 1873

H ULICK BROWNE, *Commissioner*

MR E MONEY, Uncovenanted Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the treasury at Monghyr, and has been authorized to draw bills on all other treasuries

BANGALORE, the 22nd August 1873.

G N BARLOW, *Offg Commissioner*

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

NOTICE

THE University Examinations in Arts of 1873 74 will be held on the under mentioned dates —

Entrance Examination and First Examination in Arts on Monday, the 1st December, and following days

B A Examination on Monday, the 29th December, and following days

Applications from candidates for admission to the Entrance and First Arts Examinations must be lodged with the Registrar before the 1st November

Applications from candidates for admission to the B A Examination must be lodged with the Registrar before the 2nd December —By order of the Vice Chancellor

SENATE HOUSE, the 10th July 1873

W G WILLSON, *Offg Registrar*

RULES FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR SURVEY TEACHERSHIPS

1 AN examination of candidates for certificates of qualification for employment as survey teachers will be held at the Presidency College, and at such other stations as the Director of Public Instruction may appoint on the first Monday in February and August

2 Candidates desirous of appearing at the examination must give notice to the Principal of the Presidency College of their intention one month before the date fixed for the examination, and they must state at the same time in what language they wish to be examined

3 Each candidate for examination in English must forward with his application a fee of Rs 4 and each candidate for examination in a vernacular language must forward with his application a fee of Rs 2

4 A paper of questions will be given in each of the following subjects —

I *Surveying* —Including surveying by chain only compass and chain and by the plane table

II *Mensuration*—Of lines surfaces, and solids

III *Drawing* —Geometrical construction of figures, scales, plans, elevations, and sections of simple buildings or bridges

Each candidate will also be required to make a survey of a piece of ground to be selected by the officer in charge of the examination or by some person or persons appointed for the purpose by the Commissioner of the Division This survey should be executed with the chain and compass, and should be of such extent as to occupy not less than three hours, during which time the persons in charge of this part of the examination should be present on the ground

The field book on the completion of the survey will be given to the officer in charge of the examination and it will be plotted in his presence as soon as the work of plotting is finished, the field book and plan will be at once despatched to the Principal of the Presidency College.

5 The paper examination will take place on the same day all over Bengal It is not necessary that the surveys should take place at the time of the paper examination but they ought not to be delayed more than a month after the paper examination

6 Full marks for each of the papers will be 100 and for the practical surveying 200 and in order to pass, a candidate must obtain half marks in each branch

FORT WILLIAM the 20th August 1873

W S ATKINSON, *Director of Public Instruction*

NOTIFICATION

PRELIMINARY examination of Candidates for Junior Scholarships from the Patna Division

With reference to the Government Resolution of 5th October 1872, regarding the award of Scholarships, an examination of Candidates for junior Scholarships will be held on Monday and Tuesday, the 22nd and 23rd of September 1873, at the following places in the Patna Division —

- 1 Patna Collegiate School
- 2 Gya Zillah School
- 3 Arrah Zillah School
- 4 Mozufferpoor Zillah School
- 5 Chuprah Zillah School

The subjects of the examination are —

- 1 Physical Geography, 1st day
- 2 Drawing and Surveying, 2nd day

The Committee for conducting the examination will consist of the Vice President of the District Education Committee, the Deputy Inspector of School the Civil Surgeon, and one more European, and one or two more Native officials whom the Magistrate may select.

The Secretary to the District Committee will make all the necessary arrangements for conducting the examination.

The following gentlemen are to be the Examiners, and they will set papers in the subjects mentioned against their names —

Mr J K Rogers Physical Geography

Mr J Macnamara, Drawing and Surveying

Application for admission with certificates from their masters regarding the specimens of their surveying work and drawing and the prescribed fee of Rs 1 should be lodged by Candidates with the Secretary, District Education Committee, at least fifteen days before the Examination

PATNA COMMR'S OFFICE the 6th August 1873

S C BAYLEY, *Offg Commissioner*

NOTIFICATION

It is hereby notified that the examination in Physical Geography Drawing, and Surveying in the Rajshahye Division will take place on the 9th and 10th of October instead of on 1st and 2nd of that month as previously notified on the 3rd of July last.

The places fixed for the examination and the other conditions remain as before.

COMMR'S OFFICE, RAJSHAHYE DIVN, the 19th August 1873

E W MOLONY, *Commissioner*

ECOLESIASTICAL

The Reverend Harry James Allardice, Minister has been appointed a Surrogate in this Diocese for granting episcopal licenses of marriage

CALCUTTA the 25th August 1873 R LEYCESIER UPTON *Offg Registrar and Secretary*

OPIUM NOTIFICATION

No 620B

NOTICE is hereby given that the ninth Sale of Opium the provision of 1871 72, will be held at the Government Opium Sale room No 2 Bankshall Street, on Thursday, the 4th September 1873, at 11 A M and will comprise 3,500 Chests, viz —

	Chests
Behar Opium	2,125
Benares „	1,375
Total	3 500

2 The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 8th November 1872, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazette*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue

3 The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 9th and 19th September respectively that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale room will be received after 4 P M of Tuesday, the 9th September 1873, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P M of Friday, the 19th September 1873

4 In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below The Member in Charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so

DATES	Behar about Chests	Benares about Chests	Total about Chests
On or about Thursday, 9th Oct 1873	2 125	1,375	3,500
On or about Thursday, 6th Nov „	2,125	1,375	3,500
On or about Thursday 4th Dec „	2 125	1,375	3,500
Total	6,375	4,125	10,500

By order of the Member in Charge,

BOARD OF REVENUE, FORT WILLIAM, the 29th July 1873

T B LANE, *Secretary*

STATEMENT showing the quantity of Salt in store available for Exportation on Private Trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the undermentioned Districts

Name of District	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade	Quantity remaining in store actually available for export on 1st June 1873	REMARKS
Ganjam	Bavanapadu at the Nowpadah Salt Pans	Indian Mds 50,000	
Godavery	Coconada	50 000	
Kistna	Nizampatam	42 000	
Chingleput	Madras		
	Tnnore	41,980	
	Covelong		
Tanjore	Negapatam		
	Katmavadv		
	Total	183,980	

N.B.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rates specified in the Notifications dated 21st March 1868 and 22nd April 1868 published in G. O. No. 737 and 678 dated 24th March 1868 and 27th April 1868.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE Madras the 29th July 1873

F. STOKES Acting Sub Secretary

PUBLISHED for general information

By order of the Member in Charge

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., Fort William, the 22nd August 1873

T. B. LANE, Secretary

Statement showing the importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on the River Hooghly, subject to Customs Duty on the 16th August 1873

	Government (olahs)	Private (olahs)	Afloat	Total
	Mds	Md	Mds	Mds
Liverpool Punga	1,037 449½		140,612½	1,178 062
French Kurkutch	10 709			10 709
Italian "	11 709½			11,709½
Bombay "	166 684		21 713	188,427
Madras	14 328		19,057	33,885
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch and Muscat Rock	258,584		41 966	300,554
Total	1,499,468½		223,378½	1,722,846½

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

J. A. CRAWFORD, Collector of Customs

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, the 20th August 1873

Sheriff's Office, the 12th August 1873

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighth Criminal Sessions of the year 1873, of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court house, in the Town of Calcutta, on Thursday, the eleventh day of September next, at 11 o'clock in the fore

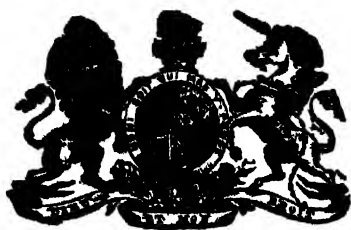
noon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session & then and there to prosecute

T M ROBINSON, *Sheriff*.

সরিক আকিস সন ১৮৭৩ সাল ১২ আগষ্ট ।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উলিয়ম হুর্নের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের কৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য অন্য আগামি সন ১৮৭৩ সালের ১১ সেপ্টেম্বর রুহস্‌সাতিবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যোগ্যত্ব সেশিয়ন্‌মেনের কায্য শেষ না হইতেই উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত হবে সন ১৮৭৩ সালের অষ্টম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ন্‌ বসিবেক এবং এতদ্বারায় প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিকক্ষে কৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহার উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিবা মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি তারিখ ১২ আগষ্ট সন ১৮৭৩ ।

T M ROBINSON, *Sheriff*



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1873

PART II

Advertisements

[N B—Advertisements Notices &c intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette cannot be received after Noon on Monday]

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of lands no longer required by the Government situated in the district of Beerbhoom, will be put up to sale at the Railway Deputy Collector's Office at Cynthea adjoining the East Indian Railway Station at 11 A.M., on Monday, the 1st day of September 1870 corresponding with 17th Bhaddur 1280 F.S.

The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions—

1st—If the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rs 100 the whole amount to be paid down at once

2nd—If the amount of purchase money exceeds Rs 100 one fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale reckoning the day of sale as one or if that day be a close holiday then by noon of the first succeeding office day the sale to be cancelled the sum deposited being forfeited to Government and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

3rd—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders

4th—The purchasers shall be put in possession on receipt of the orders of the Collector confirming the sales. But such possession shall be liable to be disturbed in case the final sanction of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge should not be accorded to the proceedings.

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of miles in which the plot is situated on which the plot is situated	Area in Bighas and Annas	Area in Acres and Roods	Area in Acres and Roods	Common front and back of lot	Boundaries of lot
1	Beerbhoom	Pergunnah Shoo pore Mouzah Obeerampore	96 & 97 West	13 8 15	4 1 3	Occupied by a pathway	Commences on 1 285 feet	North—By a pathway South—By land retained permanently by the Railway Company East—By the Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
2	ditto	ditto	96 & 97 East	15 0 0	4 3 34	ditto	ditto	North—By the pathway common to lot No 4 South—Land retained permanently by the Railway Company East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
3	ditto	Pergunnah Shoo pore Mouzah Obeerampore and Rajulpore	97 West	16 12 7	5 0 28		Commences on 1 285 feet	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 5 South—By the pathway common to lot No 1 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
4	ditto	ditto	97 East	17 9 0	5 0 17		ditto	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 6 South—Pathway common to lot No 3 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing

Consecutive Lot Number	Zilal	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of miles in which the lot is situated	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in bighas and aers				Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot
					B	C	Ch	A R P	Reasons for exclusion	A R P		
5	Beerbhoom	Pergunnah Shoopore Mouzah Narainpore	97	West	18	11	0	6 0 21			Commences on 2 655 feet of the 97th mile and terminates on 4 020 feet of the same.	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 7 South—By the northern boundary of lot No 3 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
6	ditto	ditto	97	East	19	6	0	6 1 1			ditto ditto	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 8 South—Northern boundary of lot No 4 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
7	ditto	ditto	97	West	17	19	6	0 3 31			Commences on 4 020 feet of the 97th mile and terminates at the end of the same as per plan	North—By end of mile 97 as per plan South—Northern boundary of lot No 5 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
8	ditto	ditto	97	East	18	8	4	6 0 11			ditto ditto	North—By end of mile 97 as per plan South—Northern boundary of lot No 6 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
9	ditto	Pergunnah Shoopore Mouzah Bolepore	98	West	18	17	9	6 0 30			Commences on 98th mile as per plan and terminates at 1 270 feet of the same	North—By a road to Scory South—End of mile 97 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
10	ditto	ditto	98	East	18	3	1	6 0 0			ditto ditto	North—By a road to Scory South—End of mile 97 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
11	ditto	ditto	98	West	17	13	11	3 1			Commences on 1 170 feet of mile No 98 as per plan and terminates on 635 feet of the same	North—Partly by southern boundary of lot No 13, and partly by zemindaree land South—Road to Scory common to lots 9 and 11 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
12	ditto	ditto	98	East	17	0	11	6 2 1			ditto ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 14 South—Road to Scory East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
13	ditto	ditto	98	West	8	9	0	3 8			Commences on 63 feet of mile No 98 as per plan and terminates at 4 135 feet of the same	North—Partly by southern boundary of lot No 16 and partly by a tank South—By the northern boundary of lot No 11 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
14	ditto	ditto	98	East	19	16	13	6 2 0			ditto ditto	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 16 South—Northern boundary of lot No 12 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
15	ditto	ditto	98	West	0	1	0	0			Commences on 4 135 feet of mile No 98 and terminates at end of the same as per plan	North—By end of mile 98 as per plan South—Northern boundary of lot No 13 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
16	ditto	ditto	98	East	9	13	6	3 0 1			Commences on 4 135 feet of mile 98 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 98 as per plan South—Northern boundary of lot No 14 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
17	ditto	ditto	99	West	3	14	2	1 0 16			Commences at mile 99 and terminates on the permanent boundary of Station Bolepore	North—By boundary of Station Bolepore South—End of mile 98 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
18	ditto	ditto	99	East	0	7	3	0 3			Commences at mile 99 as per plan and terminates on the boundary of Station Bolepore	North—Boundary of Station Bolepore South—End of mile 98 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of miles in which the land is situated	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in Bighas and acres		Land excluded from sale from each lot.		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot
					B C Ch	A R P	Reasons for exclusion	A R P		
19	Beerbhoom	Pergunnah Sanbhoom Mouzah Bolepore.	99	West	4 1 7	1 1 16			Commences at boundary of Bolepore Station and terminates at the compound of Railway Inspector's Bungalow	North—By the compound of Railway Inspector's Bungalow South—Boundary of Bolepore Station East—It always being West—Zemindaree land
20	ditto	ditto	99	East	5 19 2	1 3 35			Commences at boundary of Bolepore Station and terminates on 4130 feet of mile 99 as per plan	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 22 South—Boundary of Station Bolepore East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
21	ditto	ditto	99	West	2 14 8	0 3 24			Commences on 4130 feet of mile 99 as per plan and terminates at end of the same	North—End of mile 99 as per plan South—By the compound of a house the property of a private person East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
22	ditto	ditto	99	East	2 14 8	0 3 24			ditto	North—End of mile 99 as per plan South—Northern boundary of lot No 20 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
23	ditto	Pergunnah Sanbhoom Mouzahs Bolepore and Koosumoodanpore	100	West	4 3 10	1 1 21			Commences at end of mile No 99 and terminates 1354 feet of mile 100 as per plan	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 25 South—End of mile 99 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
24	ditto	Pergunnah Sanbhoom Mouzahs Koosumoodanpore and Bolepore.	100	East	4 3 10	1 1 21			Commences at end of mile No 99 and terminates on 1354 feet of mile 100	North—Southern boundary of lot No 26 South—End of mile 99 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
25	ditto	Pergunnah Sanbhoom and Barbuk Singh Mouzahs Koosumoodanpore and Taltoria	100	West	6 0 13	2 0 0			Commences on 1354 feet of mile 100 as per plan and terminates on 2698 feet of the same	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 27 South—Northern boundary of lot No 23 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
26	ditto	ditto	100	East	6 0 13	2 0 0			ditto	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 28 South—By the northern boundary of lot No 24 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
27	ditto	Pergunnah Sanbhoom and Barbuk Singh Mouzah Taltoria.	100	West	0 9 8	3 0 21			Commences on 2698 feet of mile 100 as per plan and terminates on 4042 feet of the same	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 29 South—By the northern boundary of lot No 25 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
28	ditto	Pergunnah Barbuk Singh Mouzah Taltoria	100	East	0 9 8	3 0 21			ditto	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 30 South—Northern boundary of lot No 26 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
29	ditto	ditto	100	West	0 10 15	3 0 38			Commences on 4042 feet of mile 100 as per plan and terminates at end of mile	North—By end of mile 100 as per plan South—Northern boundary of lot No 27 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
30	ditto	ditto	100	East	0 13 1	3 0 31			ditto	North—By end of mile 100 as per plan. South—Northern boundary of lot No 28 East—Zemindaree land. West—Railway fencing
31	ditto	ditto	100	West	13 11 6	4 0 20			Commences at end of mile 100 as per plan and terminates on 1376 feet of mile 101	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 33 South—End of mile 100 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
32	ditto	ditto	101	East	12 5 14	4 0 11			ditto	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 34 South—End of mile 100 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
33	ditto	ditto	101	West	11 12 9	3 0 10			Commences on 1376 feet of mile 101 as per plan and terminates on 2752 feet of the same.	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 35 South—By the northern boundary of lot No 31 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land.

Consecutive Lot Number	Hill	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of the lot in which the land is situated	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in bighas and ares		Land excluded from sale from each lot.		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot						
					B	C	Ch	A			R	P	Reasons for exclusion	A	R	P
34	Bellho	Ishah Baruk Sah Mouzah Titoria	101	East	11	12	9	3	3	10			Commences on 1376 feet of mile 101 as per plan and terminates on 3753 feet of the same.	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 78 South—By the northern boundary of lot No 3 of the same.		
35	ditto	ditto	101	West	8	18	0	2	3	31			Commences on 2703 feet of mile 101 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 101 as per plan South—Northern boundary of lot No 33 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land		
36	ditto	ditto	101	East	8	0	4	2	3	8			ditto	North—By end of mile 101 as per plan South—Northern boundary of lot No 34 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing		
37	ditto	ditto	102	West	9	19	8	3	1	8			Commences at end of mile 101 and terminates on 1350 feet of mile 102 as per plan	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 39 South—End of mile 101 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land		
38	ditto	ditto	102	East	10	0	7	3	1	10			Commences at end of mile 101 as per plan and terminates on 1300 feet of mile 102	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 40 South—End of mile 101 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing		
39	ditto	ditto	102	West	13	14	5	4	2	5			Commences on 1350 feet of mile 102 as per plan and terminates on 630 feet of the same	North—By a village road South—Northern boundary of lot No 37 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land		
40	ditto	ditto	102	East	14	11	8	4	3	11			ditto	North—By a village road South—By the northern boundary of lot No 38 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing		
41	ditto	ditto	102	West	13	14	7	4	2	6	Occupied by a pathway	0	1	30	Commences on 940 feet of mile 102 as per plan and terminates on 130 feet of the same	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 43 South—By village road East—Railway fencing West—partly by village road and partly by zemindaree land
42	ditto	ditto	102	East	14	18	2	4	7	30	ditto	0	0	14	Commences on 650 feet of mile 102 and terminates on 3780 feet of the same as per plan	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 44 South—By a village road East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
43	ditto	ditto	102	West	15	0	4	0	0	0			Commences on 3730 feet of mile 102 as per plan and terminates on 4730 feet of the same	North—By Railway permanent land South—Northern boundary of lot No 41 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land		
44	ditto	ditto	102	East	15	9	4	5	0	18			ditto	North—By Railway permanent land South—By the northern boundary of lot No 40 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing		
45	ditto	Pergunnah Baruk Sah Mouzah Titoria	103	West	39	18	12	13	0	31	Occupied by a Nullah	4	0	0	Commences on the permanent boundary of Railway land opposite the west facing of the Cossai bridge and extends in a curve on either side of the new channel up to the old	North and South—By zemindaree lands East—Railway permanent lands West—Old channel of the Cossai Nullah
46	ditto	ditto	103	East	18	4	5	6	0	3	ditto	4	0	0	Situate on the east of the Railway permanent land facing the Cossai Nullah	North and East—Zemindaree lands South—Old bed of the Cossai Nullah West—Railway permanent lands
47	ditto	Pergunnah Baruk Sah Mouzah Titoria	103	West	14	2	5	4	3	27			Commences on 1535 feet of mile 103 as per plan and terminates on 3100 feet of the same	North—By permanent Railway lands South—Ditto ditto East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land		
48	ditto	ditto	103	East	13	0	0	4	1	8			ditto	North—By permanent Railway lands South—Ditto ditto East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing		

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of miles in which the land is situated	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in bighas and acres					Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of the lot	Boundaries of lot			
					B	C	Ch	A	R	P	Reason for exclusion			A	R	I
40	Bearbloom	Pergunnah Barbale Mouzah Gopinathpore	104	West	3	6	6	1	0	16			Commences on 1860 feet of mile 104 as per plan and terminates on 840 feet of the same	North—By permanent Railway land South—Ditto East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—By permanent Railway land South—Ditto East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing		
50	ditto	ditto	104	East	3	8	6	1	0	21			ditto	North—By permanent Railway land South—Ditto East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing		
51	ditto	Pergunnah Allnugger Mouzah Kabirpore and Cawpore	106	West	8	15	8	2	3	30			Commences on 360 feet of mile 106 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—End of mile 106 as per plan South—Railway level crossing East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—End of mile 106 as per plan South—Railway level crossing		
52	ditto	ditto	106	East	8	15	8	2	3	23			ditto	North—End of mile 106 as per plan South—Railway level crossing East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing		
53	ditto	Pergunnah Burkhoonda Mouzah Domoiah and Kurroonshur	107	West	6	14	0	2	0	35			Commences on 9570 feet of mile 107 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—End of mile 107 as per plan South—Railway level crossing East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—End of mile 107 as per plan South—Railway level crossing		
54	ditto	ditto	107	East	6	3	3	2	0	6			ditto	North—End of mile 107 as per plan South—Railway level crossing East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing		
55	ditto	Pergunnah Allnugger Mouzah Kurroonshur	108	West	8	3	9	2	2	33			Commences at the end of mile 107 and terminates on 1960 feet of mile 108 as per plan	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 57 South—End of mile 107 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—By the southern boundary of lot No 58 South—End of mile 107 as per plan		
56	ditto	ditto	108	East	7	18	0	2	2	18			ditto	East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing North—By the southern boundary of lot No 59 South—By the northern boundary of lot No 56 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—Southern boundary of lot No 60 South—Northern boundary of lot No 56		
57	ditto	ditto	108	West	11	6	0	3	2	38			Commences on 1950 feet of mile 108 and terminates on 2890 feet of the same as per plan	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 59 South—By the northern boundary of lot No 56 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—Southern boundary of lot No 60 South—Northern boundary of lot No 56		
58	ditto	ditto	108	East	11	2	3	3	2	28			ditto	East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing North—By the southern boundary of lot No 59 South—By the northern boundary of lot No 56 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—Southern boundary of lot No 60 South—Northern boundary of lot No 56		
59	ditto	ditto	108	West	9	14	13	3	0	35			Commences on 2890 feet of mile 108 and terminates on 380 feet of the same as per plan	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 59 South—By the northern boundary of lot No 56 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—Southern boundary of lot No 60 South—Northern boundary of lot No 56		
60	ditto	Pergunnah Allnugger Mouzah Kurroonshur and Seeco	108	East	10	6	11	3	1	26			ditto	East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing North—By the southern boundary of lot No 59 South—By the northern boundary of lot No 56 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—Southern boundary of lot No 60 South—Northern boundary of lot No 56		
61	ditto	Pergunnah Allnugger Mouzah Kurroonshur	108 109	West	17	12	8	15	2	39	Occupied by Nullah	4	1	3	Commences on the permanent boundary of the Railway land opposite the west facing of Buckesur Bridge and extends in a curve on either side of the new channel up to the old	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 59 South—By the northern boundary of lot No 56 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—Southern boundary of lot No 60 South—Northern boundary of lot No 56
62	ditto	ditto	108 109	East	25	13	12	8	2	12	ditto	1	0	35	Situate on the east of the Railway permanent lands opposite the east facing of the Buckesur Bridge	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 59 South—By the northern boundary of lot No 56 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land North—Southern boundary of lot No 60 South—Northern boundary of lot No 56
63	ditto	Pergunnah Allnugger Mouzah Kurroonshur and Tikedah	109	West	21	17	4	7	0	37			Commences on 450 feet of mile 109 and terminates on 2010 feet of the same as per plan	North—Southern boundary of lot No 65 South—Northern boundary of lot No 61 East—Railway permanent lands West—Zemindaree land		

Consecutive Lot Number	Zilla	Legal and Mah	Number of miles which the land is situated	Situated in which of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in bigha and acre		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot
					B C Ch	A R I	Reasons or exclusion	A R P		
64	Bee bloom	Parganah Allnuggur Mouzah Krimlur & Likedah	109	East	10 1 7	3 1 13			Commences on 1000 feet of mile 109 and terminates on 1985 feet of mile 109 as per plan	North—Relinquished Railway Class land purchased by a private individual South—Zemindaree land East—Ditto West—Railway permanent land
65	ditto	Parganah Mouzah Tkedh	109	West	12 8 13	4 0 18			Commences on 2010 feet of mile 109 and terminates on 3410 feet of the same as per plan	North—By the southern boundary of lot No 67 South—Partly by the northern boundary of lot No 65 and partly by permanent Railway land East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
66	ditto	ditto	100	East	12 13 0	1 0 29			ditto	North—Southern boundary of lot No 68. South—By permanent Railway land East—Partly by relinquished Railway Class land sold by Government and partly by private land West—Railway fencing
67	ditto	Parganah Mouzah Likedah and Koonjatra	109	West	7 12 12	2 1			Commences on 3410 feet of mile 109 and terminates at the end of the mile as per plan	North—By end of mile 109 as per plan South—By the northern boundary of lot No 65 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
68	ditto	ditto	109	East	7 12 1	2 2 4			ditto	North—By end of mile 109 as per plan South—By the northern boundary of lot No 66 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
69	ditto	Parganah Mouzah Koonjatra	110	West	15 0	1 3 04			Commences at the end of mile 109 as per plan and terminates at 2165 feet of mile 110 as per plan	North—By permanent Railway land South—By end of mile 109 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
70	ditto	ditto	110	East	5 15 0	1 3 4			ditto	North—By permanent Railway land South—By end of mile 109 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
71	ditto	Parganah Mouzah Alnodjor & Shabpore	111	West	10 0 2	5 1 23			Commences on 2770 feet of mile 111 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 111 as per plan South—Boundary of Ahmoodpore station land East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
72	ditto	ditto	111	East	14 4 1	1 3 33			Commences on 2845 feet of mile 111 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 111 as per plan South—Boundary of Ahmoodpore station land East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
73	ditto	Parganah Mouzah Shabpore	112	West	8 17 7	2 3 20	Occupied by railway	0 0 3	Commences at the end of mile 111 as per plan and terminates on 2725 feet of mile 112 as per plan	North—By southern boundary of lot No 75 South—By end of mile 111 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
74	ditto	ditto	112	East	5 18 7	1 3 31	ditto	1 1 0	ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 76 South—By end of mile 111 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—By a public road
75	ditto	ditto	112	West	11 9 0	3 3 0			Commences on 2725 feet of mile 112 as per plan and terminates on 3865 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No 77 South—By northern boundary of lot No 73 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
76	ditto	Parganah Mouzah Bellah	112	East	18 10 0	6 0 19	Occupied by Nullah	1 0 0	ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 78 South—Partly by northern boundary of lot No 74, and partly by zemindaree land East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing

C Serial v be	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of miles in which the land is situated	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in bigha and acre		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot.	Boundaries of lot
					B C Ch	A R P	Reason for exclusion	A R P		
77	Boerbhoom	Pergunnah Fultipore Mouzah Belliah	112	West	13 4 7	4 1 19	Occupied by Nullah	1 3 0	Commences on 3865 feet of mile 112 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 112 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot N 76 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindare land North—By end of mile 112 as per plan
78	ditto	ditto	112	East	10 14 4	3 2 7			ditto	South—By northern boundary of lot No 70 East—Zemindare land West—Railway fencing North—Railway level
79	ditto	Pergunnah Fultipore Mouzah Belliah and Cugus	112	West	9 4 0	3 0 7			Commences at the end of mile 112 and terminates at 4370 feet of mile 113 as per plan	North—By end of mile 112 as per plan South—By end of mile 112 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindare land North—Railway level
80	ditto	Pergunnah Morasari Mouzah Belliah and Cugus	113	East	9 8 0	3 0 17			ditto	South—By end of mile 112 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindare land North—Railway level
81	ditto	Pergunnah Morasari Mouzah Cugus and Am pachack	114	West	3 14 1	1 0 36			Commences on 3560 feet of mile 114 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—End of mile 114 as per plan South—Permanent Railway level
82	ditto	ditto	114	East	3 14 1	1 0 36			ditto	East—Railway fencing West—Zemindare land North—End of mile 114 as per plan South—Permanent Railway level
83	ditto	Pergunnah Morasari Mouzah Hongbaug and Nua	115	West	8 3 8	2 3 3			Commences at the end of mile 114 and terminates at the end of mile 115	North—End of mile 115 as per plan South—End of mile 114 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindare land North—End of mile 115 as per plan
84	ditto	ditto	115	East	8 3 8	2 2 33			ditto	South—End of mile 114 as per plan East—Zemindare land West—Railway fencing North—End of mile 115 as per plan
85	ditto	Pergunnah Shabg Molesur Mouzah Me da and Chalkajara	116	West	6 2 15	2 2 31			Commences at the end of mile 116 as per plan and terminates at 1355 feet of mile 116 as per plan	North—By southern boundary of lot No 87 South—By end of mile 116 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindare land North—By southern boundary of lot No 88 South—End of mile 116 as per plan
86	ditto	ditto	116	East	8 11 8	2 3 14			ditto	East—Zemindare land West—Railway fencing North—By southern boundary of lot No 89 South—By southern boundary of lot No 88 East—Zemindare land West—Railway fencing
87	ditto	Pergunnah Shabg Molesur Mouzah Chalkajara	116	West	10 6 11	3 1 27			Commences at 1355 feet of mile 116 as per plan and terminates at 2710 feet of mile 116 as per plan	North—By southern boundary of lot No 89 South—By southern boundary of lot No 86 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindare land North—By southern boundary of lot No 90 South—By southern boundary of lot No 88 East—Zemindare land West—Railway fencing
88	ditto	ditto	116	East	10 7 11	3 1 29			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 89 South—By southern boundary of lot No 86 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindare land North—By southern boundary of lot No 90 South—By southern boundary of lot No 88 East—Zemindare land West—Railway fencing
89	ditto	Pergunnah Shabg Molesur Mouzah Chalkajara	116	West	11 0 0	3 2 2			Commences on 2710 feet of mile 116 as per plan and terminates at 4065 feet of mile 116 as per plan	North—By southern boundary of lot No 89 South—By southern boundary of lot No 87 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindare land North—By southern boundary of lot No 92 South—By southern boundary of lot No 88 East—Zemindare land West—Railway fencing
90	ditto	ditto	116	East	11 0 0	3 2 22			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 89 South—By southern boundary of lot No 88 East—Zemindare land West—Railway fencing North—By southern boundary of lot No 92 South—By southern boundary of lot No 88 East—Zemindare land West—Railway fencing
91	ditto	ditto	116	West	3 11 7	4 0 20			Commences on 4065 feet of mile 116 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No 89 South—By southern boundary of lot No 89 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindare land

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah	Tegm and M	Number of nil nwl l t t d	Situation of lot with reference to Railway	Approximate area of lot in bighas and acres		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot
					B C Ch	A R I	Reason for exclusion	A R P		
9	Beerbhoom	Pergunnah Shabg Moless Mouah Chukrapansee	116	East	3 10 6	1 0 28			Commences on 4065 feet of mile 116 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 116 as per plan South—By right boundary of lot No 90 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
93	ditto	Pergunnah Shabg Moless Mouah Koroala and rear pore	117	West	10 18 14	3 2 19			Commences at the end of mile 117 as per plan and terminates at the end of mile 117 as per plan	North—By end of mile 117 as per plan South—By end of mile 116 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
94	ditto	ditto	117	East	10 18 14	3 2 19			ditto	North—By end of mile 117 as per plan South—By end of mile 116 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
95	ditto	Pergunnah Shabg Moless Mouah Porear pore	118	West	9 3 1	3 0 6	Occupied by road	0 0 12	Commences at the end of mile 117 as per plan and terminates on 1236 feet of mile 118 as per plan	North—By end of mile 117 as per plan South—By end of mile 117 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
96	ditto	ditto	118	East	8 10 8	2 3 27	ditto	0 0 11	ditto	North—By end of mile 117 as per plan South—By end of mile 117 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
97	ditto	Pergunnah Shabg Moless Mouah Cyntheca	119	West	8 17 4	2 3 29			Commences on 670 feet of mile 119 as per plan and terminates on 1925 feet of the same	North—By end of mile 119 as per plan South—By end of mile 119 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
98	ditto	ditto	119	East	8 16 7	2 3 27			ditto	North—By end of mile 119 as per plan South—By end of mile 119 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
99	ditto	Pergunnah Shabg Moless Mouah Bhawanipore and Bagri	120	West	14 2 14	4 2 28	Occupied by road	0 0 8	Commences on 2645 feet of mile 120 as per plan and terminates on 4120 feet of the same	North—By end of mile 120 as per plan South—By end of mile 120 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
100	ditto	Pergunnah Shabg Moless Mouah Bhawanipore and Bagri	120	East	14 6 2	4 2 37	ditto	0 0 8	ditto	North—By end of mile 120 as per plan South—By end of mile 120 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
101	ditto	Pergunnah Shabg Moless Mouah Barcoon	120	West	7 13 2	2 2 8	Occupied by path	0 0 9	Commences on 4145 feet of mile 120 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 120 as per plan South—By end of mile 120 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
102	ditto	ditto	120	East	7 14 4	2 2 8	ditto	0 0 9	ditto	North—By end of mile 120 as per plan South—By end of mile 120 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
103	ditto	ditto	121	West	8 13 4	2 3 18	ditto	0 0 8	Commences at the end of mile 120 as per plan and terminates on 1350 feet of mile 121	North—By end of mile 120 as per plan South—By end of mile 120 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
104	ditto	ditto	121	East	8 18 14	2 3 33	ditto	0 0 8	ditto	North—By end of mile 120 as per plan South—By end of mile 120 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
105	ditto	ditto	121	West	8 6 6	2 3 0			Commences on 1850 feet of mile 121 as per plan and terminates on 2675 feet of the same	North—By end of mile 120 as per plan South—By end of mile 120 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land

[illegible]

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzal	Number of mile in which the land is situated	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in high and low water		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Common measurement	Boundaries of lot		
					B	C	A	R			P	Reasons for exclusion
131	Beerbhoom	Pergunnah Shabig Moleur Mouzah Doomra	125	West	6	18	10	2	1	10	Commences at the end of mile 10 1/2 as per plan of the land in 1025 feet of the land as per plan	North—By Dwarka River South—By end of mile 12 1/2 as per plan East—By railway fencing West—By Zomindare land
132	ditto	ditto	15	East	7	0	8	2	1	1	Commences at the end of mile 12 1/2 as per plan of the land in 1080 feet of the land as per plan	North—By Dwarka River South—By end of mile 1 1/2 as per plan East—By Zomindare land West—By railway fencing
133	ditto	Pergunnah Shabig Moleur Mouzah Kandiana	125	West	8	7	9			3	Commences 1370 feet of the land in 15 as per plan of the land on 2670 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No 13 South—By Dwarka River
134	ditto	ditto	125	East	7	14	0	2	2	7	ditto	East—By railway fencing West—By Zomindare land North—By Dwarka River South—By Dwarka River
135	ditto	ditto	125	West	9	1	7	3	0	0	Commences 670 feet of the land in 125 as per plan of the land at 170 feet of the same	East—By Zomindare land West—By railway fencing North—By Dwarka River South—By Dwarka River
136	ditto	ditto	15	East	8	1	8	2	3	10	ditto	East—By railway fencing West—By Zomindare land North—By Dwarka River South—By Dwarka River
137	ditto	ditto	12	West	5	7	4	1	3	4	Commences 1170 feet of the land in 11 as per plan of the land at 1170 feet of the same	East—By railway fencing West—By Zomindare land North—By Dwarka River South—By Dwarka River
138	ditto	ditto	125	East	5	8	1	1	3	8	ditto	East—By railway fencing West—By Zomindare land North—By Dwarka River South—By Dwarka River
139	ditto	ditto	125	West	6	14	0			0	Commences 125 feet of the land in 1310 feet of the land as per plan of the land at 126 as per plan	East—By railway fencing West—By Zomindare land North—By Dwarka River South—By Dwarka River
140	ditto	ditto	125	East	6	1	12	2	0	30	ditto	East—By railway fencing West—By Zomindare land North—By Dwarka River South—By Dwarka River
141	ditto	Pergunnah Moleur Mouzah Kandiana	125	West	4	18		1	2	10	Commences 1310 feet of the land in 118 as per plan of the land at 495 feet of the same	East—By railway fencing West—By Zomindare land North—By Dwarka River South—By Dwarka River
142	ditto	ditto	125	East	4	18		1	2	19	ditto	East—By railway fencing West—By Zomindare land North—By Dwarka River South—By Dwarka River
143	ditto	Pergunnah Moleur Mouzah Kurchunpore	125	West	6	12	11	3	0	30	Commences 515 feet of the land in 116 as per plan of the land at 340 feet of the same	East—By railway fencing West—By Zomindare land North—By Dwarka River South—By Dwarka River

Consecutive Lot Number	Village	Pargana and Muzah	Number of the land situated	Situated with reference to the Railway	Approximate area of the lot in bighas and ares		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot
					B C Ch	A R P	Reserve	A R P		
144	Beerbhoom	Pergana Muzah Purchase	126	East	8 18 0	2 31	Occupied Nullah	0 0 8	Commences on 2 18 feet of mile 126 as per plan and terminates on 3940 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No 146 South—By a nullah common to lot No 149 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
145	ditto	ditto	126	West	7 5 0	2 1 4	Occupied Road	0 0 5	Commences on 3940 feet of mile 16 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 16 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No 143 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land.
146	ditto	ditto	120	East	6 18 2	1 5	ditto	0 0 5	ditto	North—By end of mile 120 as per plan South—By northern boundary of lot No 144 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
147	ditto	Pergana Muzah Purchase and Bookingpore	17	West	6 8 3	2 0 10			Commences at the end of mile 16 as per plan and terminates on 1360 feet of mile 127 as per plan	North—By southern boundary of lot No 140 South—By end of mile 128 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
148	ditto	ditto	127	East	6 8 3	2 0 10			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 160 South—By end of mile 128 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
149	ditto	Pergana Muzah Purchase and Bookingpore	17	West	6 10 3	2 0 2			Commences on 1360 feet of mile 127 as per plan and terminates on 202 feet of the same as per plan	North—By southern boundary of lot No 161 South—By northern boundary of lot No 147 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
150	ditto	ditto	107	East	6 10 3	2 0 24			ditto	North—By southern boundary of lot No 16 South—By northern boundary of lot No 148 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
151	ditto	ditto	17	West	7 8 0	2 1 3			Commences on 2025 feet of mile 127 as per plan and terminates on 4075 feet of the same	North—By a village road South—By northern boundary of lot No 149 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
152	ditto	ditto	127	East	7 8 0	2 1 3			ditto	North—By a village road South—By northern boundary of lot No 160 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
153	ditto	ditto	17	West	5 18 7	1 3 8			Commences on 4100 feet of mile 127 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 12 as per plan South—By a village road common to lot No 157 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
154	ditto	ditto	17	East	5 18 2	1 3 33			Commences on 4100 feet of mile 127 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same as per plan	North—By end of mile 17 as per plan South—By a village road common to lot No 162 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
155	ditto	ditto	128	West	6 4 11	2 0 10			Commences at end of mile 17 as per plan and terminates on 1825 feet of mile 128 as per plan	North—By southern boundary of lot No 157 South—By end of mile 127 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mouzah	Number of mile in which the land is situated	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in bigha and acre		Land excluded from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot
					B C Ch	A R P	Reasons for exclusion	A R P		
156	Beerboon	Pergunnah Molarpore Mouzah Bockh pore	128	East	6 13 15	4 0 34			Commences at end of mile 127 as per plan and terminates on 132 feet of mile 128 as per plan	North—By northern boundary of lot No 158 South—By end of mile 127 as per plan East—By mid sea land West—Railway fencing
157	ditto	Pergunnah Molarpore Mouzah Mollarpore	128	West	6 8 13	2 0 21			Commences on 1325 feet of mile 128 and terminates on 1350 feet of the same as per plan	North—By northern boundary of lot No 159 South—By northern boundary of lot No 155 East—By railway fencing West—Zemindar's land
158	ditto	ditto	128	East	6 18 0	2 1 5			Commences on 1325 feet of mile 128 as per plan and terminates on 1350 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No 159 South—By northern boundary of lot No 156 East—Zemindar's land West—By railway fencing
159	ditto	Pergunnah Molarpore Mouzah Mollarpore and Mohuddeenugger	128	West	6 1 11	0 2			Commences on 650 feet of mile 128 as per plan and terminates on 3850 feet of the same	North—Railway level crossing South—By northern boundary of lot No 157 East—By railway fencing West—Zemindar's land
160	ditto	ditto	128	East	5 12 8	1 3 18			ditto	North—By railway level crossing South—By northern boundary of lot No 158 East—Zemindar's land West—By railway fencing
161	ditto	Pergunnah Molarpore Mouzah Futtehpore	129	West	12 9 14	4 0 21			Commences on 2470 feet of mile 129 as per plan and terminates on 480 feet of the same	North—By a village South—By Railway level crossing East—By railway fencing West—Zemindar's land
162	ditto	ditto	129	East	1 0 14	4 0 13			ditto	North—By a village South—By railway level crossing East—By railway fencing West—Zemindar's land
163	ditto	Pergunnah Molarpore Mouzah Futtehpore and Ouseah	129	West	5 4 8	1 37			Commences on 4800 feet of mile 129 and terminates on 1340 feet of the same as per plan	North—By end of mile 129 as per plan South—By railway level crossing East—Zemindar's land West—By railway fencing
164	ditto	ditto	129	East	5 3 14	1 2 35			ditto	North—By end of mile 129 as per plan South—By railway level crossing East—Zemindar's land West—By railway fencing
165	ditto	Pergunnah Molarpore and Noone Mouzah Omeeah	130	West	10 1 5	3 1 12			Commences at end of mile 129 as per plan and terminates on 1340 feet of the same	North—By a village South—By railway level crossing East—Zemindar's land West—By railway fencing
166	ditto	ditto	130	East	9 13 15	3 0 38			Commences at end of mile 129 and terminates on 1340 feet of the same as per plan	North—By a village South—By railway level crossing East—Zemindar's land West—By railway fencing
167	ditto	Pergunnah Molarpore and Noone, Mouzah Omeeah and Goals	130	West	10 2 1	3 1 16	Occupied Nullah	0 0 11	Commences on 1340 feet of mile 130 as per plan and terminates on 2080 feet of the same	North—By southern boundary of lot No 169 South—By northern boundary of lot No 165 East—Zemindar's land West—By railway fencing
168	ditto	ditto	130	East	10 7 3	3 1 16	ditto	0 0 11	Commences on 1340 feet of mile 130 as per plan and terminates on 2080 feet of the same as per plan	North—By southern boundary of lot No 169 South—By northern boundary of lot No 165 East—Zemindar's land West—By railway fencing

Consecutive Lot Number	Zillah	Pergunnah and Mourah	Number of miles in which the land is situated	Situated on which side of the Railway	Approximate area of lot in bigha and acre		Land excluded from sale from each lot		Commencement and termination of lot	Boundaries of lot			
					B	C	Ch	A			R	I	Reasons for exclusion.
169	Beerbhoom	Pergunnah Mol larpore and No nee Mouzah Goala	130	West	7	16	13	2	2	16	•	Commences on 2690 feet of mile 130 and termi nates on 3490 feet of the same as per plan	North—By a nullah South—By northern boundary of lot No 167 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land.
170	ditto	Pergunnah Mol larpore and Nonae Mouzaha Goala and Koo tubpore	130	East	7	3	9	2	1	20		ditto	North—By a nullah South—By northern boundary of lot No 168 East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing
171	ditto	ditto	130	West	8	4	0	2	2	34		Commences on 3530 feet of mil 130 as per plan and terminates at the end of the same	North—By end of mile 130 as per plan South—By a nullah com mon to lot No 169 East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
172	ditto	Pergunnah Mol larpore and Nonae Mouzaha Kootubpor	130	East	7	17	14	2	2	18		Commences on 3530 feet of mil 130 and termi nates at the end of the same as per plan	North—By end of mile 130 as per plan South—By a nullah com mon to lot No 170 East—Zemindaree land. West—Railway fencing
173	ditto	Pergunnah Nonae and Buelaut Mouzaha Koo tubpore	131	West	11	6	0	3		8		Commences at end of mile 130 as per plan and terminates on 2650 feet of mile 131	North—Boundary of Zillah Moorshedabad South—By end of mile 130 as per plan East—Railway fencing West—Zemindaree land
174	ditto	ditto	131	East	10	10	4	3	1	36		Commences at end of mile 130 as per plan and terminates on 2575 feet of mile 131	North—Boundary of Zillah Moorshedabad South—By end of mile 130 as per plan East—Zemindaree land West—Railway fencing

W HEYSHAM, *Offg Railway Deputy Collector*
CYNTHERRA, RAILWAY DY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 23rd July 1873

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the under mentioned estate situate in the District of Monghyr, will be put up to sale at the Monghyr Collectorate on Friday, the 19th September 1873, corresponding with 13th Asin 1281, B S

The purchasers of this estate will be subject to the following conditions —

1st — If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once

2nd — If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs 100, one fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled the sum deposited being forfeited to Government and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

3rd — The estate will be sold revenue free to the highest bidder above the upset price

Number in state ment of Govern- ment estates	Number on the district roll	Name of estate and pergunnah	Approximate area in acres	Upset price	REMARKS
			A R P	Rs A P	
112	4463	Land appertaining to Khana Sakoon at Laldoss Jamadar	0 0 16	12 0 0	
		Land appertaining to Khana Sakoon at Nandkam Jamadar situated in Inglis Barhea Pargunnah Salmabad	0 0 28		
			0 1 4		

اسٹہار نلام

ندریعہ اس کے اطلاع دیجانی ہی کہ حقیقت ملکیت سرکار بہادر محال معصلہ دہل واقع صلح مونگیر بنارہ
۱ ماہ ستمبر سنہ ۱۸۷۳ ع مطابق ۱۳ ماہ آس سنہ ۱۲۸۱ فصلے روز جمعہ کو نکھری کلکٹری صلح
مدکور نلام کٹی جائیگی

حریداران نلام باندہ سرایت مندرجہ دہل کے ہونگے

۱ اگر زمین سو روپیہ سے زائد نہ ہو تو کل زر نلامی وہ نلام کے فوراً داخل کرنا ہوگا

۲ اگر زمین سو روپیہ سے زائد ہو تو زر نلامی کا حوٹھائی حصہ اوسوب فوراً داخل کرنا ہوگا اگر
نامی روپیہ نلام کے بندرہوس روز دو بھر تک کہ اوس میں زر نلام بھی محسوب ہوگا تا کہ وہ روز تعطیل
ہوے سے اوسکے بعد حودن کچھری بھلے کہلے اوس دن کے دو بھر تک اگر نہ ادا کنا جائے تو نلام مسترد کنا
حایگا اور زراعتی صط سرکار ہو کر بعد احرارے اسٹہار نانی حسب طریقہ نلام اول محال مدکور بھواندھی
حریداران بھرا نا نلام کنا حایگا

۳ محال مدکور بصورت لاجراح نلام ہوگا اور قیمت مظہرہ سرکار سے تیرہ کے حوصص سب سے
زادہ ۵۱۱۱۱ نلام اوسکے نام حدم کنا حایگا

نمبر مندرجہ توریح صلح نام محال زمیندارانہ اراضی قیمت اعارہ اک کیفیت
بیسہ
ملکیت سرکار

۱۱۲ ۴۴۶۳ اراضی معصلہ حانہ سکونے انکر روتہ دول
لعلداسی جمعدار ۱۶ روپیہ آنہ نا
انصا معصلہ حانہ سکونے ۱۲
نند رام جمعدار واقع
انگلش ترمنا سرگنہ
صلح آباد

LAND SALE NOTICES

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Backergunge, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 17th day of September 1873, for arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of June 1873 —

Class I—Permanently settled Estate

Estates 7 *as*, 9 *gds*, 2 *k*, 2 *kls*, 8 *dip*, 17 *danties*, 4½ *tils*, 4½ *kons*, of zemindari purgunnah Kotwalpara number on Rent Roll 2 049

Proprietors, Hayutannessa Khatoon and others, Government Revenue Rs 598 4 10½
Amount of arrear 8 12 4½

H BEVERIDGE, *Offg Collector*

ZILLAH BACKERGUNGE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE the 12th August 1873

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Nuddea will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 17th day of September 1873 corresponding with Wednesday the 2nd Assin 1280 (B S) for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 28th day of June 1873

CLASS FIRST—PERMANENTLY SETTLED ESTATE

No 117 0—Dehi Chandi Pergunnah Pannour recorded proprietors John Cockrane Assignee and others Sudder jumma exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened Rs 5,123 1 4, and Police Rs 64 9 2 This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs 99 7 4 on account of arrears of Government revenue

CLASS SECOND—TEMPORARILY SETTLED ESTATES

No 2179—Chur Shumnuggur Pergunnah Rajpore recorded proprietors, J B Mackintosh and others, Sudder jumma Rs 523 9 8 and Road Fund Rs 5 3 10 This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs 4 4, on account of arrears of Government revenue

No 2254—Chur Shooksigur Pergunnah Pannour recorded proprietors Rajkisto Benerjee and others Sudder jumma Rs 506 3 This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs 37 7 1, on account of arrears of Government revenue

NUDDEA, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, the 4th August 1873

C C SIEVENS, *Offg Collector*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859 that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Tipperah will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 3rd day of September 1873, for arrears of revenue and other demands which by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 28th day of June 1873 —

No 562—Mouzah Hazcepore in 10 *ans* 13 *gds* 1 *c* 1 *kt* hissa of Pergunnah Burdakhat proprietor Anund Behary Sen, sudder jumma, including road fund, Rs 594 to be sold for arrears of revenue amounting to Rs 110 6 0

Permanently settled Estates to be sold for arrears of revenue

No 758—Chur Koha No 43 Pergunnah Amerabad resumed under Regulation II of 1819 proprietors Doorgah Das Bhuttacherjee, guardian of Golam Hyder Meah, Golam Kadir Meah Golam Subdar Meah Golam Rajah Meah Minors, Lohit Chunder Das Sreemuttee Shreishite More Kali Das Shome, Doorgah Das Shome Mahomed Rajah Chowdry, Azemuddee Surker Robe Ullah Surler Belu Mejlie, Dowlat Surker Shorip Ullah Moonshee, Sreemuttee Shaju Debi, Sreemuttee Pooni Debi, Sreemuttee Rani Bhabaji, Sreemuttee Rani Kumul Koomari Sreemuttee Kumula, Chundra Nath Sen, Nobin Chunder Mojoomdar Sudder jumma, including road fund, Rs 1,525 13 0 The Estate to be sold for arrears of revenue amounting to Rs 427 6 10

No 1976—Seven annas five gundas hissa of Pergunnah Narainpore, proprietors, Golam Hossein Meah Sreemuttee Suferunnissa Bebi and Golam Kadir Meah, sudder jumma Rs 1 193 10 3, to be sold for arrears of revenue amounting to Rs 553 10 6

TIPPERAH COLLECTORATE, the 18th July 1873

G S PARK, *Offg Collector*

NOTICE is hereby given under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, and Act II of 1871, that the undermentioned tenures—the Estates of Pergunnahs Rohang, Chalickeed and Sarai in the district of Pooree will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district for arrears of revenue

Serial number	Nature of estate	Number of mahal in the rent roll of khas mehals	Names of mahal	Name of proprietor	Sudder Juma	Area for 1280 Umla	Date of sale in a c t o n	REMARKS
1	Temporarily settled estate	164	Go Boudere Pergunnah Rábhang Her d tary Sor boraká y	1 Raghab Srucl andan Dalhebará 2 B rág Chora 3 Mahápátrá Kotkoran 3 G bind Dás Bhai mul 4 G pináth Rántrá 5 Balk ata Sáut a 6 Hs Moográj 7 K at táa Surchan dan Daláán	998 0 11½	90th September 1873 corresponding with 6th Ahsin Saturday 1281	946 3 9	The estate is to be sold in public auction on account of arrears of revenue The estate being temporarily settled the present settlement will stand till 1304
2	ditto	48	Mouza Golorá Pergunnah Chalickeed Hered tary Sorboraká y	1 K it háa Padhán 2 Modheesudan Rán t á 3 Rám Guá n 4 Gop Sáián 5 Bindában Chandra Dá 6 Kártik Saha 7 G dhári l dhán	507 9 8½	ditto	507 9 8½	ditto
3	ditto	50	Mouza Jagodal Pergunnah Chalickeed Hered tary Sorboraká y	1 Ráan Sahu 2 Dhani l alái 3 Bidyádhari Palái hua m or Maháá or gward an Dha l P lái 4 A at Dá	1 117 17 6½	ditto	699 1 8½	ditto
4	ditto	51	Mouza Tal Mal Pergunnah Chalickeed Hered tary Sorboraká y	1 Magee Sábhe Ha Sáh o 3 Jag bandhee Malik 4 Bhagya ath Sáh 5 Pa wá Nand ál o 6 R gíah l dhán 7 Aditand Padhán 8 Bidyádhari Dá	1 148 14 4½	ditto	1 148 14 4½	ditto
5	ditto	55	Mouza Basanb dha Kerá Pergunnah Chalickeed Hered tary Sorboraká y	1 Raghee Palá	537 3 7½	ditto	537 3 7½	ditto
6	ditto	42	Mouza Hoopa lá Pergunnah Sorboraká y	1 J g t B uál 2 B rá Nod l B uál 3 K eepá B uál 4 Chaitan B uál	740 9 9½	ditto	544 10 1½	ditto
7	ditto	45	Mouza J nlg d Pergunnah Sorboraká y	1 Ad kaud Ro ál 2 Moguni Je á 3 Madhab l o ál 4 Mul Padhán 5 Noran Padhán 6 Nidhu Jená 7 Gobin l Rántra	1 000 6 7½	ditto	628 15 4½	ditto
8	ditto	48	Mouza Plival Pergunnah Sorboraká y	1 Bl aya Porodá 2 Choron Porodá 3 Hori Palái 4 Bhaghan Palái 5 Balunkí Borál 6 B sambor Padhan 7 Nodhe Sábhe	843 14 4½	ditto	622 7 4	ditto

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, and Section 5 of Act VII of 1868, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Moorsshedabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district on the 27th day of August 1873, for arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of June 1873

No in the rent roll	Class	Names of Mahals and Pergunnahs	Proprietors.	Government Revenue	REMARKS
9	1st Class	Kismut Pergunnah Kasheepore Pergunnah Kasheepore	Kashee Nath Bhoobunages suree Shamah Churun Komul Money Surnomoyee Bholonath Chunder Mookhee Dossia Tareeneesproshad Mookerjee, Eshan Chunder Roy Gones Lall Gooroo-proshad Roghoonath alias Rajaram Roy Shama Soondery Radha churun Sen Khettronath Banerjee Nittyakally Debbya and Shotichun der Bundopadhya minor	Sudder jumma of the entire mahal is Rs 8074 30 That exclusive of the shares of Radhaehurn Sen Nittyakally Debbya Chowdhoree Chunder Mookhee Dassees Shotichunder Bundhopadhya Shama Soondary Dossia and Khettronauth Bundopadhya viz Rs 4511 8 is Rs 3562 10 7	To be sold exclusive of the separate shares mentioned in column 5
120	Ditto	Kismut Pergunnah Chhootypore Pergunnah Oozirabad	Ranee Annund Moyee Ranee Jomona Koomaree and Ranee Shobuddra Koomaree mother of Harendra Sing minor	Sudder jumma of the entire mahal is Rs 769 12 10 That exclusive of the 8 annas share of Ranee Jomona Koomaree and Ranee Shobuddra Koomaree mother of Harendra Sing minor viz Rs 384 14 5 is Rs 384 14 5	Ditto
275	Ditto	Kismut Mowzah Puddolabpore Pergunnah Oozirabad	Ranee Annund Moyee Muddan Mohun Joy narain Taraputtee Ram chunder Bindu Debee Gooroo Dassees Joy Doorga Harosoondery Harish Chunder Ram chunder Chowdry Dinobundhoo Haradhoree Bhoobunagesuree Dossia Assootosh Charoo Chunder Bose Ranee Jomona Ranee Shobuddra Koomaree mother of Harendra Sing minor Shama churun and Shama Soondery Chowdrany	Sudder jumma of the entire mahal is Rs 1100 9 7 That exclusive of the shares of Ranee Jomona Koomaree Ranee Shobuddra Koomaree mother of Harendra Sing minor viz 26 10 4 is Rs 1073 15	Ditto
248	Ditto	Kismut Mowzah Panisalah Pergunnah Goyasabad	Premanund Cossamee Chubeelanund Juckhee Narain and Prankristo Bundopadhya	Sudder jumma of the entire mahal is Rs 593 13 0 That exclusive of the 2 annas share of Prankristo Bundopadhya viz Rs 74 3 7 is Rs 519 9 4 1/2	Ditto
327	Ditto	Kismut Mowzah Buyecotolee Pergunnah Buyecotolee	Essur Roghoonath Deb Tharoon Sebat Chhaya Koomaree alias Sobuna Koomaree Bhoobutties Fudden Koomaree Ramlall and Chetlall Sing	Sudder jumma Rs 2561 1 1	But ch 1
508	Ditto	Dihee Achye Pergunnah Sheerpore	Horosoondery Chundromohinta Dossia Thakomony Dossia mother and guardian of Bissasur Fromotho Nath and Kristo Chunder Ghose minors	Sudder jumma of the entire mahal is Rs 349 0 7 That exclusive of the share of Chundromohinta Dossia viz Rs 1739 8 4 is Rs 1739 8 3	To be sold exclusive of the separate shares mentioned in column 5

No in the rental	Class	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs	Proprietors	Government Revenue	REMARKS
521	1st Class	Kismut Turruff Unnoop nuggur Pergunnah Rajshahye	Asma Beebee Asmut Beebee Poromanund Chuckerbutty Bhoorun Beebe Kootoobee Beebe Man Beebe Lootf Ally Ranee Jomoona Ko ma ree and Ranee Shoo bhudra Koomaree mo ther of Harendro Sing minor	Sudder jumma of the entire mehal is Rs 1 745 13 11 That exclusive of the 8 annas share of Ranee Jomoona Koomaree and others viz Rs 327 5 7 is Rs 1 418 8 4.	To be sold ex- clusive of the separate shares mentioned in column 5
2778	Ditto	Turruff Noor Mohomed pore Pergunnah Ausudnuggur	Narendro Narain Roy and Radha Churun Sen	Sudder jumma Rs 1 370 1 7	Entire mehal
2790	Ditto	Turruff Koomrapore Pergunnah Ausudnug gur	Horeck Chand Nowluekho	Sudder jumma Rs 2 060 8 9	Ditto

W WAVELL *Officiating Collector*

MOORSHEDABAD COLLECTOR'S OFFICE the 14th July 1873

Matabhangah River*Weekly Report showing the least depth of water from the Entrance of the Matabhangah River
to Kissengunge for the week ending Friday the 15th August 1873*

Name of Shoals	Least depth of water ft In
Entrance from the Ganges	19 3
Tatarparah	15 6
From Tatarparah to Hât Bolia	21 6
Hât Bolia to Cut No 1	17 0
Cut No 1 to Boalmaree	21 0
Boalmaree to Aliek deah	21 0
Aliek deah to Kissengunge	22 6

Jellinghee River

Entrance	11 6
Ditto to Jellinghee	12 3
From Jellinghee to Teakatta	17 3
Teakatta to Nuddea	18 3

H F FORBES *Major R A, Exe Engr Nuddea District*

KISHNAGHUR the 19th August 1873

Bhaugiruttee River*Weekly Water Report showing the least depth of water in the Bhaugiruttee River for the
week ending Friday 22nd August 1873*

Names of places &c	Least depth of water Ft In	REMARKS
On the entrance bar below Joyrampore	13 3	
Thence to lower entrance above Geriah 12 miles	16 0	
Thence to Jungipore, 7½ miles	21 6	
From Jungipore to Berhampore 47 miles	23 6	
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles	18 6	
Cutwa to Nuddea 46 miles	25 6	

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore on the 25th August 1873 above zero 25ft 3¼ in
BERHAMPORE the 25th August 1873 T H WICKES, C E *Exe Engr Moorshedabad District***NOTICE***List of Unclaimed Packages on the Custom House Wharf*

Mark or Number of Packages	Ships
1 Parcel Revd H J Allardice	Peshawar
1 Parcel Messrs Payne & Co	Ditto
10 Rolls J A M F	China
1 Chest no mark supposed to be Mrs Rodrigues, late servant to Mr Sharp and Mr Borrardule	Godavery
2 Cases Embroidered net Roomals W W C 122-5	Ex Yorkshire
2 Cases Embroidered Muslin	Ditto

V B—The above will be sold if not cleared within the 13th of September 1873

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE the 23rd August 1873

J A CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs*

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta

NOTICE

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B C) OF 1870

THE following packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned Ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act

Date of removal to Import Warehouse	No Mark and Description	Consignees	Ships
1873			
Aug 20th	1 Case, [37] A J & Co	Jessop & Co	S S Atholl
" 21st	1 Case G G	Order	S S Lorne
" 21st	17 Cases, [J D S] L R C		Ditto
" 21st	1 Case, addressed	A C Litchfield, U	
		S Consul Genl	Ditto
" 21st	5 Bales, [N] R N G C D	Order	Ditto
" 21st	6 Casks O K B		Ditto
" 21st	3 Bales, [200]	Anderson Wright & Co	Ditto
" 21st	1 Sample [W M] L	Order	Ditto
" 22nd	1 Bale, Colombo A S		S S Agra
" 22nd	1 Case [A A N]		Ditto
" 22nd	8 Packages [B N D N]		Ditto
" 22nd	1 Case, [B]		Ditto
" 22nd	1 Bale [B C] Madras	"	Ditto
" 22nd	2 Cases, [B B C]	"	Ditto
" 22nd	1 Case [C] Madras		Ditto
" 22nd	11 Packages [C 22]		Ditto
" 22nd	19 Cases addressed	The Commissioner Cooch Behar, care of J H Fergusson & Co	Ditto
" 22nd	1 Case [D D L] Colombo	Order	Ditto
" 22nd	1 Bag [60]		Ditto
" 22nd	1 Cask, [25] 1 W G	Mackenzie, Lyall & Co	Ditto
" 22nd	2 Cases, [E E M]	Order	Ditto
" 22nd	3 Cases, [E W N]	J M Edmonds	Ditto
" 22nd	4 Cases, F H C	E Harrison	Ditto
" 22nd	1 Case, addressed	J Linton & Co, care of S Smith, Sons	Ditto
" 22nd	1 Case, [110] E D J	Order	Ditto
" 22nd	1 Case, H V		Ditto
" 22nd	1 Casting, [G F L N]		Ditto
" 22nd	1 Case [] J N M		Ditto
" 22nd	1 Case, [K K G] Colombo		Ditto
" 22nd	1 Case, no mark	"	Ditto
" 22nd	3 Cases, no mark	"	Ditto
" 22nd	1 Casting [G F L N] or		Ditto
" 22nd	4 Cases, O S C	Oakes & Sons	Ditto
" 22nd	3 Cases addressed	Capt Roberts 51st Light Infantry	Ditto
" 22nd	1 Cask, [S]	S Dhur & Sons	Ditto
" 22nd	1 Case, addressed,	Steel, McIntosh & Co	Ditto
" 22nd	4 Packages, [8913] Umballa	W H Fitz & Co	Ditto
" 22nd	1 Case, W B V	Order	Ditto
" 22nd	2 Cases, [X]	Ahmuty & Co	Ditto

Notice

Is hereby given that a 2a 1^g 1c 1k share of the following Government Promissory Notes belonging to the estate of the late Baboo Gour Gobon Gossain, is under attachment of this Court for the debts of Womesh Chunder Gossain his grandson and will be sold to the highest bidders on the 19th September next, at this Court house, at 12 A M —

List of 4 and 5 per cent Government Promissory Notes

1	No	9881	12475	of	1842	43	for Rupees	10 000
1		005634		of	00599	"	"	1 000
1	"	39678				"	"	500
1	"	00170		of	29680	"	"	500
1	"	009874		of	004787	"	"	2 500
1	"	008701		of	007543	"	"	1 500
1	"	13369		of	14903	"	"	1 000

17,000

1	No	000156	of	7216	of	1854-55	for Rupees	1,000
1	"	11261	of	45363	of	"	"	1,000
1	"	003107	of	17218	of	"	"	5 000
1	"	17215		of		"	"	15,000
1	"	000563	of	158	of	"	"	500
1	"	005884	of	17219	of	"	"	5,000
1	"	17217	of			"	"	5 000

32,500

1	No	627	of	1865	for Rupees	3 200
1	"	622	of	"	"	2 100
1	"	624	of	"	"	500
1	"	623	of	"	"	2,300
1	"	621	of	"	"	2 100
1	"	620	of	"	"	1 600
1	"	001490	of	"	"	5,000
1	"	625	of	"	"	700

17,500

2809	of	9056	of	1835	36	for Rupees	1 500
5024	of	"	of	"	"	"	1,000
11977	of	"	of	"	"	"	1 000
004858	of	"	of	"	"	"	1 500

5,000

5 per cent Loan of 1856 57

1	No	65449	for Rupees	3 000
1	"	57033	"	1 000
1	"	22555	"	3 200
1	"	57034	"	1,000
1	"	63732	"	1,000
1	"	62740	"	1,000
1	"	57037	"	1,000
1	"	57036	"	1 000
1	"	57035	"	1,000
1	"	57032	"	1,000
1	"	002946	"	5 000
1	"	5847	"	15 000
1	"	57031	"	1,400
1	"	49636	"	500

36 100

HOOGHLY, the 21st August 1873 (329—1)

T WALTON, *Offg Judge*

Found

Currency Note $\frac{A}{100}$ 58998

Rs 10

" " $\frac{A}{100}$ 47493

" 10

The above will be made over to any person who can satisfy the undersigned as to ownership and the circumstances under which the notes were lost

HOOGHLY, the 19th August 1873

W E WARD, *Offg Magistrate*

List of Maps of Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, for sale

TITLE OF MAP	Scale of Map	Price
		Rs As
TURKESTAN with the adjoining portions of the British Russian, and Native Territories included between the Meridians of 46° and 86° and the parallels of 29° and 47°, mapped on the basis of the Surveys made by British and Russian Officers up to 1872, in 4 sheets, 2nd Edition	Inch Miles 1=32	6 0
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF KUMAON AND BRITISH GURHWAL with and without hill shading Sheets Nos 17, 18, 23 and 32 comprising parts of Kumaon Sheets Nos 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14 and 24 comprising parts of Gurhwal Sheets Nos 9, 15 and 16 comprising parts of Gurhwal	Inch Mile 1=1	Rs 1 8 to 2 per sheet
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF KATTYWAR Sheet No 13 comprising parts of Kattywar, Ahmedabad and Jhalawar Sheets Nos 6, 7, 8 9 and 16 comprising parts of Gohelwar		2 0 Rs 1 8 to 2 per sheet
Sheet No 5 comprising parts of Ahmedabad and Gohelwar Sheets Nos 15 and 25 comprising parts of Gohelwar Hallar		1 8 2 0
Sheet No 17 comprising parts of Gohelwar and Und Sarveya		2 0
Sheet No 18 comprising parts of Gohelwar and Babriawar		2 0
Sheet No 14 comprising parts of Admedabad and Gohelwar	Inch Mile 1=1	2 0
Sheet No 19 comprising parts of Gohelwar and Babriawar		1 4
Sheet No 26 comprising parts of Gohelwar		2 0
Sheet No 27 comprising parts of Soruth and Gohelwar		2 0
Sheet No 28 comprising parts of Soruth, Gohelwar and Babriawar		2 0
Sheet No 12 comprising part of Jhalawar		2 0
Sheet No 29 comprising parts of Babriawar and Soruth		1 12
Sheet No 30 comprising part of Soruth		1 0
DEGREE SHEET OF THE KATTYWAR SURVEY No III comprising part of Gohelwar	Inch Miles 1=4	1 0
*TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF GUZERAT Sheet No 12 comprising part of Broach district	Inch Mile 1=1	1 8
CHARTS OF SPIRIT LEVELLED HEIGHTS in the N W Provinces, the Panjáb and Oudh compiled from Canal, Railway and other Surveys and combined with the operations of the G T Survey		2 0
Sheet No 1 (2nd Edition) comprising parts of districts of Ambala, Saháranpur, Dehra Dun and Thanagar		2 0
Sheet No 3 (3rd Edition) comprising parts of districts of Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, and Thanagar		2 0
Sheet No 5 (2nd Edition) comprising parts of districts of Muzaffarnagar, Meerut and Paneeput		2 0
Sheet No 7 comprising parts of districts of Meerut Bulandshar, Delhi, Paneeput and Rohtak		2 0
Sheet No 8 comprising parts of districts of Meerut, Muradabad, Bulandshahr and Rampur	Inch Miles 1=2	2 0
Sheet No 9 comprising parts of districts of Allygarh, Delhi Bulandshahr and Goorgaon		1 12
Sheet No 10, (2nd Edition) comprising parts of districts of Allygarh, Bulandshahr and Budaon and Muradabad		2 0
Sheet No 11 comprising parts of districts of Muthra, Allygarh and Goorgaon		1 12
Sheet No 12 (2nd Edition) comprising parts of districts of Allygarh, Etah, Muthra and Budaon		2 0
Sheet No 14 comprising parts of districts of Agra and Muthra.		1 4

TITLE OF MAPS	Scale of Maps	Price
		Rs As
Sheet No 15 comprising part of districts of Etah, Mainpuri, Muthra, Etawah, and Agra	Inch Miles 1=2	2 0
Sheet No 16 comprising parts of districts of Mainpuri and Farakabad		2 0
Sheet No 17 comprising parts of districts of Etawah and Mainpuri		1 4
Sheet No 18 comprising parts of districts of Farakabad, Cawnpur and Etawah		2 0
Sheet No 19 comprising parts of districts of Cawnpur and Oudh		1 4
MAPS OF MASURI within the Municipal limits and Landour cantonment published with and without hill shading in 20 sheets, numbered from 1 to 23, omitting 12, 18 and 21 which do not exist	Inches Mile 12=1	Rs 1 4 to 2 per sheet
GUIDE MAP TO MASURI AND LANDOUR in one sheet	Inches Mile 6=1	2 0
MAP OF THE STATION OF RANIKHET in 11 sheets with and without hill shading	Inches Mile 12=1	Rs 1 4 to 2 per sheet
MAP OF THE KOSI VALLEY in 8 sheets, showing the ground on either side of the Kosi river to an average distance of 1½ miles, from Ramnagar thanna up to the station of Ranikhet	Inches Mile 6=1	Rs 1 4 to 2 per sheet
MAP OF DEHRA DUN	Inch Miles 1=2	1 4
TRANS FRONTIER MAPS Sheet No 4 comprising Trans Frontier states of Afghanistan, Kafiristan, Badakshan Bokhara, Karatagu, Swat, Panjkora Bajaur and Chitral	Inch Miles 1=16	2 0
Sheet No 7, comprising Trans Frontier states of Chilas Gilgit Yassin Kunjut Sirikul, Pamir Steppe Kashgar, Yarkund and Khotan with part of Chinese Tibet		2 0
ROUTE MAP for the Western Himalayas Kashmir, Panjab and Northern India (including the former Kashmir Route Map) with a pamphlet of names of halting places, distances, &c, &c	Inch Miles 1=32	2 8

NOTE—The above maps may also be obtained on the *Public Service* on application to the Office of the Supdt G T Survey Dehra Dun. They may be obtained by purchase at the rates mentioned in addition to cost of packing, by application to that office or to the following agents

Calcutta—Messrs Thacker Spink & Co

Allahabad—Curator of Books N W P

Nagpoor—Curator of Books Central Provinces

Lahore—Manager Panjab Printing Company Limited

The Trigonometrical Survey office does not undertake the mounting or binding of maps. Applicants are particularly requested to specify the maps wanted exactly as above described. Indexes of the Maps of the Topographical Surveys and Charts of levels to be had on application.

DEHRA DUN, }
August 1873 }

J T WALKER, Colonel,
Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA

*Published at the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta,
for the Quarter ending 30th June 1873*

Agents in Calcutta—MESSRS THACKER, SPINK & CO

Local Agents

Ditto Allahabad,—CURATOR OF BOOKS

Ditto Nagpoor,—Ditto ditto

Ditto Simla —MR T H WILLIAMS MUSIC & FANCY DEPOT

Ditto Bombay,—MESSRS THACKER, VINING & CO

Ditto Lahore —MANAGER PRINTING CO

N.B.—Maps are not sold at the Office of the Surveyor General of India Calcutta but applications for maps on payment should be made to Agents. The Department only supplies maps for sale at the public Service. It particularly requested that the nearest local Agents above mentioned for any map required in the public Service before indenting on this Department. The cost of postage of parcels must be borne by applicant the same as also of incidental charges as may be incurred at their request for mounting a book of maps. The best maps are invariably supplied in the case of those asked for which may not be available and lists of all newly published maps are periodically notified in the *Gazettes* of India and of local Governments.

DESCRIPTION	Size	Price of complete Map unmounted per sheet or copy	
		Uncolored	Colored
GENERAL MAPS		Rs As	Rs As
<i>Scale 1 Mile = 1 Inch</i> Indian Atlas Quarter Sheets Nos 86 S W and 33 N E	Sheet Atlas	0 12	0 14
<i>Scale 64 Miles = 1 Inch</i> Sketch Map of the Countries between Hindostan and the Caspian Sea	Double Royal		1 8 in cover
DISTRICT MAPS			
<i>Scale 4 Miles = 1 Inch</i> Chanda District	2 Sheets of Atlas	2 0	2 4
REVENUE SURVEY MAPS			
<i>Scale 1 Mile = 1 Inch</i> District Bijnour Sheet No 6	Double Royal	1 8	1 12
Do Lohardugga Sheets Nos 1 and 12	Do	1 8	1 12
Do Chanda Sheets Nos 3 A and 11	Do	1 8	1 12
Do Cooh Behar Sheet No 5 and 1	Do	1 8	1 12
Sindh Sheets Nos 46 47 51 and 71	Do	1 8	1 12
District Raipoor Sheets Nos 1 1 7 8 and 11	Do	1 8	1 12
Do Sebsaugor Sheets Nos 1 2 3 and 4	Double Elephant	1 8	1 12
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY MAPS			
<i>Scale 1 Mile = 1 Inch</i> Central Provinces and V Agency Sheets Nos 1 9 21 23 39 40 42 44 and 47 (New Series)	Do	1 0	1 4
Ganjam and Orissa Sheet No 1 18 and 19 (Old Series)	Do	1 0	1 4
Rajpootana Sheets Nos 3 36 37 38 40 and 42	Do	1 0	1 4
North Eastern Division Central Provinces Sheets Nos 7 8 10 14 and 15	Do	1 0	1 4
Chota Nagpore Sheets Nos 24 25 26 and 31	Do	1 0	1 4
Rewah Sheets Nos 4 11 (2nd Edition) 12 13 14 and 20	Do	1 0	1 4
Bhopal and Malwa Sheet No 3	Do	1 0	1 4
Khasi and Garo Hills Sheets Nos 16 and 17 (2nd Edition)	Do	1 0	1 4
<i>Scale 2 Miles = 1 Inch</i> Khasi and Garo Hills part of Sheets Nos 40 45 and 46	Do	1 0	1 4
Ditto ditto ditto Sheet No 11	1/2 Imperial	0 8	0 8
<i>Scale 4 Miles = 1 Inch</i> 1/2 Degree Sheet VII Rewah, 2nd Edition (Sheets Nos 20 to 23)	Do	0 8	0 8
CANTONMENT CITY AND CIVIL STATION PLANS			
<i>Scale 16 Inches = 1 Mile</i> Simla and Jutog Sheets Nos 3 4 5 8 9 and 10	Double Elephant	0 12	1 0
<i>Scale 24 Inches = 1 Mile</i> Simla and Jutog Sheets Nos 3 4 5 8 9 and 10	Double Elephant	1 4	1 8

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Calcutta, 17th July 1873 J O N JAMES, Asst Surveyor General.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India Calcutta Circle are stated to have been lost and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers any other person having these Notes in his possession or claiming a right to them is wanted to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Notes wholly lost or destroyed

Register No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant.
5895	$\frac{L}{T}$ 08096	20	Koonjo Behary Bose
5906	$\frac{A}{T}$ 53210	1,000	Messrs Ghose and Bose
5908	$\frac{L}{T}$ 45526	100	Messrs W L Atkinson
5939	$\frac{L}{T}$ 47531	100	} Koonjobehary Cally Churn
	$\frac{L}{T}$ 47532	100	
5940	$\frac{A}{T}$ 58749	1,000	A Courjon, Esq
5943	$\frac{A}{T}$ 80579	50	Ramnarayan
5950	$\frac{L}{T}$ 13762	100	} Punjee Loll
	$\frac{L}{T}$ 13763	100	
	$\frac{L}{T}$ 13764	100	
	$\frac{L}{T}$ 13765	100	
	$\frac{L}{T}$ 13766	100	
	$\frac{L}{T}$ 26553	100	
5954	$\frac{L}{T}$ 08515	100	Pallut Tindal
5955	$\frac{L}{T}$ 48543	100	T H Turner Esq
5959	$\frac{L}{T}$ 80803	10	} Siddessur Ghose
	$\frac{A}{T}$ 58349	5	
	$\frac{L}{T}$ 60883	5	
5960	$\frac{L}{T}$ 22412	50	Mohooroy Coachman

Notes partially lost or destroyed

5896	$\frac{A}{T}$ 85240	50	J Vangelder, Esq
5900	$\frac{L}{T}$ 11737	10	Dowlut Ram Singh
5901	$\frac{L}{T}$ 51503	5	Promothersur Roy
5902	$\frac{A}{T}$ 32898	20	} Boidanath Dass
	$\frac{L}{T}$ 58145	20	
	$\frac{A}{T}$ 57754	10	
5904	$\frac{A}{T}$ 59977	20	} W F Nathall, Esq
	$\frac{L}{T}$ 84292	10	
5905	$\frac{A}{T}$ 13636	100	} Shurath Chunder Ghosh
	$\frac{L}{T}$ 23550	100	
	$\frac{L}{T}$ 00409	100	
5909	$\frac{L}{T}$ 21126	10	Lalchund Shaw
5910	$\frac{A}{T}$ 51134	10	} Obinash Chunder Sen
	$\frac{A}{T}$ 04925	10	
	$\frac{L}{T}$ 20411	10	
5911	$\frac{A}{T}$ 65766	10	} Matta Pershad
	$\frac{L}{T}$ 19598	10	
5912	$\frac{L}{T}$ 46711	5	Jodunath Sircar
5914	$\frac{L}{T}$ 78855	5	Gopal Chunder Mookerjee
5916	$\frac{L}{T}$ 67216	20	Messrs Grindlay and Co
5917	$\frac{A}{T}$ 22509	10	} Mrs H M Huzman
	$\frac{A}{T}$ 44114	10	
	$\frac{L}{T}$ 58806	10	
5918	$\frac{L}{T}$ 96522	5	G Wilson Esq
5920	$\frac{L}{T}$ 28041	20	The District Superintendent of Police, Jessore
5921	$\frac{L}{T}$ 15147	20	} Mrs M E Burnell
	$\frac{L}{T}$ 15149	20	
	$\frac{L}{T}$ 25145	10	
5923	$\frac{A}{T}$ 45719	20	Pitamber Koondoo
5925	$\frac{A}{T}$ 54378	1,000	} Messrs B Smyth and Co
	$\frac{L}{T}$ 62800	1,000	
5916	$\frac{L}{T}$ 18659	5	Messrs Grindlay and Co
5926	$\frac{L}{T}$ 29734	10	} G Grant, Esq
	$\frac{L}{T}$ 14786	5	
5927	$\frac{A}{T}$ 74657	10	Coll J D Macdonald
5928	$\frac{L}{T}$ 86215	10	Beseshur Nath

Notes partially lost or destroyed

Register No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
5929	A 14013	20	Gungaram Maric
5933	L 62803	20	Nundhurry Shaw
5934	L 34673	10	} Poorno Chunder Mookerjee
	L 85191	5	
5935	A 48244	20	Doorga Das Dutt
5941	L 43616	20	} J G Fenner, Esq
	L 84651	5	
5942	L 02023	5	Bhurobnath Ghosh
5946	L 36704	10	} Mrs J B Millen
	L 68242	10	
5948	A 50345	50	Messrs Francis Harrison, and Hathaway
5951	L 41246	} 10 each	} The Off ^g District Superintendent of Police Midnapore
	L 23720		
	L 79225		
	L 40491		
	L 41420		
	L 95538	} 20 each	
	A 46087		
	A 88027		
	A 29211		
	L 69567		
	L 86254	} 50	
	L 94624		
	A 38599		
5952	A 68750	1 000	} Buxaram Harubsookh
	L 64721	1,000	
5953	L 36704	10	} Mrs J Faris
	L 68242	10	
5956	L 10387	50	} Revd Alexander Stern
	A 98394	50	
5957	A 97727	50	} Messrs Ramgopal Shaha and Insur Chunder Shaha
	L 87719	50	

Wrongly joined

5897	L 50606	} 20	Baukantha Natha Gupta
	L 50609		
5898	L 96076	} 5	Sadatally
	L 96579		
5899	A 52399	} 10	Gosta Behari Paul
	A 92526		
5903	L 59189	} 10	Messrs Grindlay and Co
	L 34179		
5913	L 17014	} 10	Bunseelaul Aubeerchund
	L 17015		
5915	A 98403	} 20	Muttu Lall Banerjee
	A 98404		
5919	A 98859	} 10	Soonderjee Walljee and Co
	A 98856		
5930	A 75753	} 10	Hazaree Lall
	A 75752		
5931	A 57530	} 20	Woomachurn Shaw
	A 57531		
5932	A 22402	} 20	Debender Chunder Dutt
	A 63082		
5936	L 23452	} 5	J Lumpus, Esq
	L 23451		
• 5944	L 39063	} 20	The Secy and Treas, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta
	A 39066		
5945	A 39072	} 10	C Heasman, Esq
	A 39071		
5947	A 26831	} 10	Messrs Robert Campbell and Co
	A 66098		
5958	A 35915	} 20	Suneysey Ghose
	A 35914		

Wanted,

A PERSON to manage the estate of Churs Lukhey Bodu Muhi and Rohim, situate in the Noakhally District, and now under attachment by this Court, in execution of the decree in the case of Conryon V Paxwell

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st September next, or which date the post will be filled up

CHITTAGONG, the 5th August 1873

J P GRANT *Offg District Judge*

Notice

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of nineteen lakhs of pucca bricks at Dinagepore Civil Station

Parties desirous of tendering for the above can obtain all information on application to the Executive Engineer Dinagepore and Maldah Districts

Tenders to be submitted on or before the 15th September 1873

T BEATTY CE, *Offg Exe Engr Dinagepore and Maldah Districts*

EXE ENGINEER'S OFFICE DINAGEPORE 23rd August 1873

Administrator General's Office

THE undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon being indebted to or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned —

Robert Gerald FitzGerald a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery died at Hurriepore, Hazara, on the 27th November 1872

William Frederick Nicolay of Puddoomkier Indigo Factory Chumpaiun died on board the SS 'Viceroy' off Madras on the 13th December 1872 (Certificate granted to Francis Gilbert Nicolay, brother of the deceased, under Section 33 Act XXIV of 1867)

L P D BROUGHTON *Administrator General*

HIGH COURT CALCUTTA the 10th August 1873

(327—1)

Kursiong and Darjeeling Tea Company Limited

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders is convened at the Office of the Company for Wednesday the 3rd September, at 3 30 P M to confirm the following resolution passed at the meeting of Shareholders on the 30th June —

That in the 14th Clause of the Articles of Association of this Company the words "in the months of February and August in every year" shall be substituted for the words "in the months of June and December in every year" By order of the Directors,

WILLIAM MORAN & Co, *Agents*

8 CHURCH LANE Calcutta the 13th August 1873

(325—1)

Notice

Is hereby given to the Bankers, Money lenders, Mahajuns Merchants, and to the public generally, that Rajah Leelanund Singh of Purneah and his son Koonwar Pudmanund Singh, who are governed by the Mitalshara law and who from the circumstances of their properties being ancestral and acquired from the proceeds thereof have joint undivided interest in their several zemindaries situated in the districts of Bhagulpore Purneah Monghyr Maldah and Tirhoot, comprising the Raj have by a deed bearing date the 24th June 1873, duly executed and registered by them, on good, legal and valid consideration, mutually agreed that from and after the date of the aforesaid deed neither of them has power to incur any debt on any account without the consent of each other excepting the cases therein specified and in the event of any one of them borrowing without the consent of the other, such debt shall not be held to be a valid charge upon their joint undivided property It is therefore published for general information, that should any Banker Money lender Mahajun, or Merchant, lend any money or sell things on credit contrary to the terms of the aforesaid agreement either to Rajah Leelanund Singh or his son Koonwar Pudmanund Singh without the consent of both expressed in writing they do so at their own risk and that they will not be entitled to obtain payment of their loan from any portion of the joint undivided property

TARINEE PROBAUD,

Pleader for RAJAH LEEELANUND SINGH BAHADOOR

SHOSHEE BHOOSHUN MOOKERJEE,

Pleader for KOONWAR PUDMANUND SINGH

Dated Bhagulpore, 14th August 1873

(330—3)

Stolen

The following Government Promissory Note—No 004614, dated 16th January 1872, of 4½ per cent loan, for Rs 800

KHETTER NAUTH MOSSTOFFE AND CHUNDER GOTTI MOSSTOFFE,
at Sookree, via Sonrah, zillah Hooghly

(319—3)

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th August 1873

[illegible]

BANK OF BENGAL
Calcutta th 31st August 1873

F A CILLAM
Offg Ch of Ao and Deputy Secretary

By order of the Directors
R HARDIE
Secretary and Treasurer of (328-1)

To Let.

The following properties belonging to the Estate of Rajah Sir Radhakant Bahadoor, deceased, K C S I —

- | Lot No | 1 | Premises No | 155 | Chitpore Road (except the Bazar known as Sobha Bazar thereon situated) |
|--------|---|-------------|-----------|---|
| | | | 152, | Chitpore Road |
| | | | 153, | ditto |
| | | | 154 | ditto |
| | | | 157 | ditto |
| | | | 160 & 161 | ditto |
| | | | 41 | Balulnana Street |
| | | | 7, | Bacharam Chatterjee's Lane |
| | | | 65 | Rajah Nubliessen's Street |
| | | | 81, | Cornwallis Street |
| | | | 28 | Hulibigan Street |
| | | | 321, | Chitpore Road (being a two storied house with a large compound attached) |
| | | | 59 | Rajah Narkissen's Street |
| | | | 150 | Sham Bazar Street |
| | | | 154 | ditto |
| | | | 6 | Cumtuhatollah Lane |
| | | | 11 | ditto |
| | | | 13 | ditto |
| | | | 6, | Shampkur Street |
| | | | 11, | Cumtuhalee Street |
| | | | 13 | ditto |
| | | | 15 | ditto |
| | | | 30, | Cassia Mittera Ghaut Street |
| | | | 101, | Upper Circular Road (excepting the Manicktollah Bazar situated on part thereof) |

- | | |
|----------|--|
| Lot No 2 | Talook Kismut Ichapore and Nawalgunge in Pergunnah Habilsahar in the said Zillah, numbered 617 in the Collector's Towjee, Government Revenue Rs 292 14 3 |
| Lot No 3 | Talook Kismut Howrah and Chur Howrah, in Pergunnah Boro Pykan in the Zillah Hooghly numbered 3899 and 3993 in the Collector's Towjee Government Revenue Rs 700 9 |
| Lot No 4 | Premises No 50 Rajah Nissans Street
" No 55 ditto |

For particulars and conditions of lease apply to Baboo Anand Krishna Bose and Sham Lal Mitter at their office No 64 Rujh Nubkiss n s Street, or to their Attorney, Baboo Dinonath Bose, at No 5, Old Post Office Street Calcutta

N B—Offers for the lease will be received up to 5 P M of Thursday the 4th day of September 1875, and at the said office of the said Executors on the 6th day of September 1875 between the hours of 1 and 2 P M a public bidding will be opened, and the highest bids (other terms being favorable also) will be accepted.

Army List—Reduced Price

The price of the next and subsequent Numbers of the Bengal Official Quarterly Army List will be reduced from Rs 5 to Rs 4 per copy for town subscribers and from Rs 5 8 to Rs 4 8 for copies sent by post

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Notification

OVERLAND MONEY ORDERS

On and after the 1st August 1873 the charge for Overland Money Orders will be regulated by Schedule 9 (Exchange rate of 1s 10d per rupee) instead of Schedule 8 (Exchange rate of 1s 10½d per rupee) of the revised Tariff which accompanied the notice issued by this Office under date the 23rd January 1873

SIMLA the 2nd July 1873

G BATTYB, *Offg Dir Genl of the Post Office of India*

Postal Notice

UNDER an arrangement concluded by Her Majesty's Postmaster General, the postage payable on *registered* letters addressed to Cairo or any place in the interior of Egypt, conveyed by British packet, is increased from 6 annas to 7 annas 4 pies per half ounce rate, a like rate being added for every additional half ounce in weight

2 The fee for registration payable on each letter is also increased from 4 annas to 6 annas

3 No charge will be made when these letters are delivered

4 The rates of postage payable on ordinary letters to Cairo and places in the interior of Egypt remain unaltered

SIMLA the 14th August 1873

G BATTYB *Offg Dir Genl of the Post Office of India*

Postal Notices

SEA OVERLAND MAILS

F	Box closes at	Date	Per Steamer
Alva Rangoon, and Moulemein	7 P M	29th Aug	<i>Abyssinia</i>
France Foreign Europe and France the intermediate Ports Mauritius and China	7 ,	30th	<i>Memum</i>
Port Blau and Camorta	7	31st	<i>Scotia</i>

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Tuesday the 2nd September 1873

2 Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 1st

Letters for Mauritius St Denis and Réunion, can be sent by this opportunity

NB—The Letter Box will close at 4 P M precisely after which hour Overland letters fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two annas and a half will be received up to 30 P M or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each one up to 8 P M and after 8 up to 9 P M by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station Armenian Ghat

CALCUTTA the 26th August, 1873

L C GEORGE, *Offg Post Master, Calcutta*

Notice

The undermentioned Letters are detained in the Unclaimed Letter Department of the Calcutta General Post Office for the pre payment of postage

No	To whom addressed	Destination	Postage due		
			Rs	A	P
1	Calcutta Searjeant John O Callaghan	Perth Western Australia	0	0	8
2	Ditto Manual Morris, Esq	Melbourne	0	6	0
Deficient postage					
			Rs	A	P
3	Ditto Sig Serafui Revotta Italian	ditto	0	2	0
	Oxera				
4	Ditto Mr William Kerr	ditto	0	2	0
5	Ditto Messrs Smith and Son	ditto	0	2	0

CALCUTTA the 26th August, 1873

L C GEORGE *Offg Post Master, Calcutta*

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 23rd August 1873

Ahman, Mrs	Floris, C	McGovern A
Anselme, A J D	Francis, P	Mein and Co
Aratoon, Mrs E	Fransz Mrs E	Meyer, D
Barty, J	Gerboni and Co, E A	Miles Mrs T B
Bernet, J	Gillam, Mrs	Moore, A
Browne, Capt	Gilchrist A	Nightingale, Mrs G
Caddy Mrs D G	Gordon A	Nish F J
Cairns, Mr	Graham, W A F	Nolan, Mrs M
Campbell, R L	Grish Chunder Dey	Oldham Capt
Campbell, Col	Grove, F H	Parker J
Claxton, J	Gubbys, E S	Peters, C
Claxton J	Harris T C	Robinson Col J J
Collier Mrs H	Harvey R	Rozina, T
Collins, T H	Hary and Co, G C	Ryan, H O
Courtney, J H	Hefferman, Mrs C	Salmon, E E
Courtenay, Sergt J	Johnstone, Miss C	Sarkies G A and A J
Deedes, D C J	Joint, Mrs	Schurr, H S
Duffy, E	Jordan, A P	Sedgfield, Mrs
Duncan, W	Jones, Capt W	Shumboo Chunder Dhur
Edmunds, R	Kelly, J	Shumboo Chunder Dhur
Eeds, C	Leeming J	Smith, H
Favre, Leuba and Co	Linch H T R	Smith W
Fertelsohn	Locke R L	Smith, W J
Fergus, C B	Luke Gohurmohun	Spient, G J
Fernandez, J T	Macbye Mrs A	Stanley, H
Ford, Miss R R	Mahony J L	Toussaint E B
Foster, Mrs M	Manuk, T L	Warde Miss D
	Mason, Mrs G P	Wright Miss R

Letters marked ' Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for '

Batt, Vety Surgeon, E J	Purnell, G	Stephens, A J
Bellew, H D	Colley C C	The Genl Post Office
Coen, L	McMahon Major A R	The Genl Post Office
	Meakin, H G	Woods, R L

E C GEORGE, *Offg Post Master of Calcutta*

INSOLVENT NOTICES

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta

In the matter of ROBERT HENRY LOVING, an Insolvent

ON Tuesday the 12th day of August instant it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday the 11th day of October next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court

Insolvent in person

In the matter of PERTAUB CHUNDER ROY, an Insolvent

ON Monday the 4th day of August instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday the 11th day of October next and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court

S J Leshe, *Attorney*

In the matter of JOHN JAMES LUCAS, an Insolvent

ON Tuesday, the 5th day of August instant it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Tuesday, the 2nd day of September next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court

J T Hume, *Attorney*

In the matter of KALLYPROSUNNO BOSE, an Insolvent

ON Thursday, the 7th day of August instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 11th day of October next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court

Insolvent in person

In the matter of CHARLES BALFOUR WALLIS, an Insolvent

ON Tuesday the 5th day of August instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 11th day of October next and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court

C A Smith *Attorney*

In the matter of WILLIAM LUCAS an Insolvent

ON Tuesday the 12th day of August instant it was ordered that the first Tuesday in September 1874 be appointed for the further hearing of this matter and that unless cause be shown to the contrary on that day the said Insolvent be discharged personally as well as to his after acquired property from all liabilities for debts claims and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief

Trotman and Co, *Attorneys*

In the matter of GUNGARAM JESRAJ, lately residing at Chuprah, and BAHADOOR MULL, lately residing at No 67, Burra Bazar and carrying on business together at No 67 Burra Bazar in Calcutta aforesaid, as traders in piece goods, under the style of Gungaram Soorgmull Insolvents

ON Tuesday the 12th day of August instant, it was on the petition of R C Williamson A Williamson William R Cowan, and William Craik creditors of the said Insolvents, adjudged that the said Gungaram Jesraj and Bahadoor Mull have committed an act of Insolvency under the provisions of the Act XI Vic Chap XXI, and by another order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee

Berners Sanderson and Upton *Attorneys*

Chief Clerk's Office the 18th August 1873

In the matter of HAMILTON ANSTREUTHER and WILLIAM BURNETT MACTAVISH, Insolvents

ON Tuesday the 5th day of August instant, it was ordered that the first Tuesday in September 1874 be appointed for the further hearing of this matter and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day William Burnett Mactavish one of the said Insolvents be discharged personally as well as to his after acquired property from all liabilities for debts claims and demands of and against the said Insolvent, William Burnett Mactavish at the time of the filing of his petition for relief

J O Moses, *Attorney*

In the matter of RAM CHUNDER PAUL of Simla in the Town of Calcutta and BROJONATH DAY of Simla in the Town of Calcutta carrying on business together in partnership at Nos 100 101, 103, and 104, Cotton Street, in the Town of Calcutta, as dealers in Cotton and Twist, under the style or firm of Ram Chunder Paul and Brojonath Day

ON Thursday the 21st day of August instant, it was on the petition of Hurmook Roy Sadooram Joheeram and Sagurmull carrying on business under the style or firm of Hurmook Roy, Sadooram a Creditor of the said Insolvents, adjudged that the said Ram Chunder Paul and Brojonath Day have committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of the Act XI Vic Cap XXI and by another order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee

J Hart, *Attorney*

In the matter of AMMERTOLLOL GHOSE, an Insolvent

ON Tuesday, the 5th day of August instant it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 11th day of October next, and this Court doth hereby make this *ad interim* protection order for the protection of the said Insolvent from arrest to take effect from the date hereof, in respect of all the debts and liabilities mentioned in the schedule of the said Insolvent filed in this Court which protection shall continue in force until the said 11th day of October next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court

Kadernauth Mitter, *Attorney*

In the matter of TARINFY CHURN GHOSE of Amherst Street Champatollah, in the Town of Calcutta lately carrying on trade and business in Amherst Street, aforesaid, as Castor oil Manufacturer an Insolvent

NOTICE that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic Cap XXI was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Wednesday, the 20th day of August instant and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee

Woomesh Chunder Banerjee, *Attorney*

In the matter of Luckhynaram Pyne, an Insolvent

On Tuesday, the 12th day of August instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 11th day of October next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally as well as to his after acquired property, from all liabilities for debts, claims and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief

Beeby and Rutter, *Attorneys*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 25th August 1873



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1873

PART V

Acts of the Legislative Council of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

[Second Publication]

THE following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th August 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information —

ACT No XII of 1873

An Act for the Repeal of certain Obsolete Enactments

Whereas it is expedient that the enactments mentioned in the schedule to this Act which have ceased to be in force otherwise than by express and specific repeal or have by lapse of time and change of circumstances become unnecessary or which merely repeal prior enactments should be expressly and specifically repealed, It is hereby enacted as follows —

1 The enactments described in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same schedule

Provided that the repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Statute, Act or Regulation in which such enactment has been applied, incorporated, or referred to

And this Act shall not affect the validity or invalidity of anything already done or suffered or any indemnity already granted, or any right or title already acquired or accrued or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof or the proof of any past act or thing

Nor shall this Act affect any principle or rule of law or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading practice or procedure, or existing usage custom privilege restriction exemption, office or appointment notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed, recognised or derived by, in, or from any enactment hereby repealed

Nor shall this Act provide or restore any jurisdiction, office, custom privilege restriction, exemption usage, or practice not now existing or in force

2 This Act may be cited as The Repealing Act 1873 and it shall come into force on the passing thereof

Short title

Commencement

SCHEDULE

PART I—STATUTES

Year and Chapter	Subject Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal
7 Jac I cap 5*	Suits against Justices of the Peace and other Officers	The whole Act, so far as it applies to British India
21 Jac I, cap 12	Making perpetual 7 Jac I, cap 5	The whole Act so far as it applies to British India
29 Car II, cap 3	An Act for prevention of Frauds and Perjuries	Sections thirteen, fourteen fifteen, sixteen seventeen, twenty two twenty three and twenty four so far as they apply to British India †
8 & 9 Wm III, cap 11	An Act for the better preventing frivolous and vexatious suits	The whole Act, so far as it applies to British India
24 Geo II cap 44	An Act for the rendering Justices of the Peace more safe in the Execution of their Office &c	The whole Act, so far as it applies to British India
33 Geo III, cap 52	An Act for continuing in the East India Company for a further Term the Possession &c	Section twenty eight
42 Geo III, cap 85	An Act for the Trying and Punishing in Great Britain Persons holding public employment for Offences committed abroad &c	Section six so far as it relates to suits in British India
53 Geo III, cap 155	An Act for continuing in the East India Company for a further Term, the Possession, &c	Sections ninety seven and one hundred and twenty one, and section one hundred and twenty three, so far as it relates to suits in British India
2 & 3 Vic, cap 34	An Act to confirm certain Rules and Orders of the Supreme Courts of Judicature at Fort William and Madras &c	The whole
3 & 4 Vic, cap 37	An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws for punishing Mutiny &c	Sections forty three to forty seven (both inclusive)

PART II—ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

No and year	Subject Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal
VIII of 1836	Bengal—Personal disabilities and privileges	So much as has not been repealed
XXII of 1836	Eastern Canal Tolls	The whole
XXV of 1836	Warehousing ports	So much as has not been repealed
XVI of 1837	Custom House	So much as has not been repealed
XXV of 1837	Bengal Judiciary System	So much as has not been repealed
XXVII of 1838	Bengal—Justices of the Peace	So much as has not been repealed
VII of 1839	Madras Tahsildárs	The first ten words of section two
I of 1841	Pattidári estates	The whole Act, so far as it applies, or is applicable to the territories subject to the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb
XIII of 1841	An Act for explaining the provisions of Act No XXV of 1836	So much as has not been repealed
XVII of 1841	Appeals in Sadr Courts (Bengal)	So much as has not been repealed

* Entitled as of the 7th & 8th Jac I in *The Statutes* Revised Edition London 1870† The reference is to the Sections as printed in *The Statutes* Revised Edition London 1870.

PART II — ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL — (Continued)

No and year	Subject Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal
XXIX of 1841	An Act for amending such Parts of the Bengal and Madras Codes as concern the Dismissal of Suits and Appeals for neglecting to proceed in the same	The whole
VI of 1843	Jurisdiction and Procedure of the Courts of Amins and Munsifs	The whole
VII of 1843	Madras Courts	Sections twenty six forty four, and forty seven
XV of 1843	Uncovenanted Deputy Magistrates	So much as has not been repealed
XXV of 1843	An Act for making the provisions of 5 & 6 Vic C 47 section XI, applicable to India	So much as has not been repealed
IX of 1844	Suits in the Courts of Principal Sadr Amins and Sadr Amins	So much as has not been repealed
I of 1845	Sales of land for arrears of revenue	The whole Act so far as it applies to the territories subject to the Lieutenant Governor of the Panjáb
III of 1845	An Act vesting Courts of Appeal with the discretion to require or dispense with Security for Costs from the Appellant	The whole
XIV of 1845	Munsifs (Bengal Presidency)	The whole
XVI of 1845	Re admission of Appeals after Dismissal under Act XXIX of 1841	The whole
XVII of 1845	Enforcement of the Attendance of Witnesses in the Courts of the Munsifs within the Presidency of Fort William	The whole
XIX of 1845	Assam Tea Company	The whole
IV of 1846	Sale of Land in Execution of Decrees in the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William	The whole
XVII of 1847	An Act for remedying a Defect in the Law regarding undiscovered Defaults in the Prosecution of Suits	The whole
VII of 1848	Customs duties	So much as has not been repealed
XIII of 1849	An Act to prevent the smuggling of Salt into Calcutta.	The whole
VIII of 1850	Confirmation of decisions on certain appeals	The whole
X of 1850	Aden	The whole
XV of 1850	An Act to extend the operation of Sections X and XII, Regulation XXVI, 1814, of the Bengal Code	The whole
XXXI of 1850	Bombay Salt Revenue	Sections one and two
XXI of 1852	Bombay Deputy Collectors	Section two
XXVI of 1852	Procedure in the Courts of the Sadr Amins and Munsifs in the Presidency of Fort William	The whole
XXIX of 1852	Circuits of Judicial Commissioners (Bombay)	So much as has not been repealed
VI of 1853	Summary Suits (Bengal)	Section nine
X of 1853	Amending Act XXII of 1836	The whole
XV of 1853	Procedure in cases of regular Appeal to the Sadr Courts in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal	The whole

PART II — ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL — (Continued)

No and year	Subject Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal
XVI of 1853	Special Appeals	The whole
IX of 1854	Appeals in the Civil Courts of the East India Company	The whole
X of 1855	Evidence	Section nine
XXIX of 1855	Customs	So much as has not been repealed
XI of 1856	Desertion	In sections two five six and seven the words "Joint Magistrate"
XII of 1856	An Act to amend the Law respecting the employment of Amins by the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Fort William	In section three the words 'with the sanction of the Court of Sadr Dewanny Adawlut and in section five the first nineteen words and in section ten the words 'under such general directions as may from time to time be prescribed by the Sadr Court
VII of 1857	Uncovenanted Agency	The whole Act so far as it relates to Deputy Magistrates
VI of 1859	Ahmadábád Magistracy	The whole
XV of 1860	Calcutta Canal	The whole
XVIII of 1863	High Court, Fort William	So much of the title and preamble as relates to oaths
XXIII of 1865	Panjáb Chief Court	The whole
IV of 1869	Divorce	In section fifty eight the words 'United' and 'and Ireland' and in section fifty nine the word 'United'
X of 1869	Police Superannuation Funds	The whole
IX of 1870	Elphinstone Land Company	The whole
XI of 1870	Weights and Measures	The whole
XII of 1870	Native Passenger Ships	Section three down to and including the words repealed and
XIV of 1870	The Repealing Act 1870	The whole
XXIII of 1870	Coinage	Section two and the schedule
XXV of 1870	Timber duties, Burma	The whole
XXVI of 1870	Prisons	Section two and the schedule
XXVIII of 1870	Commitments from Andamans	Section two
IV of 1871	Coroners	Section two and the first schedule
V of 1871	Prisoners	Section two and the schedule
VI of 1871	Bengal Civil Courts	Sections two and twenty three and the schedule
IX of 1871	Limitation	Section two and the first schedule
X of 1871	Excise	Section two and the schedule
XIII of 1871	Tariff	Section nine and schedule C
XX of 1871	Panjáb Local Rates	Section one, from and including 'inclusive down to and including Acts'
XXVI of 1871	Land Improvement Act	Section two and the schedule
XXIX of 1871	Bengal Regulations Repeal	The whole
XXXIII of 1871	Punjab Land Revenue	Section sixty three and the second paragraph of section sixty seven
XI of 1872	Foreign Jurisdiction and extradition	Section two and the first schedule
XVII of 1872	Postponement of Act X of 1872	The whole
XXIV of 1872	Repealing Bombay Regulation XIII of 1827, section 34 clause 9	The whole
III of 1873	An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Civil Courts of the Madras Presidency subordinate to the High Court	Section two and the schedule
IV of 1873	Municipal Committees in the Panjab	In section two the first paragraph, and in second paragraph the words 'But' and 'the said'
V of 1873	Government Savings Banks	Section two
VIII of 1873	Irrigation Navigation, and Drainage in Northern India	Section two and the schedule

• PART II — ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL. — (Continued.)

No. and year	Subject, Title, or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal
IX of 1873	Appeals to Reviews of Judgment in the Panjab	Section two
X of 1873	Oaths	Section two and the schedule

PART III — ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF PORT ST. GEORGE IN COUNCIL

No. and year	Subject, Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal
V of 1863	Madras Pier	Section seventeen
VI of 1863	Schools	Section twenty eight
I of 1864	Ports	Sections one and six
II of 1864	Arrears of Revenue	Sections sixty five and sixty six
III of 1864	Abkari	Section thirty four
VI of 1865	Seals	Section two and the first eight words of section one
VIII of 1865	Recovery of rent	Sections eighty nine and ninety
VI of 1867	Land Revenue (Madras Town)	Section two
VII of 1867	Port dues	Section one and the first twenty three words of section fifteen
IX of 1867	Madras Municipality	Section one
I of 1868	Nilgiri Hills Commissioner	Section thirteen, and the first twenty four words of section one
II of 1869	Repealing Act	The whole
V of 1869	Jails	Section one
V of 1871	Amending Madras Act IX of 1867	Section four

PART IV — ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL

No. and year	Subject Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal
II of 1862	An Act for extending the Powers of Municipal Commissioners appointed under Act XXVI of 1850	Section four, and the first six words of sections two and three
IV of 1862	Markets and Fairs	The first six words of section one
V of 1862	Bhagdári and Narwádári Tenures	In section one, the words "from and after the passing of this Act"
		The first seven words in sections four and five
IX of 1862	An Act for further amending Act XXVI of 1850	The first eight words of section one
X of 1862	An Act to amend section 45, Clause 1, of Regulation XIII of 1827	The preamble and in section one the words "Sessions Judge or other"
I of 1863	An Act for the Registry of Vessels and Levy of Pilotage Fees on the River Indus	In the preamble, from and including the words "And whereas" down to and including "Sind"
		Sections sixteen and nineteen
IV of 1863	An Act to amend Act XV of 1858 for the levy of Port-dues in the Port of Aden	Section one, and section two down to and including the figures "1863"
VI of 1863	Public Conveyances in the Town, Suburbs, and Harbour of Bombay	Sections thirty three and thirty eight
VII of 1863	An Act for the Summary Settlement of Claims to exemption from the payment of Government Land Revenue, &c	Sections one and twenty seven
VIII of 1863	Karáchi Court of Small Causes	The whole

PART IV — ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL — (Continued) ^fc

No and year	Subject Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal c
IX of 1863	An Act for the prevention of Adulteration of Cotton and the better Suppression of Frauds in the Cotton Trade in the Presidency of Bombay	Section one, and the first twenty two words of section four
XI of 1863	An Act for taking a Census of the Bombay Presidency	The whole
XII of 1863	An Act to remove any doubts which may arise as to the legality of acts done and proceedings held in the Collee torate of Satara between the 1st January and 14th April 1863 both days inclusive	The whole
III of 1864	An Act to repeal Clause 4 of Section II of Regulation V of 1830 and Section I of Regu lation VIII of 1831	The whole
IV of 1864	Repeal of enactments relating to Native law officers	The whole
V of 1864	An Act to give Mamlutdars' Courts jurisdiction in certain cases, &c	The preamble down to and including the figures and words ' VI of 1830 and " Section two In section twenty the words and figures as defined in Chapter II of Regula tion XVI of 1827 '
VI of 1864	Diet money of persons impri soned by the Bombay Court of Small Causes	Section one
I of 1865	An Act to provide for the survey demarcation assessment and administration of lands held under Government, &c	Section one from and including the words and shall' to the end Section fifty
IV of 1865	An Act for the regulation of Mofussil Courts and the en forcement of discipline therein	Section one Section two down to and including the word operation Section forty one
VI of 1865	An Act to authorize the destruc tion of useless Records in cer tain Courts of the Bombay Presidency	In the preamble from and including , the words and whereas ' down to and including " useless records "
II of 1866	An Act to divest Courts of Reve nue of jurisdiction in certain cases, &c	Section two Sections one, four, seven, and eight
III of 1866	Gambling	Section fifteen
V of 1866	Repealing Bombay Regulation XVI of 1827 section 10	The whole
VII of 1866	An Act to limit the liability of a Son, Grandson or Heir of a deceased Hindoo for the debts of his ancestor, &c	Section three Section four from and including the words " and the provisions' to the end Section eight
VIII of 1866	Sale of Poisons	Section one and the first twelve words of section three Section twenty two
IX of 1866	An Act to authorize the exten sion of certain Regulations and Acts to Territories in the Bom bay Presidency not subject to the General Regulations	Section one and the first twelve words of section two
X of 1866	An Act to shorten the language used in Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council &c	Sections eight and nine
VI of 1866	Port dues	Section one

• PART IV — ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY IN COUNCIL — (Concluded)

No and year	Subject Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal
• XII of 1866	Courts in Sindh	So much of section twelve as extends Act V of 1840
II of 1867	An Act to amend (Bombay) Act No XIV of 1866	Sections eighteen, nineteen and twenty
V of 1867	An Act to amend the Schedule annexed to Act No XII of 1866 (Bombay)	The whole
VII of 1867	District Police	Section two
VIII of 1867	Village Police	Section two
IX of 1867	Sale of Spirituous and Fermented Liquors in the City of Bombay	Sections one and sixteen
I of 1868	An Act to repeal Section 3 of Act XXI of 1852, and to remove doubts &c	Section one and in the Title the words and figures to repeal section three of Act XXI of 1852, and
II of 1868	Public Ferries	Section one
III of 1868	An Act to amend the Schedule annexed to Act No V of 1867 (Bombay)	Section one down to and including the words repealed and '
IV of 1868	Application of (Bombay) Act I of 1865 to Towns and Cities	Sections sixteen and twenty
I of 1869	Bhore Ghaut Accident	The whole
III of 1869	An Act to provide in the Presidency of Bombay funds for expenditure on objects of local public utility	Section fourteen
VI of 1869	Inspection of Steam boilers in the City of Bombay	The last sentence of section eleven
I of 1870	Repealing Certificate Tax	Section fifteen
II of 1870	Official Seals of the Magistrates	The whole
I of 1871	An Act to provide for the cost of Police employed in towns and Suburbs where Act XXVI of 1850 is in force	Sections one and three
		Section four

PART V — ACTS OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL

No and year	Subject Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal
II of 1862	Amending Act XLII of 1860	The whole
III of 1862	Land Revenue	Section one
VII of 1862	Resumption of Revenue	Section one
VIII of 1862	Zamindari Daks	Section one
IV of 1863	Amending Act XXII of 1860	In section one the words and figures ' The schedule annexed to Act XXII of 1860 is hereby repealed except as to any proceedings pending at the time of the passing of this Act and
VI of 1863	Calcutta Municipality	Sections one and five
II of 1864	Jail	Sections one and twenty
• V of 1864	Canal Tolls	Section nineteen
VI of 1864	Inspection of Steam boilers	Section thirteen
VII of 1864	Salt	Sections two, forty two and the schedule
I of 1865	Acts of Judge of 24 Parganas	The whole
II of 1865	Repealing Bengal Act I of 1862	The whole
V of 1865	Amending Bengal Act II of 1864	Section one, and in section two the words and figures Sections V, XV and XIX of the said Act II of 1864 are hereby repealed, and '

PART V — ACTS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL — (Continued)

No and year	Subject Title or abbreviated Title.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1865 I of 1866	Sale of under tenures Amending Bengal Regulation VI of 1819	Sections two and eighteen Section one
IV of 1866 V of 1866 VI of 1866	Calcutta Police Hackney Carriages Amending Bengal Act VI of 1863	Section two Section one Section one
IX of 1866	An Act for the more effectual punishment of persons resist- ing lawful apprehension or escaping from legal custody, &c	The whole.
III of 1867 VI of 1867 IX of 1867	Ships in Ports Police Amending Bengal Acts VI of 1863 and VI of 1866	Section twenty Section fourteen Section twenty three and the schedule
XI of 1867 I of 1868 III of 1868	Calcutta Police rates Survey of Steamers Appeals under Bengal Regula- tion VII of 1822	Section fifteen. Section nineteen Section two
IV of 1868 V of 1868 VII of 1868	Amending Act IX of 1847 Hastings Arrears of land revenue	Section one Section two Section twenty-nine and schedule E
I of 1869 I of 1870 III of 1870	Cruelty to animals Calcutta Water rate Transfer to Civil Courts of certain pending suits	Section eight. Section one and the schedule. The whole
IV of 1870 V of 1870 II of 1872	Court of Wards Calcutta Port Commissioners Jute warehouses	Section eighty-seven Sections ninety three and ninety four Section three

PART VI — MADRAS REGULATIONS

No and year	Subject.	Extent of repeal
II of 1803 II of 1820	Collectors Publication of certain sections of 53 Geo III, C 155	Sections three and four The whole

PART VII — BOMBAY REGULATIONS

No and year	Subject Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal
I of 1827	A Regulation for forming into a regular Code all Rules that may be enacted for the internal government of the Territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay	So much as has not been repealed..
II of 1827	A Regulation for defining the constitution of Courts of Civil Justice, and the powers and duties of the Judges and officers thereof	Chapter I In section forty seven, clause Second, the words and figures "as provided in Regulation III, A D 1827, Section III, clause Second." Appendix C

PART VII — BOMBAY REGULATIONS — (Continued)

No and year	Subject Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal
V of 1827	A Regulation defining the Limitations as to time, within which civil actions may be prosecuted &c	In section fifty, clause <i>Fourth</i> the words "unless such Court be subordinate to that of the Zillah Judge in which case it shall be imposed by his immediate authority" Section fifty two, clause <i>Fifth</i> Section fifty three, clauses <i>First</i> and <i>Fourth</i> Section fifty four, in clause <i>First</i> from and including the words 'unless such Court,' down to the end of the clause and, in clause <i>Second</i> from and including the words "and the Court" down to and including 'decrees' The preamble down to and including the words 'instituted and' and in the preamble the words 'for the calculation of the interest of money, and for limiting the amount thereof and and the words "to have effect from such date as shall be prescribed in a Regulation to be hereafter passed for that purpose" Section thirteen, and Appendix A
VIII of 1827	A Regulation to provide for the formal recognition of Heirs, Executors, and Administrators &c	In the preamble the last twenty words Section two, clause <i>Second</i> Section six In section ten clause <i>Second</i> the words and figures "in the manner prescribed in Regulation IV, A D 1827 Section VIII, clause Tenth," 'local currency,' 'Bombay Courier or other'
XII of 1827	A Regulation for the establishment of a system of Police throughout the Zillahs subordinate to Bombay &c	Section nineteen clause <i>Sixth</i> from and including the words and if the Magistrate, down to the end of the clause In section thirty seven clause <i>Second</i> , the words and figures 'by imprisonment in commutation' and in Regulation XIV A D 1827, Section IX'
XIII of 1827	A Regulation for defining the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Justice, and the Functions and Proceedings thereof	The preamble Section thirty one, clause <i>Third</i> Section thirty two, and the first and second clauses of section thirty three
XIV of 1827	A Regulation for defining crimes and offences, &c	So much as has not been repealed
XVI of 1827	A Regulation defining the duties of the Collector, and his powers in regard to Subordinate Revenue Officers, and providing Rules for the guidance of Land Revenue Officers in general, throughout the Territories subordinate to Bombay	In the preamble the last seventeen words Section eleven clause <i>Fourth</i> In section fourteen clause <i>Second</i> , the words "to the Judge" In section fifteen, clause <i>Second</i> the words "through the Judge, who shall be bound to forward the same" In section twenty three, clause <i>Second</i> , the word 'the' before stamped and the words and figures 'specified in Appendix (F) to Regulation XVIII A D 1827" In section twenty six, the words and figures "as required by Regulation VII, A D 1827, section IV, clause Third"

PART VII — BOMBAY REGULATIONS — (Continued)

No and year	Subject Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal
XVII of 1827	A Regulation for the Territories subordinate to Bombay prescribing Rules for the assessment and realization of the Land Revenue, &c	<p>In section twenty seven, clause <i>Third</i>, down to and including the words "Fourth, and"</p> <p>Appendix A</p> <p>In the preamble, from and including the words 'that the Collector,' down to and including the words "revenue officers"</p> <p>In the preamble the last seventeen words</p> <p>In section two, clause <i>First</i>, the words and numbers "under any of the provisions contained in Chapters IX and X of this Regulation"</p> <p>In the same section, clause <i>Second</i>, the words 'or in the enactments therein cited'</p> <p>In section four, clause <i>Third</i>, the words 'by Regulation'</p> <p>In section five, clause <i>First</i> the words "according to the Regulations"</p> <p>In section twelve clause <i>Seventh</i> the words and figures from and including the words 'in Regulation' down to and including the word "sections"</p> <p>In section fourteen the words and figures "of Regulation IV A D 1827, section LXX"</p> <p>Section sixteen clause <i>Fourth</i></p> <p>In section twenty six clause <i>Fifth</i>, the words and number 'before the Collector according to the provisions of Chapter VIII and the words and number according to the provisions of Chapter VIII'</p> <p>In section twenty seven the words and number "instituted before the Collector according to the provisions of Chapter VIII"</p> <p>Section twenty nine, clause <i>Second</i></p>
XIX of 1827	A Regulation for the Presidency prescribing Rules for the assessment and collection of the Land Revenue, and for collecting Taxes on Shops and Stalls, &c	<p>In the preamble the last twenty words</p> <p>In section three, clause <i>Second</i>, the words and figures 'which is as prescribed in Chapter I, Regulation V, A D 1827'</p> <p>Section seven, clause <i>First</i>, from and including the words "the amount" down to the end of the clause</p> <p>Section eight, except the first fifteen words</p>
XXI of 1827	A Regulation for collecting Customs on Opium and other specified Articles, &c	<p>In the preamble the last sixty four words</p> <p>In section seven, clause <i>First</i> the words 'or criminal judge,' clause <i>Second</i>, the word "Bombay"</p> <p>In section nine, clause <i>Third</i>, the words "local currency"</p> <p>In section forty six, clause <i>Second</i> the words "for the benefit of the Company"</p> <p>Sections forty nine, fifty, fifty one, fifty two, and fifty three</p> <p>Section sixty five, clause <i>Third</i></p>

PART VII — BOMBAY REGULATIONS — (Continued)

No. and year	Subject Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of Repeal
XXII of 1827	A Regulation to declare and define Military Authority in its relations to the Civil Power and to the Community at large	<p>In section sixty six clause <i>Second</i> the words and number as prescribed in section LVII, clause <i>Fifth</i></p> <p>In section sixty eight, clause <i>First</i>, the words by the Regulations "</p> <p>In section seventy one clause <i>First</i>, the last thirty three words</p> <p>In the preamble the words from and including that Camp followers" down to and including 'power'</p> <p>In the preamble the last seventeen words</p> <p>Section twenty three, except the first twenty two words</p> <p>In section twenty five, clause <i>Third</i> the words and number 'in the mode described in section V, clause <i>First</i></p> <p>In section twenty six the words and number "in section IX of this Regulation</p> <p>In the same section clause <i>Third</i>, the word Bombay</p> <p>In section thirty two clause <i>First</i>, the word Bombay and the last twenty four words of this clause</p> <p>In section forty two clause <i>Fourth</i> the word both and the words and the Court of Sudder Foujdary Adawlut</p> <p>In section forty nine, clause <i>First</i>, the word "Bombay "</p>
XXV of 1827	A Regulation for the Confinement of State Prisoners and for the Attachment of the Lands of Chieftains and others for Reasons of State	<p>In the preamble the last twenty words</p> <p>Section four clause <i>First</i></p> <p>In the same section clause <i>Second</i>, the words or Judge on circuit</p>
XXVII of 1827	A Regulation for abolishing the Zillah Court of Broach and for attaching the Districts composing the Broach Zillah to the Zillahs of Surat and Kaira	So much as has not been repealed
XXVIII of 1827	A Regulation for fixing the Date from whence certain Regulations passed on the 1st January 1827 are to take effect	The whole
XXXIV of 1827	Nawab of Surat	The whole
IV of 1828	Stamps	The whole
IX of 1828	Repealing Regulation I of 1828 and part of Regulation XXVII of 1827	The whole
X of 1828	Repealing Regulation II of 1828 and part of Regulation XXVII of 1827	The whole
XI of 1828	Assistant Judges	The whole
XIV of 1828	A Regulation for levying a Toll at the Sion Causeway, &c	The whole
IV of 1830	A Regulation rescinding such Parts of Regulation XII of 1827 as vest the Criminal Judge with Police Jurisdiction of the Magistrate and his Assistants	So much as has not been repealed
V of 1830	A Regulation providing for the Appointment of a Revenue Commissioner, &c	In the preamble the words "to have effect from the date of promulgation

PART VII — BOMBAY REGULATIONS — (Continued)

No and year	Subject Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal
VII of 1830	A Regulation for bringing under the Operation of the Regulations the Territories comprised in the Southern Mahratta Country belonging to the Honourable Company &c	Sections three and four
XIII of 1830	A Regulation for vesting certain Jagheerders, Surinjameedars and Namdars with the power of deciding Suits within the Boundaries of their respective Estates	In the preamble, the words "to have effect from the date of promulgation" In section two clause <i>Second</i> the words "to the deputy agent or assistant judge as the case may be" In section five, the words and figures under the rules provided in Chapter XXII, Regulation IV of 1827 for the admission of special appeals"
XV of 1830	A Regulation for rescinding and re-enacting with Modifications the Provisions contained in Regulation VI 1818, &c	The whole
XVIII of 1830	A Regulation providing for the Appointment of a Joint Judge within the Zillah of Poona	The whole
XX of 1830	A Regulation for relaxing the Restrictive System in regard to the Sale and Purchase of Malwa Opium &c	In the preamble, the words "to have effect from the date of promulgation" Section one Section two, clause <i>Third</i> the words and figures "leviable under Regulation XX of 1827"
I of 1831	A Regulation for extending the Jurisdiction of the Agent of Government, acting under the provisions of Section IV Regulation XXIX of 1827, &c	In the preamble the words "to have effect from the date of promulgation" In section one clause <i>First</i> , the words " <i>First</i> , it is hereby declared that" and the words and figures "and which under the provisions of Section XXXI of Regulation XVII of 1827 are within the jurisdiction of Collectors of land revenue" Section one, clause <i>Second</i>
X of 1831	A Regulation providing for the Recognition of the Vechania and Gerania Tenures as sufficient Title for the Exemption of Lands from the payment of Revenue, &c	The whole
XV of 1831	A Regulation providing Rules for the Punishment of Patels of Villages in case of their falsifying Revenue Records	In the preamble the words "to take effect from the date of promulgation"
XVI of 1831	A Regulation for extending the Jurisdiction vested in the Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country &c	In the preamble the words "to have effect from the date of promulgation," and the first five words of section one
II of 1832	A Regulation providing for the realization of certain Items of Revenue from Farmers thereof	In the preamble the words "and land" and "transit duties," and the last eight words In section one, the words "land customs, transit duties"

PART VII — BOMBAY REGULATIONS — (Concluded)

No and year	Subject Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal
V of 1833	A Regulation for declaring all Hereditary District and Village Officers, when entrusted by virtue of their Offices with the charge or collection of the Public Money to be officers of Receipt and liable to certain Penalties for Embezzlement &c	In the preamble the word ' fourth ' and the last eight words In section three the word ' fourth '' In section four the words and figures " In extension of the provisions of Section XVIII of Regulation XVI of 1827 it is hereby declared that '
I of 1834	Repealing Regulation V of 1828	Section one, and the second clause of section two

PART VIII — BENGAL REGULATIONS

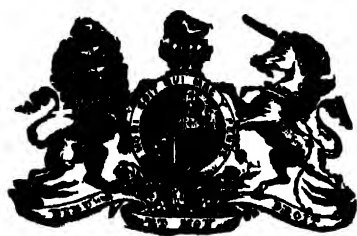
No and year	Subject Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal
II of 1793	A Regulation for abolishing the Courts of Maal Adawlut or Revenue Courts &c	Sections two nineteen and forty eight In section three, the second sentence
IX of 1793	Apprehension and Trial of Persons charged with Crimes or Misdemeanours	So much as has not been repealed
XVIII of 1793	A Regulation for preserving complete the Records of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Judicature &c	So much as has not been repealed
XXI of 1793	A Regulation for establishing in each Zillah an Office for keeping the Records in the Native Languages which relate to the public Revenue &c	The whole
III of 1794	A Regulation for exempting Proprietors of Land (with certain Exceptions) from being confined for Arrears of Revenue &c	Section twenty two
XVIII of 1795	A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares Regulation XVIII 1793 &c	The whole
XXX of 1795	A Regulation for extending to the Province of Benares Regulation XXI, 1793 &c	The whole
LVIII of 1795	A Regulation for granting to the Collectors a Commission on the Jumma of Lands &c	The whole Regulation, except sections three and four
VII of 1797	A Regulation for abolishing the Office of Commissioner at Backergunge, &c	So much as has not been repealed
V of 1804	Native Officers	Sections twenty five and twenty six
XIV of 1803	A Regulation for the Administration of Justice in Civil Cases in the Zillah of Cuttack	The whole Regulation except so much of section eleven as has not heretofore been repealed
XVIII of 1806	Eastern Canal Tolls	The whole
VI of 1814	A Regulation for modifying certain Parts of Regulation IX 1810, and Regulation I, 1812	So much as has not been repealed
XXVI of 1814	A Regulation for modifying some of the Rules at present in force regarding the Admission and Trial of Special and Summary Appeals, &c	So much as has not been repealed

PART VIII — BENGAL REGULATIONS — (Continued)

No and year	Subject Title or abbreviated Title	Extent of repeal.
I of 1819	A Regulation for replacing the Districts of Dinagpore and Rungpore under the Management of the Board of Revenue, &c	Sections one, two, and three
II of 1819	Resumption of Revenue	Section nineteen, clause <i>Second</i>
IV of 1821	A Regulation for authorizing a Collector of Land Revenue or other Officer employed in the Management or Superintendence of any Branch of the Territorial Revenues, to exercise in certain cases, the powers of Magistrate &c	Sections two and three, and section eight, clause <i>Fourth</i>
VIII of 1824	Tolls on certain rivers	The whole
XIV of 1825	Lákhiráj tenures	Section five
III of 1828	Special Commissioners for hearing appeals from revenue authorities	Section nine

WHITLEY STOKES

Secy to the Govt of India



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1873

PART VI

Bills of the Legislative Council of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

[Second publication]

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 7th August 1873 and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in three months —

No 14 of 1873

THE NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS AND COASTING STEAMERS' BILL, 1873

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SCHEDULE

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships and Coasting Steamers

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships and Coasting Steamers It is hereby enacted as follows

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

- 1 This Act may be called "The Native Passenger Ships and Coasting Steamers Act 1873"
 - 2 It extends to the whole of British India and applies (a) to all subjects of Her Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty (b) to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond British India
- But nothing herein contained applies—
- (a) to any Ship of War or Transport belonging to or in the service of Her Majesty,
 - (b) to any Ship of War belonging to any Foreign Prince or State

and if the Local Government exempt (as it may from time to time), from the operation of this Act for any period not exceeding one year any steamer or class of steamers carrying not more than sixty passengers being Natives of Asia or Africa nothing herein contained shall apply to such steamer or class of steamers during such period

3 This Act shall come into force on the first day of January 1874

Commencement

4 On and from that day the Acts specified in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed

But all ports places and officers appointed, and all certificates granted, under any of the said Acts shall be deemed to be respectively appointed and granted under this Act

and the last clause of section 1 of Act No II of 1860 (to amend the law relating to the Carriage of Passengers by Sea) shall be read as follows—

Voyages from Ports in British India to Ports in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf under the Native Passenger Ships and Coasting Steamers Act, 1873

5 In this Act—

Interpretation clause

The word 'Magistrate' means a person exercising powers not inferior to those of a Magistrate of the second class and includes a Justice of the Peace and at the Port of Aden, the Political Resident and his Assistants

The words 'Local Government' mean the person or persons for the time being immediately administering the Executive Government of the territories where the Port or place in question is situated

The word 'Master' includes every person having command or charge of a vessel

The word 'Passenger' does not include a person in attendance on another person who is not a native of India

The words 'Native Passenger Ship' mean a vessel whether propelled by wind or steam carrying more than thirty natives of Asia or Africa as passengers on any of the following voyages (that is to say)—

(a) from any place under the Government of the Governor of the North West Frontier Province or of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to Ceylon or any place on the Eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal, or in the Straits of Malacca or to the eastward thereof

(b) from Ceylon or any place on the Eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal or in the Straits of Malacca or to the eastward thereof to any place under the Government of the Governor of Fort St George in Council, or the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal

(c) from any place in British India or in the dominions of Princes or States in India in alliance with Her Majesty to any place in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf

(d) from any place } to { any place in British India or the Persian Gulf } said dominions.

CHAPTER II

RULES AS TO NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS

6 No Native Passenger Ship shall depart or proceed upon any voyage mentioned in section 5 from any Port or place within British India or the said dominions other than such Ports and places as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf,

and after any Native Passenger Ship has departed or proceeded upon any such voyage from a Port or place so appointed no person shall be received on board as a passenger, except at some other Port or place so appointed.

7 No Native Passenger Ship shall depart or proceed upon any such voyage from any Port or place appointed under this Act until the Master has obtained a certificate from an officer authorized to grant the same.

8 Within British India the Local Government shall appoint such persons as it may deem proper to exercise or perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act.

9 The Master of any Native Passenger Ship sailing from any Port or place appointed under this Act, shall give notice to the proper officer that the Ship is to carry Native Passengers and of her destination, and of the proposed day of sailing.

Such notice shall be given not less than three days before the proposed day of sailing.

10 After receiving such notice, the officer aforesaid, or any person authorized by him shall be at liberty at all times to enter and inspect the Ship and the fittings, provisions and stores therein.

11 The officer aforesaid may if he think fit cause the Ship to be surveyed at the expense of the Master by a competent Surveyor, who shall report whether the Ship is in his opinion, sea worthy and fit for her intended voyage.

12 The officer aforesaid shall not give his certificate, unless he be satisfied—

(1) That the Ship is sea worthy and properly manned, equipped fitted, and ventilated and has not on board any cargo likely, from its quality quantity or mode of stowage, to prejudice the health or safety of the passengers.

(2) That the space appropriated to the passengers in the between-decks contains not less than such number of superficial and cubical feet of space for

every adult passenger on board (that is to say, for every passenger above twelve years of age, and for every two passengers between the ages of one year and twelve years) as may from time to time be prescribed under section 6

(3) That a space of four superficial feet per adult is left clear on the upper deck for the use of the passengers.

(4) That provisions fuel and water have been placed on board of good quality properly packed and sufficient to supply the passengers on board during the declared duration of the intended voyage according to the scale for the time being prescribed under section 46.

13 No such Ship shall carry any greater number of passengers than together with the Master and crew, shall amount to such proportion to the registered or estimated tonnage of the Ship, as may for the time being be prescribed under section 46.

14 The Master of any such Ship before departing or proceeding on any such voyage from any Port or place in British India shall sign two lists specifying (as accurately as may be) the names of all the passengers and stating the number of the crew, and shall deliver them to the officer aforesaid who shall thereupon (after having first mustered the passengers and compared the number and names of such passengers with the lists) countersign and return to the Master one of such lists.

The Master shall note in writing on such last mentioned list, and on any additional list to be made under this Act, the date and supposed cause of death of any passenger who may die on the voyage and shall forthwith, on the arrival of the Ship at her destination or at any Port at which it may be intended to land passengers, and before any passengers are landed, produce the list, with any additions thereto made to any person lawfully exercising Consular authority on behalf of Her Majesty at the Port of arrival if it be a foreign Port, or to the Chief Officer of Customs, or the officer (if any) appointed under this Act at any Port or place at which it is intended to land the passengers or any of them.

15 If after the Ship has departed or proceeded on any such voyage, any additional passengers are taken on board at a Port or place within British India, or the said dominions appointed under this Act for the embarkation of passengers,

or if such Ship, upon her voyage touch or arrive at any such Port, having previously received on board additional passengers at any place beyond British India or the said dominions

the Master shall obtain a fresh certificate from the officer at such Port, and shall make lists of all such additional passengers.

and all the provisions hereinbefore contained in that behalf shall be applicable to any certificate granted or list made under this section.

16 The Chief Officer of Customs, or the officer (if any) appointed under this Act, at any Port or place within British India at which the Ship touches or arrives shall, with advertence to the requirements of this Act, send any particulars which he may deem important respecting the Ship and the passengers conveyed therein, to the officer at the Port from which the Ship commenced her voyage, and also to the officer at any other Port

within British India or the said dominions where the passengers or any of them embarked

17 Every Native Passenger Ship at the time of departure from the Port or place at which passengers are embarked under this Act shall have on board good and wholesome provisions for the use and consumption of the passengers, over and above the victualling of the crew to the amount or in the proportion for the time being prescribed by rules made under section 46

18 The requirements of this Act respecting the supply of provisions for passengers shall not, except as to the supply of water be applicable to any passenger who has contracted to furnish his own provisions, and who has, in the opinion of such officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf actually furnished such provisions of the quality and to the amount for the time being prescribed by rules made under section 46

19 In the case of every Native Passenger Ship sailing from any Port within British India to any Port in the Red Sea the officer whose duty it is to grant a port clearance for any such Ship shall not grant such clearance unless and until the Owner, Agent or Master of such Ship and two sureties resident in British India have by a joint and several bond become bound unto the Secretary of State for India in Council in the penal sum of five thousand rupees conditioned to be void if the said Ship touches at Aden on her outward and also on her homeward voyage and does not leave that Port without having obtained from the proper authority a clean bill of health

20 Every Ship carrying more than thirty passengers being Natives of Asia or Africa and sailing from any Port east of the Cape of Good Hope to any Port in the Red Sea

or sailing from any Port in the Red Sea to any Port east of the Cape of Good Hope shall touch at Aden and shall not leave that Port without having obtained from the proper authority a clean bill of health

21 No bill of health shall be granted under section 19 or section 20 in case the Ship has on board a greater number of passengers or persons than in the proportion prescribed for the time being under section 46

CHAPTER III

COASTING STEAMERS

22 Steamers intended to carry passengers on coasting voyages from or to any Port or place within British India, shall, before proceeding on such voyages be furnished with certificates granted in manner hereinafter provided

23 Every such certificate shall be granted at the discretion of an officer authorized by the Local Government to grant the same and shall remain in force for the period therein specified, unless owner revoked

The officer so authorized shall not grant such certificate, or suffer the same to remain in force, unless he is satisfied by survey, that such Steamer is sea worthy and properly equipped with boats and otherwise, and that the engines and machinery are in a fit state to enable her to proceed on her voyage

The certificate shall state the limits (if any) within which the Steamer is to ply, and the number of Native Passengers which the Steamer is permitted to carry such number to be subject to such conditions and variations according to the time of year, the nature of the voyage, and the cargo carried, as the case requires

The survey mentioned in this section shall be made at least twice in each year at the expense of the Master or Owner and upon payment of a fee not exceeding twenty rupees

24 The Owner or Master of any such Steamer shall put up in a conspicuous part of the Ship so as to be visible to persons on board the same a copy of the said certificate, and shall keep it in such position so long as the certificate remains in force

25 In granting or revoking any certificate under this Act, the officer granting or revoking the same shall be subject to the control of the Local Government or of any intermediate authority which that Government may appoint

CHAPTER IV

PENALTIES

26 If any Native Passenger Ship departs or proceeds upon a voyage from any Port or place, within British India, or the said dominions, in contravention of the provisions of section 6 or section 7 or if any person is received as a passenger on board a Native Passenger Ship in contravention of the provisions of section 6

the Owner or Master shall for every passenger conveyed on a Ship so departing or proceeding, or for every passenger so received on board be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees or to imprisonment not exceeding one month or to both

and the Ship, if found within two years in any place within British India may be seized and detained by any Chief Officer of Customs until the penalties incurred under this Act have been adjudicated, and the payment of the fines imposed under this Act, with all costs has been enforced under the provisions hereinafter contained

27 Any person impeding or refusing to allow the entry or inspection mentioned in section 10 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for each offence, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both

28 Any Master failing, to comply with any of the requirements of section 14 as to the list of passengers

or wilfully making any false entry in any such list shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees

dred rupees for each offence or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both

29 Any Master wilfully failing to obtain any such fresh certificate or to make any such list of additional passengers as are mentioned in section 15 shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both

30 Any Master who after having obtained a certificate under section 6 or section 15 fraudulently does or suffers to be done anything whereby such certificate becomes inapplicable to the altered state of the Ship its passengers or other matters to which such certificate relates, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand rupees or to imprisonment not exceeding six months, or to both

31 Any Master wilfully and without satisfactory excuse omitting to supply to every passenger the allowance of food and water prescribed by any rule made under section 46 and for the time being in force shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every passenger who has sustained detriment by such omission

32 If any Ship bringing passengers from any Port or place east of the Cape of Good Hope and not within British India or the said dominions to any Port or place within British India or the said dominions has on board a greater number of passengers or persons than in the proportion prescribed by rules made under this Act, the Master of such Ship shall in addition to any other penalty which he may have incurred under the provisions of this Act be liable for each person in excess of such proportion to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees or to imprisonment not exceeding one month or to both

33 Any Owner or Master wilfully failing to comply with the requirements of section 24 as to the copy of the certificate shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding a month or to both

34 The Master of any ship described in section 20 wilfully failing to touch at Aden, or leaving that Port without having obtained the bill of health therein mentioned shall for every such offence be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand rupees or to imprisonment not exceeding six months or to both

35 If any steamer to which this Act applies has on board any number of persons which having regard to the time of the year and other circumstances, is greater than the number allowed by the certificate the Owner or Master shall in every passenger over and above the number allowed by the certificate be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees or to imprisonment not exceeding one week, or to both

36 If any such Steamer proceed on any such voyage as is mentioned in section 22 with out such certificate as afore said the Owner or Master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, or to both

37 Whenever a Convention has been entered into between the Government of Her Majesty the Queen and the Turkish Government that every Master of a Native Passenger Ship leaving a Turkish Port or place and bound for any Port or place in British India (whether such Ship be owned by a subject of Her Majesty or not) shall execute a bond to secure that he shall touch at Aden, and not proceed thence without a clean bill of health obtained in the manner provided in section 20 any Master of any such ship whether he be a subject of Her Majesty or not who comes into any other Port or place in British India without such clean bill of health may be taken by the officer in charge of such Port or place before any Magistrate having local jurisdiction

and on proof that such Master has come from a Turkish Port or place such Magistrate shall presume that such bond was duly executed by such Master, and in default of production of such clean bill of health shall presume that the penalty mentioned in such bond has been incurred and may award the full amount or any part of such penalty against such Master and, in default of payment of such penalty, may recover it as though it were a fine imposed under this Act

38 If any Native Passenger in any Ship be landed at any Port or place other than the Port or place at which he may have contracted to land, unless with his previous consent or unless such landing is made necessary by perils of the sea or other unavoidable accident the Master shall for each offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding a month or to both

39 All offences against this Act shall be punishable in a summary manner by a Magistrate

If the person on whom any fine is imposed under this Act is the Master or Owner of a Ship and the fine is not paid at the time and in the manner prescribed by the order of payment, the Magistrate may, in addition to the means prescribed by law for enforcing payment direct, by warrant the amount remaining unpaid to be levied by distress and sale of the said Ship, her tackle furniture and apparel

40 For the purpose of the adjudication of penalties under this Act, every offence hereunder shall be deemed to have been committed within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the place where the offender is found

41 In any proceeding for the adjudication of any penalty incurred under this Act any document purporting to be a report of such particulars as are referred to in section 16

or a copy of the proceedings of any Court of Justice duly authenticated and also any like document purporting to be made and signed by any person lawfully exercising Consular authority on behalf of Her Majesty in any foreign Port shall be received in evidence if the same appears to have been officially transmitted to any officer at or near the place where the proceedings under this Act is had

42 The penalties to which Masters and Owners of Ships are liable by this Act shall be enforced only in information laid at the instance of the officers appointed to grant certificates under this Act or at any Port or place where there is no such officer by the Chief Officer of Customs

43 Any Magistrate imposing any fine under this Act may if he think fit direct the whole or any part thereof to be applied in compensating any person for any detriment which he may have sustained by the Act or default in respect of which such fine is imposed or in or towards payment of the expenses of the proceedings

44 Nothing in this Act contained shall take away or abridge any right to sue which may accrue to any Native Passenger or to any other person in respect of the breach or non performance of any contract made with the Master or Owner of the Ship or his Agent

45 Whenever, in the course of any legal proceeding instituted under this Act at any Port or place in British India the testimony of any witness is required in relation to the subject matter of such proceeding any deposition that he may have previously made in relation to the same subject matter before any Justice or Magistrate in Her Majesty's dominions (including all parts of India other than those subject to the same Local Government as the Port or place where such proceedings are instituted), or any British Consular Officer elsewhere shall if authenticated by the signature of the Justice Magistrate or Consular Officer be admissible in evidence in due proof that such witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court in which such proceeding is instituted

Provided that, if the proceeding is criminal such deposition shall not be admissible unless it was made in the presence of the person accused, and the fact that it was so made is certified by the Justice Magistrate or Consular Officer

It shall not be necessary in any case to prove the signature or official character of the person appearing to have signed any such deposition and in any criminal proceeding such certificate as aforesaid shall unless the contrary is proved be sufficient evidence of the accused having been present in manner thereby certified

CHAPTER V

SUBSIDIARY RULES

46 Within British India the Local Government may, from time to time with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council make rules consistent with this Act, to regulate, in the case of

any vessel or class of vessels to which this Act applies all or any of the following matters —

- (a) the maximum number of passengers to be carried on board
- (b) the number of cubic feet of space to be contained in the space appropriated to the passengers
- (c) the scale on which provisions, fuel and water are to be supplied to the passengers,
- (d) the medical stores and medical attendance to be provided on board
- (e) the number of boats anchors, and cables to be provided on board
- (f) the instruments for purposes of navigation to be supplied
- (g) and generally to carry out the provisions of this Act

All such rules shall be published in the local official *Gazette* and in such other manner as the Local Government thinks fit and shall thereupon have the force of law

47 The Local Government may with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council from time to time declare by notification in the official *Gazette* what shall be deemed to be for the purposes of this Act the duration of the voyage of any vessel or class of vessels from any place in British India or the said dominions to any other Port or place

SCHEDULE

(See Section 4)

Number and year	Title
XXV of 1859	An Act to prevent the overcrowding of Vessels carrying Native Passengers in the Bay of Bengal
XII of 1870	An Act for the regulation of Native Passenger Ships, and of Steam Vessels intended to convey Passengers on coasting voyages
XII of 1872	An Act to amend Act XII of 1870 (The Native Passenger Ships Act)
Madras Act II of 1862	An Act to extend the provisions of Act XXV of 1859 entitled An Act to prevent the overcrowding of Vessels carrying Native Passengers in the Bay of Bengal

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The object of this Bill is to consolidate the four Acts relating to Native Passenger Ships and Coasting Steamers, and at the same time to make the following amendments —

The present Act XII of 1870 does not apply to Steamers under contract with the Government of any European States. The Bill will apply in the first instance to such Steamers, but the

Local Government is empowered to exclude them from its operation

The present law does not apply to voyages to or from any place in the Lower Provinces except Chittagong and Ports in Orissa or to voyages to or from places to the east of the Straits of Malacca. The Bill applies to such voyages.

Under the present law the rules as to the maximum number of passengers to be carried the space to be appropriated to them the scale on which provisions, fuel and water are to be supplied are laid down inflexibly in the Acts themselves. This has been found inconvenient and the Bill in lieu thereof enables the Local Government, with the sanction of the Government of India, from time to time to regulate these matters in the case of any vessel or class of vessels, by rules published in the official Gazette.

SINTA

A HOBHOUSE

The 1st July 1873

WHITLEY STOKES

Secy to the Govt of India

[First publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th August 1873 and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in four months —

No 16 of 1873

THE EUROPEAN VAGRANCY BILL, 1873

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A Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to European Vagrancy

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to persons of European extraction who wander in a destitute condition throughout India It is hereby enacted as follows —

PART I

PRELIMINARY

1 This Act may be called 'The European Vagrancy Act 1873'

It extends to the whole of British India and to the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty

And it shall come into force at once Provided that sections four to sixteen (both inclusive) nineteen, twenty, twenty four and twenty nine shall not come into force in Coorg or in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands or in any of the dominions of the Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty not situate within the limits of any Presidency Lieutenant Governorship or Chief Commissionerhip in British India until such day or respective days as the Governor General in Council from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoints in this behalf

2 Acts No XVI of 1869 (*to provide against European Vagrancy*) and No XXVIII of 1871 (*to amend the European Vagrancy Act 1869*) are hereby repealed

But all appointments and orders made work houses provided, certificates given powers conferred rules prescribed and exemptions granted under the former Act shall be deemed to have been respectively made, provided given, conferred prescribed and granted under this Act

3 In this Act—
Person of European extraction includes Americans and Australasians

"Vagrant" means a person of European extraction found asking for alms or wandering about without any employment or visible means of subsistence

Master of a ship includes any person in charge of a decked vessel

And in Parts III and V of this Act Magistrate means within the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, a Magistrate of Police, and outside those limits a person exercising power under the Code of Criminal Procedure not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class

PART II

PROCEDURE

4 Any Police officer may within the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, require any person who is apparently a vagrant to accompany him or any other Police officer to and to appear before,

the nearest Magistrate of Police and may without those limits require any such person to accompany him or any other Police officer to and to appear before the nearest Justice of the Peace exercising the power of a Magistrate of the first class under the Code of Criminal Procedure

5 The Magistrate of Police or Justice shall make a summary inquiry into the circumstances and character of the alleged vagrant and if he is satisfied that such person is a vagrant he shall record in his office a declaration to that effect

If he is further of opinion that the vagrant is not likely to obtain employment at once or if he has reason to believe that a declaration of vagrancy has on any former occasion been recorded in respect of such vagrant he shall require the vagrant to go to a Government work house and shall draw up an order to that effect

The vagrant shall then be placed in charge of the Police for the purpose of being forwarded to the work house and the said order shall be a sufficient authority to the Police for retaining him in their charge while he is on his way to the work house and to the governor of the workhouse for receiving and detaining such vagrant

6 Where the officer making the inquiry mentioned in section five is of opinion that the vagrant is likely to obtain employment in any place subject to the local Government or (when the vagrant is in any part of the said dominion) in any place subject to the nearest local Government, such officer may in his discretion forward the vagrant to such place in charge of the Police and draw up an order to that effect

Such order shall be a sufficient authority to the Police for retaining the vagrant in their charge while he is on his way to such place of employment

7 Upon his arrival at the place of employment the vagrant shall be taken before the nearest Magistrate of Police or Justice of the Peace exercising powers as aforesaid to whom the order for transmission shall be delivered

Such officer shall thereupon, to the best of his ability assist the vagrant in seeking employment and may in the meantime, if he think fit, keep the vagrant in the charge of the Police

Should the vagrant fail to obtain suitable employment within a reasonable time not exceeding fifteen days from such arrival such officer shall forward him to a Government workhouse in the manner provided by section five

8 Every person while in charge of the Police whether before inquiry as to his vagrancy or while he is on his way under section five to the workhouse or under section six to a place of employment shall be entitled to an allowance for his subsistence at the rate of eight annas per diem

The Magistrate of Police or Justice before whom any vagrant is taken under section seven may if he think fit, order the vagrant to receive a similar allowance while he is seeking employment

The local Government shall cause such allowance to be paid out of such funds at its disposal and in such manner as it may from time to time direct

9 Any Magistrate of Police or Justice of the Peace exercising powers as aforesaid may on being satisfied that any person of European extraction is not likely to become a vagrant give such person a certificate under his hand stating that for a certain time (mentioning it) not exceeding six months from the date of the certificate, and within certain limits (mentioning them) nothing in sections four five six and seven shall apply to the holder of such certificate and thereupon (subject to the provisions contained in sections twenty three and twenty four) nothing in sections four five six and seven shall apply to such person for such time and within such limits as aforesaid

Every such certificate shall be in the form set forth in the first schedule to this Act annexed or as near thereto as circumstances will admit

10 The local Government may from time to time by notification in the official Gazette invest any Justice of the Peace District Superintendent of Police, or Assistant District Superintendent of Police, with the jurisdiction and powers conferred by this Part on a Justice of the Peace exercising power as aforesaid

PART III

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSES.

11 The local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may provide workhouses with their necessary furniture and establishment, at such places as it may think proper, for the temporary reception of vagrants,

or may, by writing, under the hand of a Secretary to such Government, certify any building, or part of a building not provided as a workhouse under the former part of this section to be fit for a workhouse for the purposes of this Act. Every such certificate shall be published in the local official Gazette, and thereupon such building or part of a building shall until the local Government otherwise orders, be deemed a Government workhouse under this Act.

The local Government shall allow the same scale of diet for the support of vagrants received in such workhouses as is for the time being allowed for Europeans confined in the local prisons or penitentiaries.

12 Every such workhouse shall be under the immediate charge of a governor who shall be appointed and may be suspended or removed by the local Government.

Every such governor shall, if the local Government think fit, be subject to the orders of a Committee of Management appointed from time to time by such Government or in the absence of a Committee to the orders of such officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

13 Every such governor may order that any vagrant admitted to the workhouse under his charge shall be searched, and that the vagrant's bundles, packages, and other effects shall be inspected, and

may direct that any money then found with or on the vagrant, shall be applied (subject to the orders of the local Government) towards the expense of carrying this Act into execution, and may order that all or any of the said effects shall be sold and that the produce of the sale be applied as aforesaid but subject to the like orders.

14 Vagrants admitted to workhouses under this Act shall be subject to such rules of management and discipline as may from time to time be prescribed by the local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council. Any governor of a workhouse (if authorised in this behalf by the local Government) may punish any vagrant who knowingly disobeys or neglects any such rule—

(a) by imprisoning him in solitary confinement for any time not exceeding seven days

(b) by ordering him for any time not exceeding three days to close confinement, to be there kept upon a diet reduced to such extent as the local Government shall prescribe or

(c) by hard labour for any time not exceeding seven days.

And any such vagrant shall also, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

15 The governor and the Committee of Management (if any) of every such workhouse shall use his and their best endeavours to obtain outside the workhouse suitable employment for the vagrants admitted thereto.

When such employment is obtained any such vagrant refusing or neglecting to avail himself thereof shall on conviction before a Magistrate, be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

PART IV

REMOVAL FROM INDIA

16 If after the lapse of a reasonable time no suitable employment is obtainable for any such vagrant, the local Government may either (when he has entered into such agreement as hereinafter mentioned) cause him to be removed from British India in manner hereinafter provided, the cost of such removal being paid by Government,

or it may cause sections twenty three and thirty to be read to him and may then release him.

17 Any vagrant or other person of European extraction may enter into an agreement in writing with the Secretary of State for India in Council binding himself—

(a) to proceed to such port in British India as shall be mentioned in the agreement

(b) there to embark on board such ship and at such time as is directed by an officer appointed in this behalf by the local Government of the territories in which such port is situate, for the purpose of being removed from India at the expense of the said Secretary of State in Council,

(c) to remain on board such ship until she has arrived at her port of destination and

(d) not to return to India until five years have elapsed from the date of such embarkation.

Every such agreement may be on unstamped paper and shall be in the form set forth in the second schedule to this Act annexed or as near thereto as circumstances admit

18 The local Government of the territories in which the said port is situate, may enter into such contracts for conveyance or otherwise and perform such other acts as may be necessary to carry out such agreement on the part of the said Secretary of State in Council

PART V PENALTIES

19 Any person refusing or failing to accompany a Police officer to or to appear before a Magistrate of Police or Justice of the Peace for the purpose of preliminary inquiry when required so to do under section four shall be punishable whether he be or be not an European British subject on conviction before a Magistrate with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine, or with both

And any person who when required under section four to accompany a Police officer to or to appear before a Magistrate of Police or Justice of the Peace commits an offence punishable under section three hundred and fifty three of the Indian Penal Code may whether he be or be not an European British subject be tried by a Magistrate for such offence

20 Any vagrant who escapes from the Police while committed to their charge under the orders specified in sections five and six

or who leaves a workhouse under this Act without permission from the governor,

or who having with such permission left a workhouse for a limited time or a specified purpose fails to return on the expiration of such time or when such purpose has been accomplished or proves to be impracticable

shall for every such offence be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years

21 Any person entering into an agreement under section seventeen and failing to proceed in pursuance thereof to the port therein mentioned

or refusing to embark when directed so to do under the same section,

or escaping from the ship in which he has so embarked before she has reached her port of destination

shall for every such offence be punishable whether he be or be not an European British subject on conviction before a Magistrate with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months

22 Any person returning to India within five years of the date of his embarkation pursuant to any agreement entered into under section seventeen

unless specially permitted so to do by the Secretary of State for India, shall for every such offence be punishable whether he be or be not an European British subject on conviction before a Magistrate with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years

23 Any person of European extraction found asking for alms when he has sufficient means of subsistence,

or asking for alms in a threatening or insolent manner

or continuing to ask for alms of any person after he has been required to desist,

shall be punishable whether he be or be not an European British subject on conviction before a Magistrate with rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month for the first offence two months for the second, and three months for any subsequent offence

24 Every person imprisoned under sections nineteen twenty twenty one, twenty two, or twenty three, shall, at the end of his term

of imprisonment, be placed before the nearest Magistrate of Police or Justice of the Peace exercising powers as aforesaid who shall if he think fit forthwith deal with him in the manner prescribed by sections five and six

The order of transmission shall certify the fact of the previous conviction

25 Every master of a ship landing or allowing to land in any part of British India any person of European extraction who has been convicted in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions of felony or of an offence which if committed in England would be felony shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable for every such person so landed or allowed to land to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees and not less than one hundred rupees and in default of payment to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two months,

unless the defendant satisfy the Magistrate by evidence (which the defendant is hereby declared competent to give), that he had made due inquiry as to the person so landed or allowed to land, and that he had no reason to believe that such person had been convicted as aforesaid

The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India* exempt from the operation of the former part of this section the masters of any class of ships on such terms as to the Governor General in Council seem fit, and either in respect of all or of any of the persons on board such ships

The Governor General in Council may in like manner revoke any exemption made under this section

26 All fines imposed under this Act may be recovered, if for offences committed outside the local limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay in the manner prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure and if for offences committed within those limits in the manner prescribed by any Act regulating the Police of such towns in force for the time being

All fines recovered under this Act shall be paid to the credit of the Government of India or as the Governor General in Council from time to time directs.

27 All prosecutions under this Act may be instituted and conducted by such officer as the local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

28 In imposing penalties under this Part and Part III of this Act no person shall exceed the limits of jurisdiction prescribed for him by the Code of Criminal Procedure in the case of offenders not being European British subjects.

29 No proceeding under this Act shall be deemed invalid by reason only that the Magistrate of Police or Justice before whom a person apparently a vagrant was required to appear, or before whom a person was placed under section twenty four, was not the nearest

PART VI

MISCELLANEOUS

30 Any European British subject who upon the summary inquiry mentioned in section five has been determined to be a vagrant or who has been convicted under section twenty two or section twenty three shall so long as he remains in India, be subject, beyond the limits of the said towns, to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure (other than those contained in Chapter XXXVIII of the same Code) applicable to an European not being a British subject.

If from any cause he is committed or held to bail by a Justice of the Peace to take his trial before a High Court, he shall not be at liberty to object to the jurisdiction of such Justice of the Peace or High Court on the ground of anything contained in the former part of this section.

An office copy of the declaration recorded under section five shall be *prima facie* evidence that the European British subject named therein has been, upon such inquiry, determined to be a vagrant.

31 Whenever any person of European extraction lands in India or being a Non Commissioned Officer or Soldier in Her Majesty's Army leaves that Army in India under an engagement to serve any other person or any Company Association or body of persons in any capacity

and whenever a sailor of European extraction, not being a British subject, is discharged from his ship in any British Indian port,

and becomes chargeable to the State as a vagrant within one year after his arrival in India or leaving the Army, or discharge from his ship, as the case may be then the person or Company, Association, or Body to serve whom he has so landed in India or left the Army or in the case of a sailor the person who is at the date of the discharge the owner or agent of the ship from which the sailor has been so discharged, shall be liable to pay to the Government the cost of his removal under this Act and all other charges incurred by the State in consequence of his becoming a vagrant.

Such costs and charges shall be recoverable by suit as if an express agreement to repay them had been entered into with the Secretary of State for India in Council by the person, Company Association, Body owner or agent chargeable.

32 When any person of European extraction lands in India being or having been during his passage to India or from one Indian port to another in charge of or in attendance upon any animal and becomes chargeable to the State as a vagrant within one year after his arrival in India, then

the consignee of such animal, or the agents in India for the sale of such animal,

or if such consignee or agent cannot be found the agent to whom the ship in which such animal arrived in India was consigned,

shall be liable to pay to the Government the cost of such person's removal under this Act and all other charges incurred by the State in consequence of his becoming a vagrant.

Any such consignee or agent shall be entitled to change the consignor or principal for any payment to the Government under this section.

For the purposes of this section consignee includes any person who undertakes to dispose of such animal for the benefit to the consignor and

Agent includes any person who undertakes the agency of such ship, though it may not have been consigned to him.

33 The powers and duties conferred and imposed by sections sixteen and eighteen, on a local Government may be exercised and performed by such class of officers as the local Government from time to time, by notification in the official *Gazette* appoints in this behalf.

34 The powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act on Magistrates Justices of the Peace exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, and Police officers, respectively may in places beyond the limits of British India be exercised and performed by such persons respectively as the Governor General in Council from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoints in this behalf.

35 The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in matters connected with its enforcement.

All such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India* and shall thereupon have the force of law.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

(See section 9)

WHEREAS *E. F.* of a person of European extraction and holder of this certificate has appeared before me and satisfied me that he is not likely to become a vagrant within the meaning of the European Vagrancy Act, 1873, THESE ARE TO CERTIFY that for the space of months

from the date hereof and within the Province [or District] of nothing in sections four, five, six, and seven of the same Act shall be deemed to apply to him unless he is found asking for alms when he has sufficient means of subsistence or asking for alms in a threatening or insolent manner, or continuing to ask for alms of any person after he has been required to desist IN ANY OF WHICH CASES he shall be liable to be imprisoned and otherwise dealt with as provided in sections twenty three and twenty four of the said Act

(Signed) G H

Dated this day of 18

Magistrate of Police for the Town of
or Justice of the Peace for exercising the
full power of a Magistrate

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(See section 17)

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made this day of 18 BETWEEN the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and C D of, &c, [the vagrant] of the other part Each of the parties hereto (so far as relates to the acts on his own part to be performed) hereby agrees with the other of them as follows —

1 The said C D shall proceed forthwith to the port of [the port of embarkation]

2 The said C D shall there embark on board such ship and at such time as an officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government shall direct

3 The said C D shall remain on board such ship until she shall have arrived at her port of destination

4 The said C D shall not return to India until five years shall have elapsed from the date of such embarkation unless specially permitted so to return by the said Secretary of State

5 The said Secretary of State in Council shall defray the cost of the transit of the said C D to the said port and of his lodging and subsistence during such transit and during his detention (if any) at the same port and shall contract with the owner of the said ship or his agent for the passage of the said C D on board the said ship,

and for his subsistence during the voyage for which he shall embark as aforesaid

In witness whereof A B (by order of the Governor General of India in Council [or the Governor of in Council or the Lieutenant Governor of , or the Chief Commissioner of] on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council), and the said C D have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above written

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The primary object of this Bill is to make three amendments in the European Vagrancy Act (XXI of 1869) *first* to enable the governors of workhouses to punish vagrants disobeying rules by solitary confinement by reduction of diet or by hard labor *secondly* to provide a punishment for vagrants who, with the governor's permission, leave a workhouse for a limited time, or a specified purpose, but fail to return on the expiration of such time or when such purpose has been accomplished or proves impracticable and *thirdly*, to render the owners and agents of ships from which foreign European sailors are discharged in British Indian ports liable in case such sailors become vagrants

These changes have been recommended by the Local Governments which have had most experience in the working of the Act

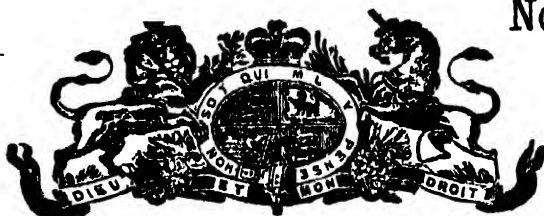
The opportunity has been taken to amend section one of Act XXVIII of 1871 which does not provide for the case of an Australian who lands in India having been in charge of horses, "not 'during his passage to India,' but during his passage from one port in British India to another

As the Vagrancy Act has been already amended it is thought preferable to adopt the method of repealing and re-enacting with the necessary modifications, rather than to add a third Act to the two in which the law on the subject is now contained

SIMLA,
The 2nd August 1873

E C BAYLEY

WHITLEY STOKES
Secy to the Govt of India



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1873

OFFICIAL PAPERS

Non subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post

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ILLEGAL CESSSES LEVIED FROM RYOTS IN BENGAL

The following papers regarding the illegal cesses levied by zemindars from ryots in Bengal are published for general information —

RESOLUTION

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

LAND REVENUE

Darjeeling, the 30th May 1873

READ AGAIN—

Circular order No 57, dated the 12th December 1871 and the enclosures thereof

READ also—

The replies of the Commissioners of Divisions thereto as below the whole having reference to the illegal cesses levied by the zemindars in Bengal from their ryot
Letters Nos 477 and 139 dated 1st October 1871 and 27th March 1873, with enclosure
from Commissioner of Burdwan

Letter No 38G dated 5th July 1872, with enclosures, from Commissioner of Presidency Division

Letter No 38 dated 19th April 1872, with enclosures, from Commr of Rajshahye

" " 109F, " 20th June " " " " " of Cooch Behar

" " 78 " 11th March " " " " " of Dacca

" " 121 " 27th May " " " " " of Chittagong

" " 231 " 2nd July " " " " " of Patna

" " 137 " 13th June " " " " " of Bhaugulpore

" " 1994 " 18th July " " " " " of Chota Nagpore

" " 240 " 22nd Dec " " " " " of Assam

1 The Board of Revenue brought to the notice of Government the illegal exactions practised upon their ryots by the zemindars in several districts and under the orders of the Lieutenant Governor the circular above referred to

was issued to Commissioners of Divisions to ascertain whether similar practices prevailed in other districts also. Commissioners were requested to state clearly the extent to which such practices existed, and the manner in which they should be checked.

2 The replies of the Commissioners, which have now been received and considered by His Honor, make it clear that, in spite of the law, cesses in large numbers are levied from ryots by almost every zemindar in the country the fact being that owing to the absence of sufficient agency in Bengal, those parts of the regulations which give rights and privileges to zemindars have not only been maintained, but stretched to the utmost while those parts which restrained them and limited their rights have been utterly set at naught.

3 This system of illegal exactions is now, however, in such universal vogue, is so deeply rooted and so many social relations depend thereon, that it becomes a question whether it is desirable that Government should by any general or very stringent measures interfere to put a stop to them. It must be thoroughly understood however, that the Government, in hesitating to adopt severe or extreme measures, in no degree recognizes or legalizes these cesses. Illegal, irrecoverable by law, and prohibited by law, they must remain, but it may perhaps be better, under all the circumstances except in extreme cases, not directly to interfere. As the people get better protected, better educated, and better able to understand and protect their own rights and position, things will no doubt to some extent adjust themselves.

4 For the present, then, the Lieutenant Governor thinks that it will be sufficient to direct that Magistrate Collectors should be careful to interfere in the case of any extreme oppression. In any case in which any duress or violence is used by zemindars or others to enforce illegal cesses, the Magistrate should interfere promptly, treating the matter as an extortion, and wherever in any particular estate the zemindar, by any means, manages to collect from his ryots inordinate cesses, exceeding those sanctioned by the usages of that part of the country, measures should be taken to inquire and ascertain the facts to protect and instruct the ryots as to their rights and generally to put a stop to such oppressions by every legal and proper means.

5 His Honor will also take advantage of the opportunity offered by the publication of the road cess rules to make it generally known to the people that excepting that one cess, of which the burden on the ryots will be strictly limited in each district, all other cesses are illegal and irrecoverable by law.

6 A copy of this resolution and connected papers will be forwarded to the Board of Revenue for information.

A copy of the resolution will be transmitted to Commissioners of Divisions for the information and guidance of the Magistrates and Collectors.

The whole of the papers will also be laid before the Government of India, under cover of a separate letter, for such notice as may be deemed necessary.

No 1483, dated Darjeeling, the 30th May 1873

From—C BERNARD L Q Offg Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Revenue Department

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department

I AM directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a

Circular No 57 dated 11th Dec ml r 1871 with enclosure
Letter No 47 and 130 dated 1st Oct ber 1871 ml 7th
Mar h 1873 with enclosure from Commissioner of Burdwan
Letter No 31 dated 5th July 1872 with enclosures from
Commissioner of Burdwan
Letter No 38 dated 10th April with enclosure from
Commissioner of Burdwan
Letter No 1031 dated 25th June 1872 with enclosures
from Commissioner of Calcutta
Letter No 8 dated 11th March 1872 with enclosures
from Commissioner of Burdwan
Letter No 11 dated 12th May 1872 with enclosures from
Commissioner of Burdwan
Letter No 1 dated 12th July 1872 with enclosure from
Commissioner of Burdwan
Letter No 137 dated 19th June 1872 with enclosure from
Commissioner of Burdwan
Letter No 1191 dated 18th July 1872 with enclosures from
Commissioner of Burdwan
Letter No 10 dated 1st Dec 1872 with enclosures
from Commissioner of Burdwan
Printed and published by the above reports, dated the

copy of the papers noted on the margin, containing information gathered from the Commissioners of Divisions as to the levy of illegal cesses by the zemindars of Bengal from the cultivators, together with a copy of a resolution which the Lieutenant Governor has recorded thereon. I am to ask whether the action taken by His Honor has the approval of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, and to inquire if any further orders are considered necessary.

2 I am to observe that these papers show conclusively what a drop in the ocean our legal road cess is compared to the mass of cesses illegally exacted from the people by the zemindars of Bengal

• 3 I am also to draw attention to the universal levy of the "dak khurcha" to reimburse the zemindars for the zemindari dak tax, as showing how futile it has been to put a cess on the zemindars and not on the ryots and how unlikely it is that, as things now stand, the ryots would have got off the road cess even if they had been exempted by law

No 681, dated Simla, the 18th August 1873

From—A O Hume Esq c B Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture Revenue and Commerce

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th May 1873, No 1483, addressed to the Home Department, forwarding copy of a Resolution recorded by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, and of the correspondence cited in the preamble thereof, on the subject of the levy of illegal cesses by zemindars in Bengal from the cultivators on their estates

2 From the reports submitted by the Commissioners of Divisions, it appears that cesses which are not recognized by law are extensively levied throughout the whole Presidency, but that they vary very materially both as to character and amount The Lieutenant Governor has arrived at the conclusion that any direct interference by Government with the levy of these cesses would be inexpedient excepting in extreme cases His Honor has therefore considered it sufficient for the present to—

direct that Magistrate Collectors should be careful to interfere in the case of any extreme oppression In any case in which any duress or violence is used by zemindars or others to enforce illegal cesses the Magistrate should interfere promptly treating the matter as an extortion and wherever in any particular estate, the zemindar by any means manages to collect from his ryots inordinate cesses exceeding those sanctioned by the usages of that part of the country measures should be taken to inquire and ascertain the facts to instruct and protect the ryots as to their rights, and generally to put a stop to such oppressions by every legal and proper means (Para 4 of the Resolution)

His Honor also proposes to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the publication of the road cess rules to give some further explanation to the people with respect to their liability by law to the payment of cesses

3 His Excellency the Governor General in Council entirely approves the orders issued and the action proposed to be taken by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and His Excellency is of opinion that for the present no further orders are called for on this subject

**MEDICAL SCHOOLS IN THE INTERIOR OF BENGAL AND THE
CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE**

RESOLUTION

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

GENERAL

Calcutta, the 18th August 1873

READ—

The correspondence of 1869 regarding the establishment of medical schools at different places in Bengal

The replies received to the further call for report made by this Government in June 1873

The recent annual report of the Calcutta Medical College

The correspondence of 1868-70 which ended in the appointment of a committee for the preparation of medical textbooks in the vernacular, also Dr C N Macnamara's letter of the 8th August 1873 stating his views and those of other medical writers on the best system of scientific terminology for vernacular medical works

READ also—

The letter addressed by this Government to the Government of India Home Department, on the 11th August 1873 renewing the proposal that a sum of six lakhs offered in 1871-72, half by the Government of India and half by the Bengal Government, should be spent in making additions and improvements to the Medical College Hospital buildings

RESOLUTION—In the year 1869 there was much discussion and correspondence regarding the best way of giving instruction to the rapidly increasing numbers of Bengalees who desired to enter the medical profession. It was agreed by all that the Calcutta Medical College was not capable of indefinite enlargement. It was held by some that small classes of medical students might very well receive at district dispensaries such elementary teaching in medicine as would enable them to settle in their own districts as medical practitioners and to treat usefully the ordinary Indian diseases. Others held that inexpensive medical schools might be attached to the head quarters of each division, while the majority of medical men were of opinion that nothing short of the standard of medical education now given would fit men to be licensed as medical practitioners. The papers of this discussion were laid before the Government of India in 1869 by Sir William Grey, who explained his object to be the "training up of a body of local practitioners able to apply simple remedies to ordinary diseases, such as cholera, small pox, and epidemic fever, and who should displace the present ignorant native koberajes." The Bengal Government at the same time proposed to attach medical classes to the Mitford Hospital at Dacca under the superintendence of the Civil Surgeon. The Government of India left it to the Lieutenant Governor's discretion to adopt the course deemed best and said that no further imperial grant could at that time be given for the promotion of medical education in Bengal. No local funds, however, were available for the proposed objects, and the proposals of 1869 were not carried out.

2 From time to time the Medical College authorities have represented that the college premises and lecture rooms were quite insufficient for their purpose, that the College Hospital was in many respects unsuitable, and that a new hospital and college were required at a cost of a very large sum of money. The necessity of a very considerable improvement of the hospital and extension of the college was urged by the present Lieutenant Governor in 1871, and the Government of India was pleased to accede to the Lieutenant Governor's proposal that a sum of six lakhs or £60,000 should be given, half from the imperial and half from provincial funds, for the improvement and enlargement of the hospital and college. This sum was, however, deemed insufficient by the college authorities, and the proposal was on that account unfructuous. During the last few weeks the Lieutenant Governor has informed the college authorities that in his opinion the time has come when he must do the best he can with six lakhs, if that sum can be made available, and he has invited their assistance and suggestions.

3 The proposed extensions of the College Hospital and college class rooms will, however, not meet the difficulty now caused by the unmanageable numbers of the Medical College classes, nor the want felt for increased medical instruction in many parts of Bengal. The necessity that Government should deal very early with this matter was strongly brought to the notice of the Lieutenant Governor by the Inspector General of Hospitals and by the Medical College authorities in the month of May last. The Lieutenant Governor caused selections from the previous correspondence to be circulated to officers of the Medical College and to other civil and medical officers, and he also invited a full expression of opinion from the Inspector General of Hospitals upon the best way of meeting this difficulty. The replies to this reference have now been considered by the Lieutenant Governor. Dr Campbell Brown's report, which is very full and interesting, shows that three questions press for very early disposal, namely—

- (1) The improvement of the vernacular classes at the Calcutta Medical College
- (2) The establishment of vernacular medical schools at other places in Bengal
- (3) The completion of a series of vernacular text books of medicine and surgery with the *least possible delay*

4 Taking these three subjects in order, the Lieutenant Governor comes first to—

• *The improvement of the vernacular classes at the Calcutta Medical College*

At present the pupils in the Medical College consist of—

Primary class students	438	} Who are instructed in English up to a high standard
Hospital apprentices	41	
Casual students	12	
Licentiate class students	440	} Who are instructed in Bengalee up to the standard required for a native doctor's diploma
Native apothecary class	382	
Native medical pupils	136	Who are instructed in Hindustanee up to the native doctor's standard

Total	1,394
-------	-------

The two classes of students who are taught in Bengalee attend exactly the same lectures, learn the same subjects, and are examined in the same subjects for the most part. Drs D B Smith and Cutcliffe recommend that the two classes be blended into one under the title of the licentiate class. It seems to be generally admitted that such an amalgamation is desirable, and the Lieutenant Governor approves of its being carried out. The Medical Department will decide what title had best to be given to the amalgamated Bengalee classes but the alteration had better not be carried out until the fee rates have been revised and the other proposals regarding the Calcutta vernacular classes have been finally settled.

5 But whatever may be the final arrangements of the vernacular classes, the main facts for the present purpose are that we have at the Medical College 1,400 students, whose numbers increase 25 per cent every year, that the hospital at which these students receive clinical teaching makes up 137 beds, that nearly 500 of the students receive a high education through the medium of the English language, and from selected and highly paid European professors that nearly 800 students receive a shorter and less complete medical education in Bengalee at the hands of the selected but less highly paid native teachers, and that about 130 pupils, mostly up country men, receive the same education in Hindustanee at the hands of the same teachers that instruct the Bengalee classes. Dr Campbell Brown tells us that for every hundred medical students there ought to be 50 beds in the hospital at which bedside teaching is given, and he tells us also that 500 students is about as large a number as one set of lecturers can satisfactorily teach, and that at any rate 1,000 must be the maximum number which any single medical school should contain. The College Principal and Professors tell us in the plainest language that, with the present overcrowded classes, one half of the students actually cannot hear what a lecturer says, still fewer can understand the demonstrations, and any real bedside teaching or tutorial instruction by question and answer is, for all but the few attentive,

clever students, almost impossible. The consequences are that only 31 per cent of the Medical College students ever pass and gain their diploma, and (as in the case mentioned by Dr C Macnamara) even a passed student who had got his diploma has received no practical teaching, and "did not know where to place his stethoscope in order that he might listen to the sounds at the apex of the heart—it last fixed on a point above the right nipple, and then started off with a bit of some lecture about the sounds of the heart."

6 It seems to the Lieutenant Governor abundantly clear that we cannot continue to keep the increasing Bengalee classes attached to the Medical College Hospital. We are bound if we teach them at all and give them diplomas, to attach them to a hospital where they can have some real bedside teaching, and to provide enough teachers and lecture rooms, so that each student may get some real tutorial instruction from a competent man, before he is launched into the world with a Government license to treat his country men for all manner of diseases. It is also clear that the Medical College Hospital, its accommodation, and its European staff of professors, is not more than sufficient for the 500 students of the English classes, who are rapidly increasing in numbers, and who receive the highest medical education we can give. The Bengalee classes must be accommodated elsewhere where they can have plenty of room and care, and receive regular clinical teaching. The only institution in Calcutta to which they could be attached is the Pauper Hospital at Sealdah, which makes up 300 beds, and near which there is ample space. This hospital is supported by the Calcutta Municipality, but the Lieutenant Governor believes the Justices will readily agree to its becoming the seat of so important an institution as the vernacular branch of the Medical College. He would hope, too, that the attention, which the hospital would receive in connection with such an institution, may lead to some decrease of the sad mortality which occurs there.

7 If the Justices have no objection, the Lieutenant Governor would propose to take immediate steps for providing the requisite lecture rooms and buildings for the accommodation of the vernacular classes at the Sealdah Hospital. He would hope that the Government of India may be able to render available, for the time at least, some of the buildings designed for the Port Canning Railway. The Sealdah classes would continue to be a branch of the Medical College, and would enjoy the advantage of the supervision of the Principal and the College Council, but they would have ample accommodation, and their teachers would be able to give them clinical instruction. The difficulty as to the insufficient number of teachers could be overcome in part by relieving the teachers of the Bengalee classes of the Hindustanee pupils who may possibly be eventually transferred to medical schools where Hindustanee is the vernacular, a large proportion of them being military students from the Upper Provinces. The vernacular teachers who now give a double set of lectures, one set in Bengalee and one set in Hindustanee, would be able, when the Hindustanee students are transferred to give their full time to teaching the Bengalee students. It would probably be necessary to have a selected European medical officer, or a first rate native officer on almost as high pay, as Superintendent at Sealdah, to maintain discipline and direct the classes. The appointment of the Police Surgeon who has now charge of the Sealdah Hospital, might perhaps be arranged in connection with the scheme, if the Justices agree. A native House Surgeon might be substituted for the Apothecary now resident at the hospital. The total extra cost of the Branch Medical College at Sealdah would probably not be very excessive, while the fees received from the classes are already large. The vernacular teachers would be transferred as they stand to Sealdah, but the Lieutenant Governor fears it would not be possible to reduce the European staff of the Medical College, because the professors would have the full English classes they now teach, which number about 500 students, and which are rapidly increasing.

8 The Lieutenant Governor now comes to the second point, namely—

The establishment of Vernacular Medical Schools at other places in Bengal

Dr Campbell Brown tells us that the present Medical College supplies the actual wants of the public service, and that it is also supplying a small number

of men who settle down in Bengal villages and towns as private practitioners. The number of these practitioners in some of the centres of population is already considerable, as will be seen from the following passage in Dr Brown's report. He writes—

* Some idea of the number of practitioners who may possibly settle among the people may be gained from the following facts which I have derived from recent inspection reports submitted by Deputy Surgeon General H B Buckle C B. In the town of Hooghly (and Chinsura), with 34,761 inhabitants, there are, besides men in Government employ and native koberajes, 23 private practitioners or 1 to every 1,511 persons. Of these 5 belong to the Sub Assistant Surgeon Class 5 to the Native Doctor Class 13 to the Compounder Class. In the town of Jessore with 8,152 inhabitants there are 5 private practitioners, or 1 to every 1,630 inhabitants. Of these, 1 was a native doctor, 1 a compounder 2 are failed students and 1 a nondescript. In the town of Kishnaghur with 26,150 inhabitants there are 14 private practitioners, or 1 to every 1,910 persons. Of these 2 belong to the Sub Assistant Surgeon Class 2 are rejected students 2 native doctors 3 compounders and 5 servants to private dispensaries. Taking these places as representative it appears that 1 practitioner in every 2,000 inhabitants can earn a living. Were a similar proportion to obtain throughout Bengal, there would be 34,000 medical practitioners, and to meet losses by death it would be necessary to provide about 900 men yearly.

The great and constant increase of students at the Medical College shows that the profession of medicine is becoming popular, and the Lieutenant Governor is glad to learn that it is also fairly lucrative, for he has been told that most of the practitioners mentioned in the foregoing extract are believed to earn from Rs 50 to Rs 200 a month. Seeing how very much there is of remediable illness and disease in Bengal, the Government cannot but view with satisfaction the fact that private practitioners of scientific medicine are spreading themselves among the more advanced districts and towns of Bengal. And the Lieutenant Governor believes it to be the bounden duty of Government to make the best arrangements possible for teaching young men who wish to study medicine.

9 One-third of the Medical College students are said to come from Dacca and its neighbourhood, notwithstanding the expenses and other drawbacks incident to young men coming to live in Calcutta. It seems quite certain that if medical schools were established at places like Dacca and Patna, the classes would very soon fill. At any rate it is absolutely necessary to establish such schools and relieve the Calcutta Bengalee classes, which already number nearly 800 pupils, and will at the recent rate of increase reach 1,100 or 1,200 in another two years. The Lieutenant Governor considers that it is absolutely necessary to establish vernacular medical schools at Dacca and at Patna at once. At Dacca there is the Mitford Hospital to which the school could be attached, it already makes up some sixty beds, and its accommodation will have to be enlarged when the Dacca school students exceed 200 in number. At Patna the hospital will have to be in some degree enlarged at the expense of Government in order to meet the requirements of the medical school.

10 The Lieutenant Governor would prefer to have a separate medical officer in charge of each of these new schools, for the civil surgeons of Dacca and Patna have already very much work. But such a separate officer would add very greatly to the cost of the schools. The Agra school has been managed successfully by the Civil Surgeon for a number of years and if the Medical Department think it possible, the new schools might be opened under the general supervision of the Civil Surgeon at Dacca and Patna, competent native medical officers being placed at their head, and the Sub Assistant Surgeons now employed being utilized. If this be done, then the cost of each of these schools might probably not be very excessive. For the native teachers and the hospital house surgeons at the vernacular schools of medicine, the best plan will be to give a staff allowance, in addition to their grade of the officer employed. The Lieutenant Governor understands that Dr Brown inclines to this plan, as being calculated to keep good and contented men, rather than to a consolidated allowance, such as is given to the present Calcutta teachers.

11 The Lieutenant Governor thus accepts the view held by the majority of officers consulted, that we must keep the level of our vernacular medical teaching at least up to the standard laid down for the Calcutta vernacular classes. At the same time he considers that there is much in what

Dr C Macnamara says in the following extract regarding the advantages of teaching apprentices at district hospitals and dispensaries Dr Macnamara writes —

What we require on the part of the professor is that he should gain some personal knowledge of his pupils instructing them when in class somewhat after the fashion of the Oxford tutors and referring them to existing vernacular text books in place of lectures, except perhaps on the subject of chemistry and anatomy. Beyond this it is not wise to bring a number of ignorant native youths from their homes to study in a place like the Medical College where they are practically beyond the supervision of their superiors and exposed to all the evil influences of a city like Calcutta. Many of them take to bad habits, and some lose self respect so far as to becoming actual beggars. Most of them have little regard for their superiors and ultimately turn out a set of practitioners much inferior in every way to the old class of native doctors who were trained by our Civil Surgeons and regimental medical officers but who had not enjoyed the advantages of a college education.

For the purposes described in Mr Eden's letter it would be better to revert to our former practice of training local practitioners rather than extend the Medical College system of education to Dacca Patna or anywhere else. I would advocate the scheme of affording young men an opportunity of gaining an elementary but practical knowledge of their work in our various charitable dispensaries and the jail hospitals of the districts in which they reside. There are several advantages in schools of this kind, in the first place the influence of friends and relations is brought to bear on the pupil the student learns the habits dialect diseases and the power of resistance to disease of the class of people he is brought in contact with and what is very important he thus comes immediately under the eye of his superiors. If a decent fellow, he catches more or less of their tone, and if a bad man his faults are quickly detected, and he is turned out of the place. Every district charitable dispensary should be capable of holding twenty beds besides having attached to it a residence for the Sub Assistant Surgeon and an out patient department. I would not permit more than ten pupils at a time to study at any one dispensary, and they should be allowed a monthly stipend from Government."

The Lieutenant Governor would not wish to insist upon the plan being tried everywhere. But he considers it might be made a very useful parallel system, and perhaps it might in some way supplement our medical school teaching. He would ask the Inspector General of Hospitals to suggest arrangements under which Civil Surgeons might receive, as practical apprentices in the district hospitals, students who have passed the College course.

The Lieutenant Governor would be disposed to advise that a smaller course than otherwise of theoretical study should be accepted from students who also serve one year's apprenticeship at a district hospital before they are granted a license to practise and receive a certificate of practical efficiency. But on this point Sir George Campbell would wish to receive an expression of the Inspector General's views. It is possible that the system (referred to in Dr Brown's 12th paragraph) whereby candidates for the hospital assistant class are obliged to undergo "one year's training in a hospital or dispensary" may be preferable. But whether it comes at the beginning or the end of the school course, the Lieutenant Governor considers that such practical training should be very specially encouraged.

12 There remains the question of fees. At present, in one branch of the vernacular classes a student pays Rs 10 entrance and Rs 3 monthly fee, while in the other he pays Rs 2 entrance and Rs 2 monthly fee. Dr D B Smith recommends that the fee for the Calcutta vernacular classes should be the same, and that the Dacca and Patna fees should be somewhat lower so as to attract students to the local schools. The Lieutenant Governor's views have already been expressed regarding the amalgamation of the Calcutta classes, subject, however, to final report from the Inspector General of Hospitals. He considers that the monthly fees for the Calcutta vernacular medical classes may very well be put at Rs 4, the primary class and casual student fees being raised in proportion. At other Government institutions of Calcutta, the fees are, at the Presidency College Rs 12 a month at the Engineering College Rs 5, and at the Hindoo School Rs 4 a month. The medical vernacular classes may therefore very well pay Rs 4 all round at the Dacca and Patna schools the fee to begin with should not be more than one or two rupees a month and Rs 5 for the license.

13 The third subject pressing for immediate disposal is—

The completion of a series of vernacular text books in medicine with the least possible delay

Dr Campbell Brown, Dr D B Smith, and the other members of the Medical College Council, lay very much stress on the absolute necessity for preparing these text books without delay. The Lieutenant Governor finds that in the years 1868 70 there was discussion on this subject, and that a committee, consisting of the Director of Public Instruction, some Hindoo and Mohamedan gentlemen, and four Medical College Professors, were appointed to procure the preparation of a set of medical text books in Bengalee. It does not appear that anything has been done by this committee. At any rate the requirement is now more urgent than it ever was. The Lieutenant Governor believes that the best way will be for Government to grant a considerable sum to be expended as rewards for prize text books. He would ask the Inspector General of Hospitals to favor him with a draft of such a notice as might be issued, giving rewards in suitable proportions for text-books or hand books in the several subjects. Sir George Campbell considers that one of the most useful medical works we could have would be a good hand book on Indian drugs and indigenous materials used or capable of being used as medicine. He believes it to be the opinion of medical men well qualified to judge that there is an extreme need for a good vernacular hand book of this kind. It would have to be considered whether a maximum and minimum length should not be set down for each text book, whether the prize book should be in English, or in Bengalee, or in both, if in English, how we should get over the difficulty of getting a really scientific, accurate, and intelligible translation of an English prize text book. As English books will be common to all India, it may be hoped that the Government of India will bear their cost, this Government bearing the cost of translation. The jury who may be appointed to award prizes should have power to award to any deserving but unsuccessful candidate such sum as would recompense him for the cost of compiling and translating his work. The Inspector General of Hospitals would consider whether the prize book should be the property of Government, or whether it should be made a condition that the author should bring out a good Bengalee edition of his work at a low price to be fixed by the jury before he received the whole of the reward. The Lieutenant Governor will be glad to receive at an early date a draft of the notice which should be issued to invite competition. The books will take some time to prepare, and intending competitors should not be hurried, still the need for the text books is very emergent. The task of the jury who will have to adjudge the prizes will be heavy, and the Inspector General of Hospitals will consider whether any remuneration should be offered to them.

14 There is one difficulty connected with the vernacular text book question, on which there was some discussion in the correspondence of 1868 71, namely, the best way of translating or conveying the meaning of scientific terms. Dr C Macnamara in the letter cited at the head of this resolution describes the method which he and other medical writers (both English and native) recommend to be—

“To employ Bengulge words to express the technical terms made use of if any such words exist, if not, to transliterate the English or Latin term used, giving in brackets the word in the Roman character, so as to facilitate its proper pronunciation.”

This method has been actually employed and found to answer. The Lieutenant Governor would wish this system to be adopted in all text books or hand books competing for the Government prize, he believes it to be practically the best and simplest for pupils and for ordinary readers. He would, however, add this caution to the rule as set out by Dr Macnamara, namely that the vernacular words used must be real vernacular words understood by all decently educated people, and not inventions from Arabic or Sanskrit. When there is no really vernacular word for a particular scientific term, instead of coining a new word, the English word must be taken, it should be transliterated and also given in the Roman character after the manner described by Dr Macnamara.

16 Lastly, the question has to be settled how the cost of these arrangements can be met. The Lieutenant Governor fears that as matters now stand, the provincial funds can hardly bear the charge, for already Bengal spends on medical charges $11\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs a year, whereas in the decentralization order of 1870-71 the Bengal assignment for medical services was only $9\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Still he is convinced that the arrangements now proposed *must* be made if medical education in Bengal is to go on at all, and he hopes that the Government of India may be pleased to help in the matter. A copy of this resolution together with a full statement of the financial bearings of the question, will be laid before His Excellency the Viceroy in Council.

17 Meanwhile the several authorities will be moved to consider and report upon the best way of giving effect to the present orders—

- (1) The Chairman of the Justices will be moved to ask the Justices of Calcutta if they will agree to the Pauper Hospital being used for the purposes of the vernacular branch of the Medical College, on the understanding that Government bears all charges over and above what the Justices now spend.
- (2) The Commissioners of Dacca and Patna will be moved to appoint committees, on which there should, if possible, be a native medical officer as member, to report upon the site, plans, and cost of additions to the hospital at Patna, and of lecture rooms and dissecting rooms at Dacca and Patna close to the hospital. The committees' reports should be submitted with the Commissioner's opinion.
- (3) The Commissioner of the Presidency Division, in communication with the Medical College Principal and Council and the Consulting Engineer for State Railways will be moved to report upon the ground, buildings, and cost, and any possible adaptation of buildings required for the vernacular classes at Sealdah, for their Superintendent, and for all their requirements. They will submit their report through the Inspector General of Hospitals, who is requested to give them any instructions which may be necessary upon subsidiary points.
- (4) The Commissioner of Police will be asked to report upon the best site for the Lock Hospital, when the vernacular classes move to Sealdah. Possibly that Lock Hospital may be ~~abolished~~, the accommodation in the Lock Hospitals being now, it is believed, more than is required.
- (5) The Inspector General of Hospitals will be moved to report, either separately or otherwise, as he may see fit—
 - (a) In detail after consulting such officers as he may see fit, upon the establishments required for the Sealdah classes and for the medical schools at Dacca and Patna, and upon the feasibility of putting the outside schools under the Civil Surgeon.
 - (b) Upon the question of the fees to be levied at the Calcutta and other schools, and on the proposal to amalgamate the Calcutta vernacular classes.
 - (c) On the best way of transferring the native medical pupils to Hindustanee schools of medicine without causing inconvenience or loss, so as to set free the vernacular teachers for Bengalee classes only.
 - (d) Whether any reduction will be possible in the European staff of the Medical College when the vernacular classes move to Sealdah.
 - (e) Upon the rules under which selected Civil Surgeons might be encouraged to take medical apprentices at their district dispensaries and hospitals, and on the cost, if any, of such arrangements.

- (f) Upon the point whether the one year's practical apprenticeship at a district hospital should be required before or after the candidate for a license passes his native doctor's examination
- (g) Upon the notice which should be issued, and the other arrangements which should be made for inviting the preparation of English and vernacular hand books or text books of medicine and surgery

OPERATIONS OF THE PORT COMMISSIONERS DURING THE YEAR
1872 73

RESOLUTION

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

MARINE

Calcutta Port Trust

Calcutta, the 25th August, 1873

READ—

The Report of the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta for the year 1872 73

1 The Lieutenant Governor has again to congratulate the Port Commissioners on their most successful management of the great public interests entrusted to them, and on the vast benefit to the commercial and general community resulting from their labors. An immense change has been and is being wrought in the Port of Calcutta, and the facilities afforded to trade are increased in a manner for which the warmest acknowledgment of the Government is due to the Commissioners.

2 *Para 5 Progress of Works*—The Lieutenant Governor observes that out of a total expenditure of Rs 10,00,451 on new works during the year, a sum of Rs 1,53,888 has been devoted to improving the accommodation for country boats and cargo boats at the inland vessels wharves. His Honor hopes that the Commissioners will continue to give their attention to providing improved accommodation for traffic of this class, he has already expressed an opinion that facilities should be provided by extensions of the public wharves northwards. The Strand Bank has been made up with only one break in the whole distance between the Armenian and Aheeretollah Ghâts. The progress of the works and improvements of the wharves is satisfactory. The Lieutenant Governor must still observe that the sums which it is proposed shortly to devote to accommodation for inland boats seem incommensurate to the largeness of the net receipts from this source. He would suggest that if one light pontoon landing stage proves a success, other stages of this kind might with advantage be added on the long line of boat wharfage.

3 *Para 7*—Although considerable silting has been going on and is still going on behind jetties Nos 1 to 4, the Lieutenant Governor is glad to find that the jetties have not had any bad effect on the channel. It is still, however, evident that the silting about the jetty heads will be a source of constant anxiety and expenditure to the Commissioners. His Honor trusts that the dredger which has been ordered from England, and which is expected to reach Calcutta by the end of September, will be an effectual means of keeping down the silting.

4 *Paras 13 16*—The Commissioners expect to complete, during 1873 74, certain works* in hand which will cost them nearly 12½ lakhs of rupees. For those charges they have 12 lakhs available, but the Commissioners will have to provide the difference of Rs 50,000 from another loan.

5 *Para 17*—The Lieutenant Governor observes that at the close of the year 1873 74, when these works are completed, the Commissioners will have spent

* Jetties inclusive of export sheds
Inland vessels wharves
Machinery and plant (completion of Armstrong cranes)
Warehouse on Strand Bank lands
Extension of new river side road

upon those improvements Rs 35,34,850, of which Rs 8,34,850 will have been provided out of their own profits, and the rest by loans from Government.

6 *Para* 20 22—The question of providing accommodation for the export trade at the jetties has occupied much of the time and attention of the Commissioners during the year. The necessity for making provision at the jetties for the shipping of export cargo is evident, and without this provision the scheme of port appliances would be entirely incomplete.

7 *Para* 32—The aggregate income and expenditure on account of jetties for the past two years is as follows—

	1871 72	1872 73	Increase.
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Income	3 63 706	4 09 440	45,734
Expenditure	2 04,778	2 43,911	39,133

8 *Para* 35—Before the preparation of the budget estimates for the year 1873 74 a sub committee was appointed to consider whether any reductions might be made in jetty charges, but it was found that, in consequence of the extraordinary charges to be met from the revenue for the repayment of the first instalment of the Government loan and towards the purchase of a dredger, no reductions were feasible, and the current rates have been maintained. The Lieutenant Governor joins with the Commissioners in hoping that they will be in a position next year to reconsider the question of a reduction.

9 *Para* 36—His Honor is very glad to observe that the Commissioners have established a reserve fund in connection with the jetties at a rate of 10 per cent on the capital expended on property (such as jetties and cranes) especially liable to injury in case of a cyclone. He is gratified to know that they have accepted the advice which he has given on former occasions, and that under this and other heads they have established the "Reserve," and "Depreciation" Funds, which he considers necessary to prudent finance.

10 *Para* 39—A sub committee has been appointed to inquire into the occasional complaints that have been made against the working on the jetties. The Lieutenant Governor is assured that the Commissioners will do all that is in their power to remove the cause of these complaints. It is probable that a sufficient remedy will be afforded by the construction of the new export sheds, which are being constructed large enough to provide temporary accommodation for import cargo in case the import sheds are blocked.

11 *Para* 43—The ordinary income and expenditure on account of inland wharves for two years stand thus—

	1871 72.	1872 73	Increase
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Income	1,98,456	2,01,834	3 378
Expenditure	46 043	68 381	22 338

12 *Para* 44—The ordinary income and expenditure of the whole port for the two years is as follows—

	1871 72	1872 73	Increase
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Income	4 48 111	5 42 020	94 909
Expenditure	2 80,939	3,91,168	1 14 229

13 *Para* 50—The Commissioners have, the Lieutenant Governor considers, very judiciously and prudently opened a "Depreciation Fund," in order to meet the cost of replacing boats &c, actually worn out. The fund will consist of a percentage of the value of the block which will be credited to it year after year the rate of percentage being calculated according to the average durability of the block.

14 *Para* 52—The Lieutenant Governor views with approbation the reduction which the Commissioners have been able to effect in mooring hire on vessels trading to the port, and which was unequal in its incidence, the rates from June to October being double those payable from November to May. Henceforth the rates for the twelve months will be equal, and on the lower scale, and vessels moved to and from the jetties for the convenience of the Commissioners will be exempted from Harbour Master's charges.

15 *Para 53*—A net amount of Rs 10,54,940 has been realized for Government during the year on account of pilotage, lights and buoys, and hospital dues, with no risk and no loss to Government, at a cost of Rs 3,500. The system of maintaining only one agency for the realization of port and pilotage charges payable by vessels, partly to Government and partly to the Commissioners, seems to have worked satisfactorily, and the thanks of Government are due to the Commissioners for the aid thus afforded.

16 *Para 54*—The number of sea going vessels which entered and left the port, exclusive of dhoomies, tug and river steamers, has increased from 1,793 in 1861-62 to 1,909 in 1872-73. The gross tonnage of these vessels for those years was 1,337,632 and 2,284,319 respectively. The average tonnage of the vessels employed in the trade of the port, including steamers and sailing vessels, was 746 tons in 1861-62 against 1,196 tons in 1872-73, the average tonnage of the steamers and sailing vessels in the latter year being 1,531 tons and 1,017 tons respectively. The Lieutenant Governor observes that there is a slight decline in the number of sailing vessels, both in arrivals and departures, from last year as follows—

	1871-72	1872-73	Decrease
Arrivals	637	611	40
Departures	634	628	6
Total	1,289	1,243	46

While the steamers have increased as follows—

	1871-72	1872-73	Increase
Arrivals	300	338	38
Departures	303	328	25
Total	603	666	63

17 *Paras 69-71*—It was a condition in the deed of transfer of the Strand Bank lands that the Commissioners should annually pay to Government a sum of Rs 40,000 for the maintenance and repairs of the Strand Bank Road from the Chandul Ghât to the Kidderpore Bridge, the Eden Gardens, and some other works connected with the health and convenience of the residents of Calcutta. But on the application of the Commissioners to forego this annual payment, the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased, under separate orders, to surrender the contribution for two years, and to make over the sum of Rs 80,000 as a Government donation towards the work of continuing northwards the Strand Bank Road and wharves, and attaining the great object of completing the circle of the town by connecting the Strand Road with the Circular Road at Chitpore. Meantime the Government has undertaken the burden of the works, which are eventually to be met from the Strand Bank fund. The balance of the rent received for the Strand Bank lands will be spent on a river side road between Abceroollah Ghât and the Chitpore Canal, which will, His Honor believes, prove a great acquisition to the town of Calcutta.

18 *Para 74*—The Lieutenant Governor considers it to be altogether desirable that measures should be taken to prevent collisions and to ensure the efficient working, and co-operation of the river and jetty police. The details of the Commissioners' proposals are under His Honor's separate consideration.

19 *Para 35*—The Lieutenant Governor hopes to be in a position to carry out shortly the concentration of office buildings alluded to by the Commissioners.

20 His Honor fully appreciates the great value of the services that have been rendered to the port by Mr W. D. Bruce, Vice Chairman, and the energy, diligence, and skill that he has brought to bear upon his duties. He has read with pleasure the testimony borne by the Commissioners to the good service done by the several executive officers of the Port Trust.

21 The Lieutenant Governor again congratulates the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Commissioners on the success of their undertakings, and desires to thank them cordially on behalf of Government and the public for the unremitting care and attention with which they have applied themselves to their duties.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

RESOLUTION

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL

Calcutta, the 21st August 1873

READ—

The Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for the year 1872

1 For the first time the results in the whole of the large medical institutions of Calcutta except the Native Hospital are reviewed together in this report, and the Lieutenant Governor must thank Dr Brown and his Secretary Dr Macleod, for a very complete and interesting analysis of the statistics bearing upon the health of Calcutta and its suburbs. His Honor would, however, ask the Surgeon General to consider whether it is really necessary to include in future reports all the detailed tables given in the appendixes. They are more, certainly, than Government requires, and might, it is believed, be materially reduced without impairing the value of the report as a departmental record. No detailed account of the working of the Native Hospital is given in the Report though the figures are included in the returns, probably because this is an independent institution, which has formed the subject of a Government resolution, dated 1st April last. In future, however, it would be convenient to include this institution also in the general review, and the Lieutenant Governor cannot but think that the Governors and Dr Macnamara will willingly give the Surgeon General the means of doing so.

2 The total number of persons treated at the hospitals and dispensaries during the year was 251,039, or 15,366 more than in the previous year. Of these 20,805 were in patients, and 231,134 received out door relief. It is satisfactory to learn that the increased attendance indicates only increasing usefulness in the institutions affected, and not any increase of disease the year having been indeed, but for the dengue epidemic, very tolerably healthy.

3 Dr Brown analyses the percentages of age and sex, caste and race, so far as the returns enable him to do so, and compares the results with those of the Census. The percentages as regards sex and age are these—

	Men	Women	Children
As by hospital returns	64.9	16.3	18.8
As by Census*	58.55	26.58	14.86

Women do not therefore seem to attend in proportion to their numbers. This was what might have been expected. As regards caste and race, the percentages are—

	Europeans	Eurasians	Mussulmans	Hindus	Other castes
By hospital returns	7.8	9.0	31.9	47.1	4.2
By Census	4.27	29.61	65.05	0.56	

Europeans and Eurasians, Mussulmans, and other castes, seem therefore to avail themselves of medical aid more readily than Hindus. This reverses, as regards the Mahomedans, the conclusions of last year based on a comparison of the bare totals of attendance. The figures are incomplete, as no note of race or caste is kept for the native hospital out patients. The Lieutenant Governor is sure that the Governors would, if requested to do so by the Surgeon General, consent to direct the registry of particulars of race and caste in the case of out door patients in accordance with the system followed in other hospitals.

4 The death rate on persons treated in the hospitals was 132 per mille, or the same as last year. Excluding cholera, it was 125 as against 127 in 1871. The table given in paragraph 5, comparing as it does not only the hospital rates, but the municipal returns of mortality, shows a great improvement in the public health during the last five years. In 1867 the hospital rate was 191,

* The figures in the report are not quite correct.

or, excluding cholera, 175 In 1868 it rose to 199, or, excluding cholera, 179, but since then it has steadily fallen to 132, as stated above At the same time it must be observed that in comparing the different hospitals an element of uncertainty is introduced into these returns owing to the practice of rejecting cases believed to be hopeless at some of the principal hospitals and sending them to the Pauper Hospital Dr Macnamara states that the growth of this practice is one cause for the diminution of the mortality in the Native Hospital The Lieutenant Governor has called for a special report on this subject The municipal registration figures given in the return show that the death rates of the last three years for the town generally are lower than those of the three preceding by a very marked difference, but the rate which was 22.6 in 1870 was 23.1 in 1871, and 26.4 in 1872 (not much under the rate of 1867 viz, 27.1) The rise in the rate is apparently to be ascribed chiefly to cholera

5 Setting aside the extraordinary epidemic of dengue, which however among 2,292 persons treated, caused only seven deaths, the table of diseases shows that the prevalent types of maladies were the same as in former years Of 2,761 deaths, 306 were from fever, 217 from cholera, 301 from phthisis, 217 from dropsy, 682 from dysentery and diarrhoea 33 from pneumonia 270 from ulcers, 195 from debility Bowel complaints account for the heaviest mortality, dysentery and diarrhoea being the most fatal form of diseases Cholera was more prevalent than in 1871, and the rate of mortality among cases treated was high, 484.3 per 1,000 Typhoid fever was also very fatal 93 deaths among 132 persons treated Phthisis, dropsy and ulcers come next in order of fatality Small pox has for some years past been almost unknown—thanks probably to the operations of the Vaccine Department

6 The remarks made by the Surgeon General in paragraph 8 as to the importance of fixing precisely the locality of cholera cases, are much to the point, and the Chairman of the Justices will be asked to draw the Health Officer's attention to them

7 In paragraph 9 it is shown that the healthiest months in the year are those in which the heat is greatest, while the most unhealthy are the cold weather months The influence of season upon disease is a subject of which very little is accurately known As the Surgeon General remarks, the collection of careful statistics may enable us in time to bring in meteorology to assist us in arriving at a clearer theory of causation than we now possess

8 *The Medical College Hospital*—The number of patients relieved by the Medical College Hospital was, in door, 5,163, out door, 42,213, the total number being slightly (469) below that of last year The average daily sick was 266.90 The decrease in the number treated is entirely in out door patients and is said to arise from more careful registry treating each person as one case, irrespective of the number of times he may be treated The Lieutenant Governor hopes that this system is followed in all the hospitals now It is very misleading to have the returns compiled on two different systems and His Honor begs that the Surgeon General will make sure that the proper plan is understood and followed

9 The death rate of the hospital was 115.8 per thousand, against 126.28 in 1871 In cases treated to a termination it was 121.8 as against 134.1 Excluding moribunds dying within twenty four hours of admission the rates for 1872 were, on treated, 90.9 and on cases terminated, 95.9 Dr D B Smith gives in his report a very interesting analysis of the mortality rates of the hospital for the past ten years Among Christian patients they have fallen from an average of about 95 per mille to 56, and among natives from rates ranging from 205 to 309 down to 168 The relative mortality among native patients is ordinarily much higher than among Europeans and Eurasians, but strangely enough, during 1872 cholera, diarrhoea, liver abscess, and bronchitis were more fatal among the latter than among the former Indeed the cholera death rate in this hospital was last year unprecedentedly high, being for Christian patients 692.3 per mille as against 321.4 in 1871, and for natives 607.4 as against 431.5 The absolute number of cholera patients has no doubt fallen greatly of late years owing, it is universally admitted, to the improved conservancy and water supply of the city and the remarkable fatality of the cases in the Medical

College Hospital last year is deserving of attention. The General Hospital returns for Europeans do not exhibit this feature, a fact which, unless explained, would seem to point to local causes affecting the Medical College Hospital rates. From page 68 it seems that of 132 cases 15 came from ships in the river 14 from Bow Bazaar, 12 from Chitpore 11 from the suburb of Simla, and 10 from Bua Bazaar. The Health Officer of the Municipality should have his attention drawn to these facts of locality as soon as they come to notice during the year that inquiry may be made while the matter is fresh.

10 From the analysis of results in surgical cases given by Dr Smith, it seems that though not so low as in 1871, 1868, and 1863, the death rate was less than in any of the other years of the decade, and cases of death by pyæmia and septicæmia were very few, six in all. But nevertheless the figure last year was much higher than in 1870 or 1871. So that it would almost seem as though notwithstanding the general improvement on an average of years there had been at work last year some special morbid influence making pyæmia more common. The following table compares the mortality after major surgical operations in the various hospitals. The freedom of the General Hospital from pyæmia is very noticeable.

Major Surgical Operations

Inst t ti	T t l	De d	R m rks
Medical College Hospital	211	36	6 from Pyæmia or Septicæmia. The rest from exhaustion tetanus and other causes
Ophthalmic Hospital	169		
General Hospital	17		
Imperial Hospital			
Police Hospital			
Sulea Street Dispensary	6	1	Tetanus
North Suburban Hospital	9		
Sumbhoo Nath Pandit's Hospital	37	3	None from Pyæmia
Alipore Dispensary	2		
Ariat (in Agra) Dispensary	13	7	Pyæmia 9 gangrene 3
Howrah General Hospital	92	24	Pyæmia 5
Native Hospital			
Total	506	71	

11 The management of the various branches of the hospital the lying-in ward the ophthalmic hospital the out-door dispensaries, and the dental dispensary, was, as usual, satisfactory.

12 Dr Brown remarks that no progress has been made during the year towards building a new hospital or providing the present building with the additions which are considered necessary. The idea of erecting a new building had to be abandoned for want of sufficient funds. It was found that a new hospital and college on an approved plan and on a new site would cost not less than 15 lakhs of rupees. As the funds at the disposal of Government would not admit of so large an outlay an ineffectual appeal was made to the native public through the British Indian Association and to the Justices of the Peace to contribute a portion of the required expenditure. Nothing has yet been done towards improving the present buildings owing to the objections raised by the Medical College authorities to any plan that could be undertaken with reasonable means. The requirements of the college and hospital are, however, steadily increasing, and the Lieutenant Governor has no option but to do what he can with the money he can make available. He has already contributed to the municipal funds a large sum of money for effecting a thorough drainage of the neighbourhood, and the College Council has been asked to aid His Honor with suggestions for improving the present college and hospital buildings.

13 The Lieutenant Governor is glad to observe that the legacy, moneys, and other funds belonging to the hospital have been brought under proper control. As suggested, all the floating deposits and accumulated interest may be at once invested in Government paper.

14 The experiment of training native midwives should certainly not be given up. It is satisfactory to see that three out of the four under tuition have passed the examinations.

15 *General Hospital*—The addition to the civil hospital of all the buildings formerly occupied by the military sick make the General Hospital now a really first class institution capable of accommodating about 300 patients. The average daily number of sick during the year was 182.25, and the death rate 45.30, a rate below the average of the six years (1865—71) by 18.16, but exceeding that of 1871 by 6.78. The cause of this falling off is shown to have been mainly due to the greater prevalence of cholera.

16 The cholera death rate was 446.8 per mille, as against 592.5 in 1871 (the result of comparison being the converse of that at the College Hospital), but the absolute number of cholera cases was 92 against 27. The improved rate of mortality of late years is attributed solely to the cases being brought under treatment at an earlier stage. The river side dispensary will if established, do much to secure this but unfortunately the opposition of the military authorities to the erection of any building, however insignificant, on the Strand Bank has prevented its being placed where it would have been of most use.

17 Dr Ewart draws attention to the sewers that still void themselves into the river, and to which much of the mortality among the sailors is attributed. The Chairman of the Justices will be asked to get a report from the Town Engineer upon this matter, and the Department of Military Works will be requested to report on the state of things as regards the Fort drains and the possibility of improving their arrangements.

18 Dr Ewart's analyses of results under the other principal diseases are interesting, but call for no special remark further than that careful investigations into the nature of remittent fever ought to be quite possible with the staff, permanent and temporary, attached to the hospital. The fact that all the cases of heat apoplexy or sunstroke (*insolatio*) recovered is noteworthy. The Lieutenant-Governor does not see that any of our supernumerary Sub Assistant Surgeons have yet been attached to this hospital.

19 The Surgeon General's directions as to the mode of treating moribunds in the hospital returns have been approved already. He should see that they are duly attended to in practice.

20 It certainly seems inconvenient that when the hospital has only Rs 25 a month to spend on books for the sick it should be prevented from buying cheap and second hand from reading clubs out here, and should have to indent for new ones through the Secretary of State. The Government of India will be asked not to press the rule in the case of this institution, and meantime Dr Ewart is authorized to buy second hand books here. Perhaps if it were generally known how books and magazines are valued in a hospital like this many private donors would come forward to assist.

21 *The Nurses' Institution*—The Calcutta Nurses Institution has again done much useful work and though its balances have fallen somewhat, it has been able to increase its staff to supply the wants of the General Hospital. After the year closed, however, Government had to make a special grant of Rs 2,000 to the Committee of Management to enable them to meet their working expenses, and it is hoped that the ladies of the Committee and the friends of the Institution have since been able to place its finances on a satisfactory footing.

22 *The Municipal Pauper Hospital*—The Pauper Hospital, or Lazar House of Calcutta, maintains its high death rate of 277 per mille, or 202 excluding absolute moribunds. Of the 1,518 deaths among the 5,467 persons under treatment, 303 died within twenty four hours, and 494 more within a week of admission. Most of the cases when they come in are chronic and beyond all medical skill. Half the admissions are cases rejected by the other hospitals and then brought to the Pauper Hospital, and a large proportion of the remainder are picked up by the police in the streets. Everything has been done that can be reasonably expected to reduce the death rate and increase the chances of these poor creatures, but without much perceptible effect. The attention of the Justices will be invited through their Chairman, to Dr Woodford's representations as to the necessity of enclosing the building and grounds of the hospital. The Lieutenant Governor also, as intimated in paragraph 4 above, wishes to

have full and exact report as to the present practice of the other large hospitals in rejecting cases or sending them to the Pauper Hospital.

The Lieutenant Governor agrees with the Surgeon General that the present designation of Resident Apothecary is more appropriate than the proposed one of House Surgeon for the apothecaries attached to the Pauper and Police Hospitals.

23 *The Police Hospital*—The Municipal Police Hospital returns show that the Calcutta Police is, as a body, healthy, the sick rate being only 3 per cent on strength, and the death rate 2.14. The Chairman of the Justices will again be asked how the work of improving the drainage in the neighbourhood of the hospital is progressing, and his attention will be asked to Dr Woodford's complaint that the refuse of the adjoining houses is emptied into the hospital compound. The Commissioner of Police will be requested to consider whether sufficient power to maintain proper order and discipline among the patients should not be delegated to the medical officer of the hospital. The Lieutenant Governor awaits the report promised on the menial establishment of this institution.

24 *The Sukea Street Dispensary* has been treating a daily average of 101.85 out door and 7.41 in door patients. It has been decided to make it over to the Governors of the Native Hospital.

25 *The North Suburban Hospital* treats only in door patients. It received 726 during 1872. The mortality rate was high, 26 per cent, accounted for by its being in the main a pauper hospital. The Surgeon General should communicate with the Committee in order to the opening, if possible, of an out door dispensary, which is much wanted in this quarter.

26 *The Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Hospital* has formed the subject of correspondence during the year. It treated 178 in and 6,379 out patients during the year—a considerable advance on 1871, but the funds will be more usefully applied under the arrangements recently sanctioned, transferring the in patients to a ward in the General Hospital and maintaining the separate institution as an out door dispensary only.

27 *The Alipore Dispensary* is supported almost entirely by Government—a fact not very creditable to the charity of the neighbourhood in which it stands. It relieved 6,038 out and 175 in patients during the year.

28 *The Ariatoon Apar Dispensary* at Garden Reach was established and is mainly supported by the liberality of a gentleman of well known benevolence, Mr I Apar. It relieved 8,402 sick during the year.

29 *The Howrah Hospital*—The Howrah General Hospital is an important institution. The average daily sick was—

In door	{ European 29.18
	{ Native 2.11
Out door	{ European 13.92
	{ Native 93.20

The total treated amounted to 13,058, and the death rate, including moribunds, to 218.5, excluding them, to 119.9. The Lieutenant Governor begs again that the Surgeon General will issue instructions to all hospitals as to a uniform mode of showing moribunds and cases in the returns. There is evidently from Dr Elliot's report much uncertainty at present. The death rate in this hospital appears to be very high as compared with others. From the report, however, it is gathered that the rate among Europeans was last year only 46.90 per mille, or very little over the General Hospital rate. Among the natives, on the other hand the mortality was very high, 263 among 700 patients. Of these, 149 were moribund when admitted, but even the death rate among patients not of this class was 194.52 per mille. The cause of this is probably the fact that Howrah is the terminus of a great railway line, and surrounded by factories of various kinds—causes which would bring into hospital many natives who would elsewhere have died in their houses unattended. But a special report on this subject is urgently required.

30 It is curious to notice that in this hospital the admissions from cholera were few and the death rate small, though cholera was understood to be at one time prevalent in Howrah The admissions and results were—

Europeans	{ Admitted 13
	{ Death rate 266 6
Natives	{ Admitted 45
	{ Death rate 325 0

31 There has been a falling off in the number of European in door patients for some years past, attributed (1) to the establishment of the Sailors' Home on the Calcutta side, (2) to the removal of many of the railway staff to Assensole, and (3) to diminished popularity owing to changes in staff The Lieutenant Governor hopes that the last cause at any rate has now been removed The liberality with which the employes of the East Indian Railway came forward to help the institution when in want of funds shows that its usefulness is appreciated, and the reforms lately introduced ought to have a good effect The Government contribution to the hospital is liberal, and nothing more can be given should the medical officer's fears of deficiency of funds be realised

32 *The Calcutta Lock Hospital* reports have been reviewed in a separate resolution on the working of the Contagious Diseases' Act in Calcutta

33 The Lieutenant Governor will, in conclusion, ask the Surgeon General to assure the gentlemen under whose able professional management the various institutions above reviewed are placed, of the continued interest which the Government takes in their labors and their results His Honor's thanks are tendered to each and all of them, but their best reward is the consciousness that they are doing much to relieve suffering and advance the cause of medical science

CARD SHARPING IN THE HOOGHLY DISTRICT

No 306, dated Burdwan, the 21st June 1873

From—C T BUCKLAND, Esq, Commissioner of Burdwan,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department

I have the honor to submit for the information of Government copy of a letter No 298 of 17th June from the Magistrate of Hooghly, and to recommend that section 11 of Act II (B C) of 1867 may at once be extended to the places named in the margin of paragraph 10 of the Magistrate's letter, and along the public road from the Boidyabatty railway station to Tarkessur and to the towns of Boidyabatty and Bhudessur

2 The circumstances reported by the Magistrate are very remarkable and it is very necessary that immediate steps should be taken to put a stop to gambling by means of the well known three card trick, which is, I fear an importation of Western science

3 I regret that the subject was not brought to my notice sooner, as it has evidently run its course for at least a year and the police have been vainly attempting to stop it under prosecutions for obstructing the road and obstructing the police in the execution of their duty

4 I believe that a notification of villages and the road and towns as recommended by the Magistrate will be sufficient for the purposes of the Act I should be however glad to see a more general notification issued for the extension of the law to *all towns villages and places within the district of Hooghly*, as such a notification would enable the Magistrate to suppress the offence wherever it appears, as it is only too probable that, if the offence is only prohibited locally some of the gamblers may shift their quarters and prey on the silly people elsewhere in the district If this cannot be done I will direct the Magistrate to propose and submit a more comprehensive list of villages and under any circumstances a clearer definition is needed of the riverside road running beside the Grand Trunk Road

No 298 dated Hooghly, the 17th June 1873

From—F H KELLY Esq Offg Magistrate of Hooghly
To—The Commissioner of Burdwan

In reference to your No 176 dated 14th ultimo I have the honor to report on the gambling in the neighbourhood of the Tarkessur Road

2 With regard to my not having before reported on it I beg to explain that gambling to an extent requiring special action is only of recent growth my attention had only been

called to it very shortly before the Rajodhurnore dacoity and then I passed orders to the police to endeavour to deal with it under the general criminal law

3 It appears that gambling is practised more or less along the whole length of the road from Boidyabatty to Tarkessur the villages of Chapsarah Rajodhurnore and Chinamore (on the road side) contain most professional gamblers It is estimated that at these three villages alone not less than seventy persons gain their livelihood by winnings from chance way (fers) (in) to or returning from the large Sewrafullu or Boidyabatty markets held every Tuesday and Saturday

4 The road from Tarkessur to Boidyabatty is the only one from the interior of the district that leads to the above places On hot days the road is alive with people for miles and professional gamblers are then at work from early morning till late at night Gamblers are in greatest force at Tarkessur and along this road when the two great annual festivals at Tarkessur take place in February and April During the last mela the District Superintendent noticed a member of a gang of gamblers who was practising near Chapsarah He was a young Mussulman a resident of the 24 Perunnahs and a *khilmudgar* by profession, he found on him cards of opium ganjah (col) and kolhis for smoking opium balls He could give no good account of himself so the District Superintendent sent him to the Serampore Joint Magistrate On the 4th instant while the District Superintendent was travelling at 5 P M along the above mentioned road he came up in another gambling party On the 11th instant, Narain Deen Tiwary, Inspector was passing along the road and was asked to interfere in a case in which the gamblers had gained Rs 32 The Inspector got hold of them and persuaded them to return their gains to the complainant Inspector Cavanaugh and the Sub Inspector of Boidyabatty have caught persons gambling very often

5 It appears that this gambling was first commenced so late as July last since which time it has been rapidly on the increase The professional gamblers are generally of the lower classes of Hindus such as Bagdis Kaorahs or Kibuttos but in some case as has been shown above Mussulmans join Since the 1st January last as many as nine police cases resulting from this gambling have been prosecuted all of which occurred close to Chapsarah Thirteen persons were sent up for trial, eleven for obstructing the road by playing cards on it and collecting a crowd and seven for obstructing the police when attempting to clear the road

6 Gamblers in this part generally go about in gangs of seven or eight To each gang is attached a boy of eleven or twelve years old who commences to play first with some other members of the gang The boy wins and his winnings attract attention By and by people sit down to try their hand with the boy who advised by one of the gang generally succeeds in winning his victim's money then his goods and sometimes the very clothes he wears women also are great sufferers for they generally stake the ornaments they have on their persons

7 The other members of the gang go up and down the road showing rupees to likely individuals pretending that they have won these by gambling with the boy

8 Only three cards are used for gambling purposes They are quickly shuffled together and thrown out for a person to choose which among them is the one determined upon before hand The boy who is an expert at the trick invariably wins

9 The nabhs (omah) and chowkedars along the road aid and abet the gambling as they get a certain share of the winnings Five chowkedars of Rajodhurnore Chapsarah and Chinamore are notorious gamblers and the District Superintendent was shown the other day a large well built *bairi* belonging to the son of a Bardi chowkeedar who, a year ago is said to have had hardly a rag to his back

10 Though the police protect the people that travel along this road from these gamblers to the best of their ability they can do but little and it is only when the road is obstructed

or a breach of the peace occurs (by no means an uncommon occurrence) that they can interfere Besides the Tarkessur Road, gambling prevails on the Grand Trunk Road from Serampore to French Chandernagore and on the river side road running beside the Grand Trunk Road I think it therefore desirable that section 11 of Act II of 1867 be extended along the road from Boidyabatty railway station to Tarkessur and to all the villages marginally noted through which this road passes At the same time I would suggest that the same section be extended to the towns of Boidyabatty and Bhudesar through which runs the Grand Trunk Road from French Chandernagore and also the river

side road above alluded to At Serampore the section is now in force

1 Su k jori	1 Ban upor
2 Duggl ng	18 Ha gach
3 R j il p o	19 B p ah
4 Cl i	20 Gl i pore
5 Cl i sa li	21 G p nuggu
6 M u l	22 B lebp r
7 D i	23 B lel
8 Nu il i re	24 i k la
9 Po r si tempore	5 K t iggur
10 M il ckpo	26 Jh k a
11 R it npo e	7 B b r and
1 S ng	8 K p r
13 D il ga h	9 I l h
14 N i ol	30 B i
15 B g b	31 B j i re
16 Dhukh ucool	32 Ta kessur

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PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS AND SALT IN THE UNDERMENTIONED
DISTRICTS OF BENGAL ON THE 15TH AUGUST 1873

Price Current of Food grains and Silt in the undermentioned

DIVISIONS	1111118	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE											
		WHEAT			BARLEY			RICE BEST SORT			RICE COMMON		
		P	t	C	P	t	C	P	t	C	P	t	C
BURDWAN	1111118	1	R	10	1	B	10	1	S	10	1	C	10
		2	B	10	1	S	10	1	C	10	1	S	10
		3	M	10	1	C	10	1	S	10	1	B	10
		4	H	10	1	S	10	1	C	10	1	B	10
PRESIDENCY	1111118	1	N	10	1	B	10	1	S	10	1	C	10
		2	B	10	1	S	10	1	C	10	1	B	10
		3	M	10	1	C	10	1	S	10	1	B	10
		4	H	10	1	S	10	1	C	10	1	B	10
RAJSHY	1111118	1	M	10	1	B	10	1	S	10	1	C	10
		2	B	10	1	S	10	1	C	10	1	B	10
		3	M	10	1	C	10	1	S	10	1	B	10
		4	H	10	1	S	10	1	C	10	1	B	10
COOCH BEHAR	1111118	1	D	10	1	B	10	1	S	10	1	C	10
		2	B	10	1	S	10	1	C	10	1	B	10
		3	M	10	1	C	10	1	S	10	1	B	10
		4	H	10	1	S	10	1	C	10	1	B	10
DACC	1111118	1	B	10	1	S	10	1	C	10	1	B	10
		2	B	10	1	S	10	1	C	10	1	B	10
		3	M	10	1	C	10	1	S	10	1	B	10
		4	H	10	1	S	10	1	C	10	1	B	10
CHITTAGONG	1111118	1	C	10	1	B	10	1	S	10	1	C	10
		2	B	10	1	S	10	1	C	10	1	B	10
		3	M	10	1	C	10	1	S	10	1	B	10
		4	H	10	1	S	10	1	C	10	1	B	10
BEHAR	1111118	1	G	10	1	B	10	1	S	10	1	C	10
		2	B	10	1	S	10	1	C	10	1	B	10
		3	M	10	1	C	10	1	S	10	1	B	10
		4	H	10	1	S	10	1	C	10	1	B	10
PUNJAB	1111118	1	G	10	1	B	10	1	S	10	1	C	10
		2	B	10	1	S	10	1	C	10	1	B	10
		3	M	10	1	C	10	1	S	10	1	B	10
		4	H	10	1	S	10	1	C	10	1	B	10
BHAGPUR	1111118	1	M	10	1	B	10	1	S	10	1	C	10
		2	B	10	1	S	10	1	C	10	1	B	10
		3	M	10	1	C	10	1	S	10	1	B	10
		4	H	10	1	S	10	1	C	10	1	B	10
ORISSA	1111118	1	C	10	1	B	10	1	S	10	1	C	10
		2	B	10	1	S	10	1	C	10	1	B	10
		3	M	10	1	C	10	1	S	10	1	B	10
		4	H	10	1	S	10	1	C	10	1	B	10
CHOTANAGPUR	1111118	1	H	10	1	B	10	1	S	10	1	C	10
		2	B	10	1	S	10	1	C	10	1	B	10
		3	M	10	1	C	10	1	S	10	1	B	10
		4	H	10	1	S	10	1	C	10	1	B	10
ASSAM	1111118	1	C	10	1	B	10	1	S	10	1	C	10
		2	B	10	1	S	10	1	C	10	1	B	10
		3	M	10	1	C	10	1	S	10	1	B	10
		4	H	10	1	S	10	1	C	10	1	B	10

* Return not received

CALCUTTA

The 23rd August 1873

Districts of Bengal on the 15th August 1878

BY THE SPER OF 80 TOLAH'S

BAJRA			JOWAR			GRAM			RAGI OR MURWA			MAIZE OR INDIAN (ORN)			SALT			REMARKS
Present return	N t preceding re turn	Corresponding re turn of last year	Present return	N t preceding re turn	Corresponding re turn of last year	Present return	N t preceding re turn	Corresponding re turn of last year	Present return	N t preceding re turn	Corresponding re turn of last year	Present return	N t preceding re turn	Corresponding re turn of last year	Present return	N t preceding re turn	Corresponding re turn of last year	
25 8	5 0	24 0	33 0	33 0	24 8	19 0	20 0	22 4							9 0	9 0	9 0	
						20 0	21 0	18 8							8 0	7 14	8 12	
						18 8	22 0	22 8							8 1	8 12	8 4	
						16 8	18 0	18 0							8 4	8 0	8 8	
						20 0	20 0	21 0							8 8	9 0	8 8	
						20 0	20 0	1 0				19 0	19 0		9 0	9 0	9 0	
						19 0	20 0	20 0							8 1	8 10	8 12	
						0 0	21 5	26 10							8 8	8 10	8 9	
						1 0	0 0	21 0							8 0	8 0	8 0	
						22 8	24 0	27 0							9 0	0 0	8 8	
						18 1	18 12	30 0							6 1	6 8	7 8	
						0 0	23 0	3 0							7 8	7 4	8 0	
						21 0	4 0								6 8	7 11		
						14 0	16 5	15 0				18 0	0 0		6 0	6 4	7 8	
						1 0	16 0	18 12							7 8	6 1	8 0	
						22 8	24 0	30 0							8 0	8 0	8 0	
						8 8	9 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 0	4 8	4 8	
						29 0	29 0	29 8							8 8	8 0	8 14	
						20 0	20 0	25 0							8 0	7 8	7 12	
						17 8	18 0	18 0							8 4	8 4		
						17 4	17 4	14 0							7 8	7 8	8 8	
						14 8	13	13 0							8 0	8 0	0 0	
															7 7	6 1	8 0	
						14 0	11 0	13 0							8 0	7 8	7 0	
						16 0	16 0	14 0							7 8	7 8	8 0	
						16 0	16 0	16 0							8 4	8 0	9 0	
						11 4	11 4	11 2							6 10	6 10	6 4	
															7 2	7 2	8 4	
						24 0	27 0	35 0							8 0	8 0	8 0	
						18 0	19 0	22 8							7 8	7 4	7 8	
						4 0	24 0	28 0	18 0	18 0		18 0	18 0		8 4	8 0	8 8	
						21 0	23 0	22 0	28 0	28 0		6 0	26 0		7 4	7 0	7 4	
						24 8	25 0	30 0	30 0	30 0		34 0	33 0		7 4	7 4	8 0	
						7 0	26	24 0							6 8	6 8	7 0	
						26 1	27 8	27 3				9 4	7 3		7 5	7 5	7 3	
						3 0	4 0	4 0				7 14	7 9		7 14	7 9	7 14	
7 0	8 0	33 0				3 0	0 0	0 0				7 0	28 0	11 0	6 5	6 0	7 0	
						0 0	0 0	19 0							8 0	8 0	8 0	
						1 0	2 0	13 0							0 2	0 2	7 14	
						2 0	22 5	1 0							9 4	9 8	8 8	
						10 0	10 0								7 0	7 0		
						15 0	16 0	1 11	3 0	25 0	7 0	21 0	0 0	5 0	6 1	6 10	7 0	
						14 0	14 0	12 0	39 0	37 0			2 0	0 0	0 0	6 4	6 8	
						18 0	18 0	0 0							7 8	6 1	0 0	
						19 0	19 0	14 0							40 0	7 0	7 0	
						16 0	13 0	20 0							7 0	7 8	8 0	
						10 0	9 0	13 0							7 0	6 8	8 0	
						8 0	8 0	11 0							6 8	6 8	6 8	
						8 0	8 0	10 0							6 8	6 8	7 0	
						10 0	10 0	8 0							6 0	6 4	6 0	
						8 0	8 0	8 0							4 8	4 8	5 0	

Published for general information

R. KNIGHT,

Asst Secy to the Govt of Bengal

Rainfall Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops

Statement showing Rainfall Weather State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal as reported to Government during the week ending the 23rd August 1873

No	District	Date of report	Rainfall in inches	Climate of the weather in the district as known	State and prospects of the crops	Remarks
BENGAL						
Western Districts 1873						
BURDWAN DIVISION	1 Burdwan	Aug 26th*	2 51	Weather hot and cloudy Rain general	Prospects of crops generally good Some damage has been done by floods in Culna sugar and slightly injured by rain teal and kharif sown	Favorable
	2 Bancoorah	23rd	2 20	Heavy rain in parts of the district not in the land quarters	All are doing well	
	3 Beerbhoom	23rd	2 61	Heavy showers throughout the week	Prospects of crops continue favorable	Favorable increasing in the last few days
	4 Midnapore	23rd	0 67	Rainfall scanty and weather hot	The scanty fall of rain is what the cultivators most wish and they would have no objection to its continuance for some time longer The prospects of indigo and silk are average The rice crop is promising except in the lowest tracts where it has been somewhat swamped	
	5 Hooghly	23rd	0 64	Clear and cloudy wind from south east	The prospects of the crops are satisfactory	
	Howrah	23rd	1 84	It rained more or less for four days throughout the district	Transplanting of amun rice is doing as nearly as possible The rain has done good to all crops on the ground The ryots have commenced to cut jute	
Central Districts						
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	6 24 Pergunnahs	26th*	1 62	Weather very warm and close	Transplantation of amun still going on Aug and jute are nearly ready for the sowing	Generally all good crops will be a success at Sakti and Barresore
	7 Nuddea	23rd	0 72	Hot and sultry	Favorable on the whole The beginning of the ripening of indigo is generally very poor A large area is being sown with chillies	
	8 Jessore	23rd	1 22	Generally bright and sunny not much rain Wind generally from the south west	The amun in some places submerged by the inundation The prospects of amun are good	
RAJSHAHY DIVISION	9 Moorshedabad	23rd	0 52	Hotter than last week and with very little rain No appearance of more rain	Amun is doing well Amun is wanting of rain The turn of amun is expected to be above the average in the south The Bhagirathi has done some damage in several places	
	10 Dinagepore	23rd	0 56	A fairly sufficient fall of rain early in the week but the latter portion has been very hot and steamy with very little rain	More rain is required throughout the district for the winter rice crop both for that which has been planted out and for what remains	
	11 Maldah	23rd	1 30	The first two days rainy the last two days warm and dry	Owing to the scanty rainfall the prospects of the crops are not good.	
	12 Rajshahy*	23rd	1 55	There has been good rain throughout the district during the past week	The prospect of the ropa dhan crop are not favorable notwithstanding the late rain Aus dhan and the broad cast amun crops are looking well Mulberry sugarcane and urhur continue to thrive	

* Telegram of the 26th August received on the same day Shows the rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding

N	District	Date of report from district	Rainfall in inches	Character of the weather in the district as far as known	State and prospect of the crop at date	REMARKS
BENGAL—(Contd.)						
Central Districts—(Contd.)						
1873						
RAJSHAHY DIVISION	13 Rungpore	Aug 3rd	73	Renormal but more waft to the north	Most crops progressing favorably	
	14 Bgrh	23rd	5.1	W. rain fallen	The prospect of the crop have improved considerably	
	15 I b	23rd	0.3	W. at night with little rain	The prospect of the crop have improved considerably	
	16 Duple	3rd	1	Occasional heavy shower and very noisy	In the latter the early crop are now ripening and increasing rapidly in places the autumn will not be quit so good as was expected but the will not be so good. About the fourth of the old weather crop has been transplanted the want of sufficient rain will not be supposed slightly affect the autumn in the hills. The prospect is favorable	
COOCH BEHAR DIVISION	1 I. p. g. rec	3rd	6.8	Very calm and steady during the greater part of the week	In the latter the early crop are now ripening and increasing rapidly in places the autumn will not be quit so good as was expected but the will not be so good. About the fourth of the old weather crop has been transplanted the want of sufficient rain will not be supposed slightly affect the autumn in the hills. The prospect is favorable	
	Coch Behar	3rd	9.30	Wet with moderate rain of sunshine	Favorable. The abundant rain of the week has been very beneficial	
Eastern Districts						
Dacca Division	18 Dacca	26th	1.83	Weather dry and hot	Prospect of crops good except in the west of the district where partial failure in autumn expected	Public health good. Rivers still very low
	19 Furreedpore	23rd	1.72	Hot and clear not much wind. Bright until nearly all the week	Prospect of crops good except in the west of the district where partial failure in autumn expected	
	20 Bakergunge	23rd	2.42	Heavy squally during the first half of the week	Good	
	21 Mymensing	23rd	6.3	Sufficient but not excessive rain	Improving	Rivers have considerably increased since the time of the year
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	2 Sylhet	16th	5.7	W. to the north	Highly favorable present weather	
	23 Chelar	16th	2.43	Cloudy with rain	W. to the north	
	24 Chittagong	16th	9.05	Rainy and cloudy	Highly favorable present weather	No prospect of much increase in the rice crop
	25 Nakhally	16th	10.86	Rainy and cloudy	Highly favorable present weather	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	26 Tipperah	23rd	3.2	Heavy rain at noon in the afternoon but a depression in the fall of the Brahmaputra	Highly favorable present weather	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	16th	5.55	Steadily raining throughout the week	Highly favorable present weather	
BEHAR	Hill Tipperah	16th	4.3	Strong southerly wind with occasional rain generally cloudy	Highly favorable present weather	
	28 Patna	26th*	0.08	Weather very hot and close	Unfavorable to the crop as much as the flood is abating	No all cases of cholera at present

* Telegram of the 26th August received on the same day

[illegible]

N	District	Date of return from the district	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather in the district as far as known	State and prospects of the crops at date	REMARKS
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS (Cooch)		1873				
53 (Cooch)		Aug. 16th	3	The weather has been sunny and good and the rain has fallen	In some of the villages the rice crop is rather back- ward. In some places the Garos have reaped in others the crop is ripe, and in others again it is backward. The drought in the early part of the season was pre- judicial to the crops in some places. The cotton crop looked fair but until the dew is removed it is impos- sible to tell whether the cotton will be good.	

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CALCUTTA STATISTICAL DEPT
The 6th August 1873R KNIGHT
Asst Secy to the Govt of Bengal

